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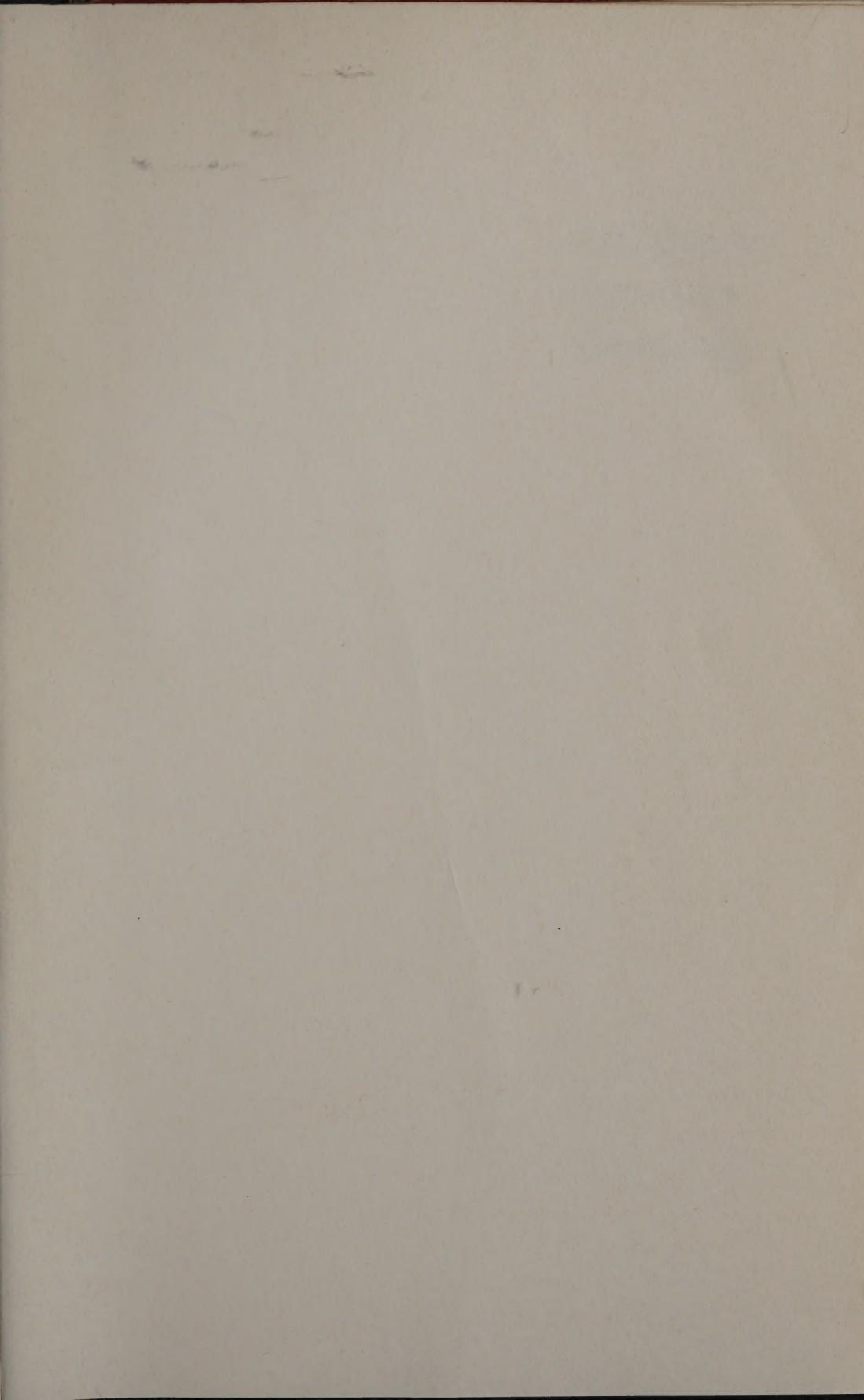


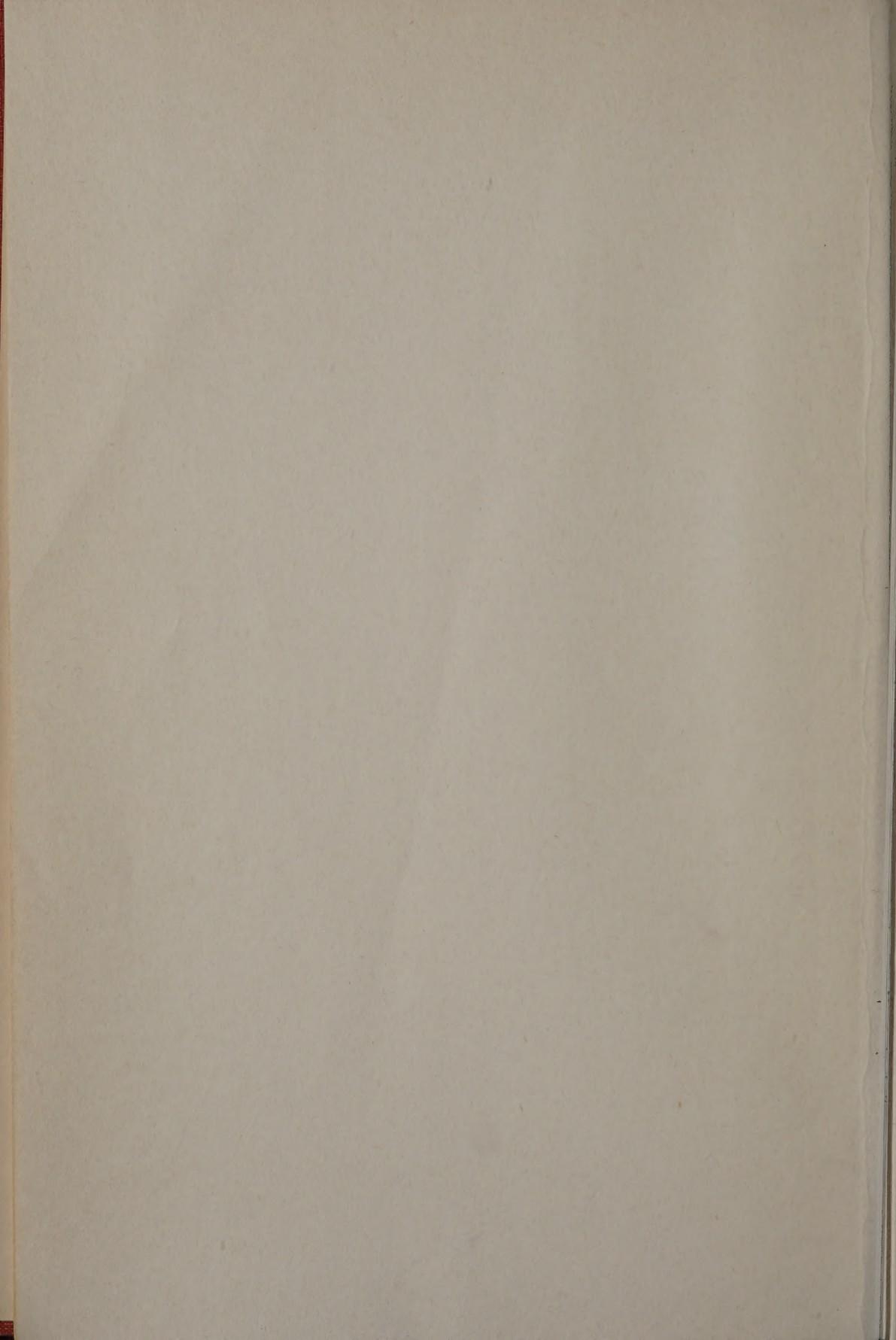
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GENEALOGY

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Research in
American
Genealogy

Research in American Genealogy

A PRACTICAL APPROACH
TO
GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

by

E. KAY KIRKHAM
Genealogist

Author
"The ABC's of American
Genealogical Research"

Graduate
5th Institute of Genealogical Research
Washington, D.C. (1954)

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KATE WOODHOUSE KIRKHAM (1872-1946)

To my mother—whose devotion to her large family was a blessing in my youth and is now a cherished memory, this volume is humbly dedicated.

PREFACE

It is with deep gratitude that I wish to make acknowledgment of the encouragement and assistance given by my family and friends.

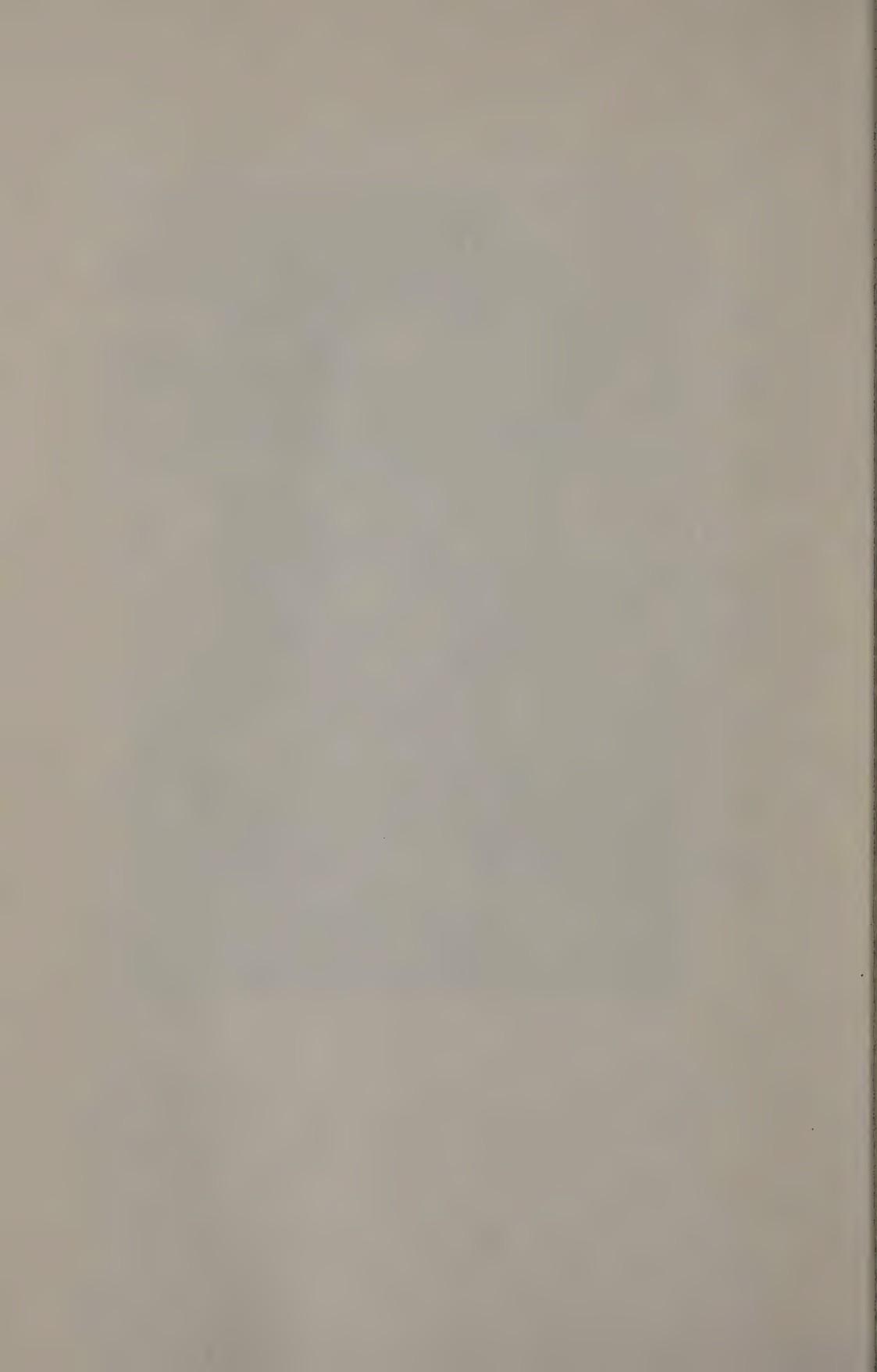
The assistance given by my wife in typing the manuscript, as well as her encouragement that this work be completed, have made this book possible.

To Mr. Carl H. DeYoung of Ogden, Utah, my special thanks for the encouragement given by him and his associates.

To Mr. F. Douglas Halverson my sincere thanks for his permission to use the material in the chapter "County Histories of the United States." His mother, Mrs. Eva Halverson, and he have spent many years in obtaining the valuable information contained therein.

Again my thanks to a great number of friends and associates for their suggestions and ideas that I have tried to include within this book.

It is my humble and sincere wish that the study that has been made by others and me in the field of genealogical research will assist the genealogical researcher in making a practical approach towards the solution of his genealogical problems.



INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this book is to assist the genealogical researcher to make a practical approach to his research problems. Throughout this book the author has tried to point the direction in which to go in making this approach and has intentionally omitted direct references to examples from his own experiences in research.

It has been suggested to the author that the person doing research has his own examples and problems before him and that his primary need is to know how to approach his problem and receive encouragement toward a solution of it.

In this compilation of record sources, an effort has been made to portray the broad field of American research. The further my studies take me into this field the more convinced I am that there are as yet many helpful sources of genealogical information unknown and unlisted to me. Furthermore, I humbly admit and acknowledge the fact that when I am unable to solve a problem it is my own lack of information as to the availability of records that delays the solution to the problem.

It must be stated here that the text as found in the *ABC's of American Genealogical Research* is tied directly with the information contained herein. Originally it was intended to supplement the contents of the *ABC's of American Genealogical Research*; however, I now find that I have tried to give adequate coverage to the various subjects and in most cases not duplicate the subject matter of my first book.

In order to follow the teaching outline as given herein it will be necessary to refer to the *ABC's of American Genealogical Research*. The questions and

discussions required for the teaching outline are not entirely contained within this text.

A current up-to-date map of each state has not been included in this text. The maps of those states existent in 1820 should prove of value to the researcher, also the maps of 1790. The county histories contained herein should prove of value in securing the names of county seats and the dates for the formation of counties.

A sincere and determined effort has been made to adhere to the basic elements in genealogical procedures. It is not possible to over-emphasize the elements of *Time* and *Place* as needed in all research analysis. However, in the final analysis, it would seem that the person most likely to succeed in genealogical research activity is the informed, alert, individual who realizes that it is not the speed at which he travels that is important, but the direction in which he is going.

Good luck!

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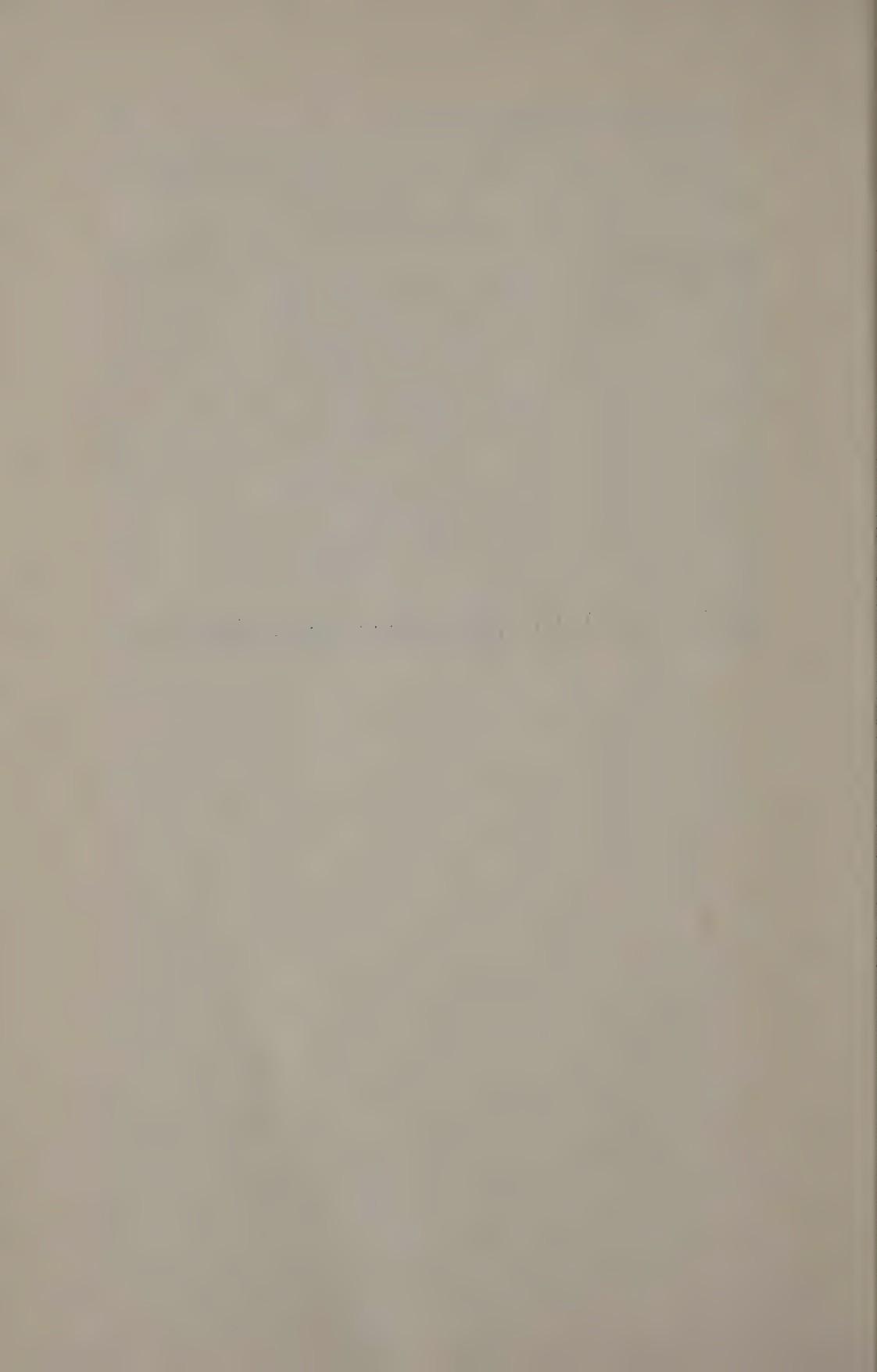
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SECTION I

The APPROACH to Genealogical Research



CHAPTER 1

HOW TO START THE GENEALOGICAL RECORD

If in the very beginning the compiler of the genealogical record will but take the time to consider the unusual nature of the record that he is about to make, the time so spent will have a lasting effect upon his work. To the disinterested, the genealogical record is most unusual because it seems to command intense interest and attention, yet, to him, all you read about is "just people." To the compiler, the record is not only unique but also priceless in value, because it is all about *his own people*. To the archivist the compiled record is of great value because it represents the efforts of an individual to preserve a lasting remembrance and memorial of his people. It might be said by all—there is nothing quite so interesting or important as people, then, now and hereafter.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS ARE IMPORTANT

Today it is unusual to note the great care and importance that is given to the preservation of records of genealogical value. The design and construction of proper storage facilities is the concern of our technicians; the proper use and adequate facilities for the use of records is the concern of our educators and leaders. It follows then that the compiler of the genealogical record should understand his responsibilities and obligations in making a record worthy of preservation.

He who makes the genealogical record of today must realize that he is also making the records of the future. Will your record be worthy of enduring preservation? Is it now, and will it later be accurate, complete, and acceptable by all? As you make the record do you

bear in mind the fact that others will not only be required to understand it but will also assume that you have done all you can to authenticate the record? Are you willing to accept the responsibility of the proof of your record?

A SHOW-ME WORLD

The burden of proof, as well as that of accuracy and completeness, lies with the compiler of the record. He must be aware from the very beginning of his responsibility to certify his information and make this procedure an integral part of his record. This realm of activity is definitely not for the careless individual nor for him who would consider lightly the relationship of an ancestor to his time or to his own people. It's a "show-me" world in genealogy today, and it is well that it should be, for the records being made today are also being made for the future.

IT'S EASY—START WITH YOURSELF

Among beginners in genealogical research it is common to find those who show considerable apprehension as to their ability to do genealogical research. "It's so difficult," "I don't quite understand what to do next," "It's so complicated!" These are some of the questions overheard in genealogical classes and in the library.

Actually the basic steps into genealogical research activity are quite simple and easy to learn. The most important person in your record is yourself; and with yourself, you have the beginning of the record and a composite of all that has gone on before you. Individual identification is the basic element of each record. There is nothing complicated in this—the individual—*one at a time*. From the identification of the individual we progress to the identification of those with whom he is or

was associated in life. This might be his brother, his sister, mother, father, wife, and children. In ever-widening circles identification of any one person may progress into the fields of what he did, where he did it, and when these events occurred.

YOU ARE NEVER ALONE

The individual is never to be considered as being alone in life. The above relationships are common to most people and should be anticipated in considering new leads for new information in research.

THE PLACE TO START

It would seem only logical that in the very beginning the newcomer to genealogical research would want to know whether anyone had done before the very thing he is now about to do. Start with yourself, in your own home and locality, with your own people. In this way only will you know that a proper foundation has been laid for future research.

"Can you prove that you were born?" Ridiculous as it may seem, this may not be so easy to do. If you don't already have such information, the time will come when you will need it. Demands are often made for such a document by the government, either for social security or for a trip abroad or for a government job. For those who do not now have birth certificates, the chapter on vital statistics will give the source for this needed information.

LEARN ABOUT YOURSELF

Learn about yourself from your own people. Visit with them, cultivate their confidence and trust in order that you will be permitted to use and see valuable docu-

ments and other papers of value. Visit with your oldest living relatives. Inquire of them as to the genealogical records previously made and where they are now to be found. As you gain a knowledge of genealogical procedures, demonstrate patience and consideration in seeking out the information you need. Make no demands upon anyone in seeking information. Carefully and with forethought ask for details. You will soon see the need for all the information that you can acquire. This will be especially true for *places* (city, county, state), *dates*, (day, month, and year), *persons*, (how are they related?) *events*, (where did they happen?).

THE START

If you are a married person, fill in as completely as possible a family group record of your own family. You will soon realize or see that on each family group record there are three generations: (1) your children with detailed information about them on the spaces provided, (2) yourself, wife and/or husband, as father and mother of a family, (3) and for yourself and spouse, mention is made, by name only, of your own father and mother.

If you are not a married person, begin with the family record of your father and mother by making a chronological listing of all of your brothers and sisters, living or dead.

THE BASIC UNIT

The family group record is the basic unit for the compilation of your record. Your record from yourself to Father Adam will be a series of such family groups. Your own family is to be considered as a link in a chain, with the chain to be made complete and strong by persistence and proof within the record.

The family group sheet accommodates easily and

completely the details of a family group. There are only two ways in which a person may be entered on a family group sheet: (1) as a parent (husband or wife) or (2) as a child in the family record of his parents. All persons will be in the second group; all persons that marry, in the first group.

The pedigree chart is the indication of your direct ancestors, (i.e.) your parents, grandparents, and thereafter your great grandparents of one degree or another. The pedigree chart is not designed to give all of the information that is possible on the family group record. It is a graphic chart of your direct ancestors and an indication of your lines of responsibility in ancestral research.

DON'T GET DISCOURAGED

In the beginning don't let anything or anyone discourage you in the making of your genealogical record. At all times consider the simplicity of the basic unit—the individual and his family. Solve only one problem at a time. Work on the easy problems first. Gather strength and confidence as you organize your information. Speed is not so important as the assurance that your time is being well spent in doing research on your own family.

CHAPTER 2

HOW TO MAKE AND TAKE NOTES AND ORGANIZE INFORMATION

General Statement

Research on any one of your family lines is essentially a long-range program of activity. You will be required to take notes and organize your information as you go along as a part of your routine activity. Frequently you will be required to analyze your information, to secure new leads and determine new avenues of approach to your problem. A realization of this should not be a factor for discouragement but rather an incentive to be methodical in the arrangement and compilation of your record.

From my own experience the subject of this chapter is of the utmost importance to the genealogical researcher. Poorly organized notes are a common cause of discouragement and confusion in making the record. The time spent in carefully and deliberately approaching your problem, using some system of organizing your information as you go along, will result not only in a better record, but it will also increase your competence as well as confidence in preparing the record. A well-arranged record will speak for itself and demonstrate the integrity and persistence of its author.

THE SOURCEBOOK

The genealogical record is a composite of many sources of information. Therefore you must consider the importance of a listing, an itemization of the sources that make up your record. It is quite common to find that a swivel-back notebook of letterhead size is used

in recording sources. Use but one sourcebook at a time for each surname or locality on your pedigree. If you use a loose-leaf notebook, separate the surnames to avoid confusion later on in research. A single sourcebook should suffice for many months of research for the average person.

Other than to organize your searching techniques, the main purpose of using some methodical procedure in taking notes is to avoid duplication of time and thereby your effort. Research settles down to checking and re-checking records. New information is constantly coming into the record, and frequent reference is not only necessary to the sources of information that have been previously examined but also to localities in which the search was made.

For this reason a separation of sources by locality becomes necessary at the very beginning. In the notebook give what space you might think necessary, making an allowance for localities close to your problem where extensive search might be done or less space for recently formed localities where searching may be brief. In any event, number the pages of your sourcebook. When and if one page is filled, reference to another page elsewhere in the book may be easily made.

SEPARATE YOUR SOURCES

If your search centers in one locality for several generations, you will soon see the need to break down your sources by county within the state and probably cities within the county, so that when you must reconsider a previously searched source you may quickly refer to it. Also when reference is made to a source previously examined, you may not only be able to find your source of information but also be able to see from your record, the other sources examined to date from that particular

locality. Try using a sourcebook, and you will soon see that your efforts to organize your searching will not go unrewarded.

If, for example, you are doing research in North Carolina and wish to separate your sources of information for that state, start by listing together all sources that pertain to the state as a single locality. Such references would include "Revolutionary Soldiers of North Carolina," "Land Grants for the State of North Carolina," etc. Index files in libraries frequently have such a separation of sources so that this procedure should not be difficult.

As to the actual entry of sources in the sourcebook, the value of a wide page will soon become evident. Use one line, if possible, for a complete listing of the source of information. Start by giving the complete call number and continue on the same line with the description of the source as given in the card file. This will of necessity include the title, volume, and page, as well as other information, such as a series number as we often find in state publications. The more complicated the source the more care should be used in entering it into the sourcebook.

If you are entering information as to marriages in a certain locality, be sure to consider as a part of your source, the span of years covered in the source of information. (Careful analysis later on will require such details as this.) This procedure will also hold true for such sources of information as wills, deeds, births. For cemetery records be sure to state the name of the cemetery record and its location.

Finally as each source is examined, place a cross in front of the line to show that it has been "X-amined" or searched. To complete the utility of the sourcebook, you may wish to make minor notes to other references elsewhere in your records. Your notebooks may become

of decreasing importance as you enter your information on family group sheets, but your record of the sources of information that have been examined will be of lasting value as long as you put forth your efforts in research.

THE NOTEBOOK

The next important step in organizing your information is the notebook. This may also be a swivel-back or a plain notebook, or you may wish to use single sheets of paper stapled together or just plain sheets of paper. The disadvantage of loose papers is that it is easy to permit a disorderly file, especially when the papers are of various sizes. From my own experience I prefer lined paper, several sheets stapled together at a time. This reduces unnecessary weight and yet permits an orderly and neat file. The main point here is to have some consistent and orderly method of keeping your notes together and available for future reference.

CROSS REFERENCE YOUR NOTES

The next important step is to cross-reference your notes or extracts from records examined, by repeating the source of information as originally listed in your sourcebook. In this way you will not "lose" any information in the sense that you do not know whence it came. To this point in the procedures explained, it may seem that an unusual amount of explanation is given to the two basic parts of your file, the sourcebook and the notebook, but after some hours of research, the method suggested will prove its worth in time saved and in the prevention of duplication of research.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS

If you bear in mind that an acceptable record will be complete and made up of many sources, it will always

be necessary to repeat your source of information before making an extract from the record. If you should find a will, (a last will and testament) of a direct ancestor, it is a good idea to make a verbatim, (word for word), copy of it into your notes. Such a will might be read a number of times since it is virtually impossible to remember all relevant information in a will the first time it is examined. Therefore, for your direct ancestors and probably others wherein your ancestors are mentioned, a complete text of the will is copied.

There are occasions when a number of wills are examined, and there is need for only a part of the information contained in the file. This is best done by taking an "abstract" of the source of information. Ordinarily relevant information will include the location of the will by volume and page, the type of document examined, such as will, inventory, bill of sale, deed, lease. The party of the first part and second part should be mentioned. (There are always at least two parties mentioned or concerned.) Note the location of property, places of residence of persons mentioned in the document, the amount of money involved, and notations to include relationships between persons, if stated. In brief, extract any information that tends to identify persons within the document. Always note the date the document was written as compared with the date it was recorded or entered in the public records of a city, town, county, or state. In listing information in your notebook, it is well to allow plenty of space for the entry. Even wide margins and careful note taking will indicate your concern for a legible and accurate record.

MAKING THE FAMILY RECORD

A disorganized file will soon contribute to a condition of not knowing what you are doing or where you are going in your research problem. Experience has

taught me and many others that the best method of preserving and organizing information of value is to place it on a family group record. The short form ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$) is designated for the use of persons *not* within the membership of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The size of form regularly used by the membership of this Church is slightly longer ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$) and provides space for additional information pertaining to membership within the Church.*

By using this form information may be entered and organized on the basis of the single family unit. The statistical or genealogical information can be placed on the front side of the sheet, the reverse side used for historical and other miscellaneous identifying information. In this way as the families are arranged alphabetically within the record, reference to individual families is easily and quickly made and entries may be added from time to time. If, in building your record, conflicting information is found on what might appear to be the same family record, it is best to separate such family groups until sufficient proof is later found to justify a combination of the information on both sheets.

MANY SOURCES MAKE THE RECORD

In the final analysis an acceptable record is made from many sources of information and is built over a period of time. The following suggestions for entering information on the family group record have been taken from the pages of the *ABC's of American Genealogical Research* and are reproduced here in brief.

1. Whenever a name is written, always give the full or complete name; whenever a place is asked for, give the exact location, as city, county, and state.
2. Titles of persons may appear in parentheses be-

*The Deseret Book Company, 44 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah, carries a complete line of genealogical supplies. A price list is available upon request.

fore and after the name in order that there will be no confusion as to the given name of the individual.

3. Given names should not be abbreviated at any time in the record. If a nickname is associated with a person, write the given name first and then the nickname.

4. In repeating information in columns only places should be dittod. If the compiler dittos given names or surnames, confusion in the record will be the inevitable result.

5. No attempt should be made to approximate dates of death or marriage. Actually little or no benefit can result from such procedure, and it is quite possible that misleading information may become a part of your record because of such procedures.

6. When approximating the birth date of a husband from his first marriage, subtract twenty-five years; for the wife's first marriage subtract twenty-one years. When the exact birth date of the first child is known, approximate the birth of the father by subtracting twenty-six years; mother twenty-two years. As a rule the interval between approximated dates for children is placed at two years.

7. The complete identity of an individual should follow him wherever he appears in the record or sufficient information should be consistent to his identity so that no question of identity will appear in the mind of the reader. It is a perplexing problem to find your ancestor referred to in one entry as "Capt. Smith," later as Capt. H. M. Smith, or H. Smith, or Lieutenant Smith." The more common the given name and surname, the more important the rule becomes. Also, in the years to come is it not possible that the given name of an illustrious ancestor will be repeated many times in his posterity?

In preparing information on the family group sheet it is needless to say that a person's identifying informa-

tion should be repeated the same when he appears as a child as when he appears as a husband. Also, it follows that where a husband or wife has more than one marriage, identical information should follow him or her with each marriage. In addition to this a cross reference should be made to his other marriages with the dates and the maiden names of the wives.

8. In the genealogical record it is considered good practice to write the day of the month first, followed by the month and year. To use numerals to indicate the month will cause errors to enter into the record.

9. In making corrections in dates it is best to line out the entire date year rather than strike out one numeral and leave some doubt as to the correct date.

10. Established or suggested rules are almost endless upon this subject. The researcher is admonished to consider the record through the eyes of the person who will later be required to take a correct interpretation of his written record.

Have you taken time to re-read or proofread your record before placing it in an archive or before exchanging information with others interested? Are all sources of information entered?

Elsewhere in this book more details will be given to assist in making the record. This subject can be treated effectively only by making a number of divisions within the subject itself.

CHAPTER 3

HOW TO EXTEND THE PEDIGREE AND CONTINUE THE RECORD

As previously explained in chapter 2, each person in the record will always appear as a child, with his brothers and sisters, in the family of his father and mother. Those children who marry, (whether they have issue or not) will appear as parents, husband and wife, on a family group sheet of their own. It will soon become evident that as we go farther into the past the parentage of your ancestors will either be in doubt or will be unknown to you. This is where your ancestral research begins. As you endeavor to complete each family group, the blank spaces on the record, each one a part of the identification of one member of the family, indicate the amount of information that you need to complete the record. How then do you gain new information for the record?

The process or means by which you gain new information from research is to proceed from the known to the unknown, or, use that information which you now have in hand to assist you in securing new information. The use of this principle in procedure requires a constant sense of awareness to important details in your notes and other genealogical material before you. Unfortunately you do not always recognize the details that are important and that should be used to gain new information about your people. To assist the researcher in this phase of the research problem is the aim and purpose of this book.

To the experienced researcher the process of extending ancestral lines has many and varied avenues of approach. The main point to keep in mind is that an

alert and inquisitive mind is needed to consider successfully all ways in which additional information might be found.

The following examples will illustrate the point to be made here. As experience is gained, you will soon realize that the information you have received from some one source has not been *completely* extracted. It is quite possible that additional information is awaiting you there.

(1) For example, you now have the death date and place of death of an ancestor—what more is there to learn from this? (a) Locate the place of burial and secure, if possible, a copy of the tombstone record as well as a copy of the sexton's record. Quite often a sexton's record will give more information than is found on the tombstone itself. (b) Secure a death certificate of your ancestor if such records were kept in the particular locality at the time of his death. Death certificates quite often give much information of value to the researcher. It is not unusual to receive the names of parents on such a record, also his birth date and place of birth. It seems that on certain occasions this information is lacking even though the printed forms have space for it. Why? The informant of the person who made out the certificate did not know all that was asked of him or the deceased person died away from home or among strangers. (c) If the deceased person died in the locality where he had lived for years, it is quite probable that the local newspaper carried a notice or an obituary of his death. (See chapters on research analysis, also on how to search in county records.)

(2) On marriage certificates the registration forms as established by the registration act may not require the names of the parents of the bride and groom. However, occasionally, the relationship of the bondman to one or the other of the parties, usually the bride, may be given.

In America in the eighteenth century (1700-1800) marriage records contained only the name of the bride and groom, unless the marriage was performed under the jurisdiction of the church. In religious ceremonies the recorded information is often more complete than the record of civil authorities. The place of marriage is always important, and it *does not* follow that the event took place at the residence of the bride.

(3) Birth certificates can be expected to give the names of the parents, also in more recent years, additional information about the father and mother. Vocations are often mentioned and in some states the birthplace of the parents is noted. Again we repeat—when examining certificates be sure to use all information as given therein. Correspondence with the informant might yet be possible or even correspondence with his wife or her husband or next of kin.

In general, new information helpful to the identification of your ancestors might be found almost anywhere from a broken piece of tombstone to the recorded proceedings of the highest court of the land. If you but place yourselves in their conditions and surroundings at the time and place the event occurred, avenues of approach to new information will never cease to come to mind.

It has been said by others "there is always one more place to look." If this be true, then we can only conclude that we haven't yet learned all there is to know about our ancestors.

Extending the record demands an inquiring mind, an unquenchable thirst for new sources of information. At all times be alert to meaningful tidbits of relevant information and never give up the search.

CHAPTER 4

HOW TO DO RESEARCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

General Statement

The field of research by correspondence will enter into every phase of research activity. Only the general rules will be given here, and notations for the need of correspondence will be given throughout the book. There are at least two things to be noted in every letter: (1) Your letter is your emissary; it speaks for you. Your letter is *you* making a person call. How then would you wish to be presented? Neat, well-dressed, radiant with enthusiasm? You will tell your correspondent this information either by the written word or by his reading between the lines and in the margins of your letter.

(2) Your attitude towards your correspondent and your research problem is easily taken from your letter. Your informant may or may not choose to help you all according to the manner of your approach and the sincerity of your desire for help.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

Materials—typewritten letters on white paper are the easiest to read. In all correspondence, whether by hand or typewriter, use wide margins and utilize but one side of the paper. Use a pen with a dark ink if your letter is not otherwise typewritten. Don't use pencil.

The approach—(a) be friendly, tactful, and diplomatic. Make no demands for records. Show and demonstrate a willingness to exchange information.

(b) Confine your letter to one subject only, especially when writing to public record offices.

The text—(a) make it easy to answer your letter by briefly stating your problem. It is most important first to gain their confidence and co-operation, thereafter it will be easier to continue the correspondence. Make it easy to reply to your first letter.

(b) Public record offices cannot take time to analyze your problem. Be businesslike and give only the information needed to assist in the reply requested.

(c) Make certain that your correspondent will understand your letter. Proofread or re-read your letter.

Summary: Make a duplicate copy of your letter whenever this is possible. If you are writing with a *pen*, use *pencil carbon* to give a legible duplicate copy.

It is not always necessary to send a self-addressed letter, but you might send such forms or enclosures that will assist your correspondent in sending you the information that you desire.

In the appendix of this book is found an article regarding the form of address to be used in writing to persons of title and rank in the United States.

The teaching outline and activity schedule found elsewhere in this book will give exercises in letter writing. The various chapters in Section II on searching for information will also give many suggestions on places to write for information.

CHAPTER 5

HOW TO APPROACH THE GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH PROBLEM

The beginner in research is prone to feel that just because he has never done genealogical research before he would know nothing at all as to how to go about it. In a general sense, nothing could be farther from the truth. The science of genealogy has to do with people, who they were, what they did in their lifetime.

As far as the making of records is concerned people did *then*, what they ordinarily do *now*. Where do you go today to get a marriage license? To the county clerk. Where do you suppose your grandfather and grandmother went to get their license? To the same place. When a vital statistic was required to be reported or a civil action of some sort was reported, there was a place to go then just as there is now. You should be willing to place yourselves in their place in order to get leads for new information. It follows then that if the beginner is aware of the records that are being made today, this knowledge will help him in searching for records of years ago.

The general approach is most effective when you do not place yourself so close to your problem that you cannot see the real problem before you. By this I mean that all facts before you must be considered, and that to give too close attention to one particular part of the problem might blind you to the real problem. Is it a matter of time, when did it happen? or is it a problem of a place, where did it happen? Try to define the problem by separating the conflicting elements and then proceed to solve one part of the problem at a time. In your analysis try and stay close to the individual of whom

you seek more information, him and his family. To go too far afield will necessitate a keener analysis of all information in the file.

If it is a matter of *where* a person was born, consider such records that will give helpful information. Did he live until 1850? If so, this is the year of the first federal census to give the state of birth of the persons enumerated. Did he live until 1880? If so, this census will give even better information on each person and also the state or country of birth of the *parents* of the individual enumerated.

If it is a matter of *time*, search out the records that will contribute relevant or helpful information. The earlier census records from 1850 will give an approximate date of birth. A death notice or tombstone will probably give an age at death. Approximations of birth date can be made from a marriage date or from the date of birth of the first child. The consideration of time and place are especially helpful in distinguishing your ancestor from among others of the same given name and surname.

DO THE MOST SEARCHING IN THE LOCALITIES WHERE THEY KEPT THE BEST RECORDS

If you cannot find new information from the death of a person in one state, then seek information as to marriage and birth in an earlier place of residence. Usually in a very difficult problem your efforts can be best spent by searching in the area where they kept the most complete records. As an example, an ancestor came from Rhode Island before 1800 and lived a part of his adult life in New York. Your efforts will be much more effective by looking in Rhode Island for a birth or marriage than to try and find vital statistics in New York State.

The factors of time and place cannot be over-emphasized in the consideration of your problem. As explained in the chapter on maps, the boundaries of counties, states, and territories have changed many times in the past. The important thing is to be sure that you have in mind the boundaries, county seats, etc, at the time your people were in residence there.

In the last analysis it would seem that the more you project yourself into the lives of your ancestors the more successful you will be in gaining new information about them. A careful consideration of any problem can only be done in view of the locality in which you are searching and the records available for that particular period of time. Careful analysis cannot be done without a knowledge of the wide variety of sources that are available and the information that each could contribute towards the solution of the problem. As stated, the only way that this can be done is to roll back the pages of time and see their lives as they did.

CHAPTER 6

HOW TO USE MAPS AND COUNTY HISTORIES IN RESEARCH

Maps, Atlases—Their Variety and Utility

In the search for sources of identification, *where* seems to be of the greatest importance. The genealogical researcher is fortunate to have the aid of a wide variety of maps to give him aid in locating his problem. Geographic locations have not always had the same names or boundaries. Over a period of three hundred years many cities have become extinct, and only a general designation may now be given to what was then an inhabited area; also, the proceedings of the various state legislatures and county governments are replete with cases where boundaries have changed back and forth over the years.

Before proceeding further into our consideration of maps for genealogical purposes we should of necessity include the following explanation: (1) *The scale of a map.* The scale to which a map is drawn is usually expressed as a ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the earth's surface. The scale of a map is often expressed with reference to some lineal unit, as (example) 36 miles to an inch. Where the scale is omitted, it can be ascertained by dividing the actual length of a meridian degree by a length of a degree measure upon the map. (2) *Geographical measures.* The circles of latitude (distance north or south from the equator) are divided into degrees, minutes and seconds as units of measure. The 180 degrees of latitude are numbered from 0 at the equator to 90 degrees at the north and south poles of the earth. The circles of longitude (distance east or west from a standard meridian,

as that at Greenwich, England) are perpendicular to the equator and pass through the north and south poles. These divisions are divided into either degrees or hours.

Period maps are of primary importance in reverting to any one period of time in a particular location. Such maps may be a part of an atlas of maps of an earlier period or they may be specially prepared maps of townships, towns, or counties. Actually all maps are period maps in the sense that they represent a graphic illustration of a given area at a stated time.

It is amazing to find that a wide variety of maps exist for those who seek them out. Insurance companies have had maps for over a hundred years which have been used to give details as to the risk by fire, water hazards, etc. The government has prepared in various departments special maps for survey purposes. The extent of maps within the government and city confines is almost endless.

It should not surprise us then if local historical societies, county clerks, and others have prepared maps for the varied functions of their officers and members. Research by correspondence will often uncover such maps and prove them to be of great value.

The least expensive way in which to secure the most maps is to buy an atlas. Unfortunately, the modern or later edition atlases are not as useful as are some of the earlier publications. County outlines are not so well defined as in earlier atlases, and city maps are not now commonly found. A visit to a secondhand bookstore should reward you with an inexpensive atlas and yet one not too large to be practical for home use.

In an atlas you have the advantage of a map for each state which may benefit you as well as others. Often the advantage of an atlas is the index of place names to be found in the index. However, a word of caution here might help you. I have in my collection of atlases one

that was published in 1877. Over 56,000 place names are listed in the index. Use of this atlas soon made me realize that not all of these places were entered on the individual state maps. In this case I must depend on the index to receive the most benefit of the atlas. In another atlas, by Doubleday Page Co., of the first world war period, the maps are excellent but afford a limited index. It was soon evident that the index did not list all place names as shown on the maps. Just these two exceptions to the general rules should alert you to some of the irregularities as found on the maps themselves.

Probably the most useful map will be the map of the state wherein your problem lies. Your local bookstore or stationery store will have a good map, usually folded, that will serve you well. The Rand McNally pocket edition maps are usually good for details in searching. However, not all of their maps give the township divisions that are essential to census searching. It will soon be noted that the maps that are of the greatest utility are those that give details as to the smaller place names as well as the names of rivers, streams, valleys, etc. As a general rule, the larger the map the more clearly are shown the details entered thereon.

For those persons who will occasionally need a surveyor's map to locate land from a surveyor's description, we recommend that you read the treatise on this subject in James Truslow Adams' book, *Atlas of American History*. Herein is given a complete description of the original survey lines of the United States as well as the details of the act of 1787 wherein the plan was made for the survey of the states within the public domain.

To my knowledge the best collection of period maps is the collection referred to above by James Truslow Adams. This work is exceptional in its treatise of localities and areas wherein events of American history occurred. This is particularly true of the colonial and

national wars, also migration trails and the growth and development of the territories of the United States.

In our consideration of state maps it must be borne in mind that the area of any one state might have been larger at an earlier date. Most of our western states were "territories" before they were states. Furthermore, early territories were divided into several territories which later became separate states of the Union. The point here is that at any one time an event might have been reported as being within one state yet verification has never been found. The truth of the matter is that *at that time* the statement as made was true, but at present the area is now in a neighboring state. As an example, in Utah there are five counties now included in the State of Nevada that were included in the Territory of Utah in the federal census of 1860 and 1870.

In eastern United States the boundaries of states also changed; in searching for records of the areas in question this should be borne in mind. As an example, consider the boundaries of eastern and northern New York and the boundaries of Vermont. This boundary changed back and forth before the nineteenth century. The lower and eastern boundary of New York State was in dispute between New York and Connecticut. This area is known to historians as the "Oblong" and the area of the "Nine Partners." There were also other boundary disputes between North Carolina and Virginia; North Carolina and Tennessee; Delaware and Pennsylvania. If your research problem borders on a state line, take the pains to search in detail and to find the history of the locality. This precaution might serve you well in locating county or state records.

COUNTY HISTORIES EXPLAINED

The divisions within the states known as counties are next in importance for the need of maps. (In

Louisiana state, the "parish" takes the place of the areas known as counties elsewhere.) During the growth of the United States counties were constantly changing their boundaries. This has brought about what is now known as "County Histories," or, the record of each county as to the previous county or counties from which it was taken.

The formation of new counties was a matter to be decided by the state legislature. The action was brought about as a result of petitions from residents in the area concerned. The reasons for petitioning the state were usually that the county government might be more efficiently operated and that the residents of the area desired the convenience of a nearby county seat where they could transact their business with the county courthouse.

In other words, John Doe and several hundred other public spirited persons became tired of going "over the mountain" to the county seat and petitioned the legislature to make it possible for them to have a more conveniently located seat of county government. In the years before 1900, as well as today, the county courthouse was the center of communal activity. All land entries, court actions, marriages, etc. required the services of a county recorder or county clerk.

The example continues in that John Doe was required to go to the earlier county seat for the registration of land or court proceedings before a new county government was granted by the state. Following the date when the county boundaries were changed the same records were made in the new county courthouse. It follows then, that as the marriage of an individual took place at the earlier county seat, the marriage licenses for his children might well be found in the more recently formed county seat of government. And conversely, in order to find the marriage license of the parents you might

find it necessary to go to the records of the earlier county seat used before the county was divided.

The origin of counties was due to an ever-increasing population within a state and the need for a division in order to secure a more efficient civil government. The earlier you go into the history of a state the fewer the counties there will be, and by the same token, fewer record centers to be contacted. On the other hand, the more recently the county was formed, the greater will be the need to search in the courthouses of the neighboring counties, or the counties from which the present county was taken or subdivided.

From the above we may conclude that a particular city might have been in one or more counties at different times and, of course, not change its own location. When a county was divided, it was the rule to continue with the same townships as included in the area before it was divided.

CHAPTER 7

USE OF NEWSPAPER FILES IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

Newspapers as a source of genealogical information have been overlooked by the newcomer to genealogical research. As the newspaper constitutes an essential part of our lives today so it has been for over two hundred years of our American history.

In the United States, the first newspaper published as such, was the *Publick Occurrences both Foreign and Domestic*, published in Boston, Massachusetts, by Benjamin Harrison, 25 September 1690. Although intended as a monthly publication it was suppressed at once. The *Boston News Letter* followed in 1704, and in 1721 James Franklin, the elder brother of Benjamin Franklin, established *The New England Courant*. In New York, 1725, William Bradford began the publication of the *New York Gazette*, and three years later Benjamin Franklin established in Philadelphia the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. As late as 1775 there were thirty-seven newspapers printed in the colonies. The first daily newspaper in United States was the Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Packet* later named the *Daily Advertiser*.

After 1825 newspapers in all our larger cities became quite common, and by the time the Civil War broke out, newspapers were quite commonly found throughout the United States.

PRACTICAL USE OF NEWSPAPERS

We have previously stated that the death of an ancestor will give reason to search the obituary files in the town newspaper for his death notice. This is not always the case, but it is a possibility especially when the person has been a long-time resident of the county,

is exceptionally aged, a pioneer of the area, or if he might have been at one time an officer in the city or county government.

In some localities of the United States, specially Virginia and South Carolina, it was a common occurrence to list the vital statistics as they occurred in the newspaper area. Such accounts listed the births, deaths, and marriages, and the latter were usually reported in more detail than elsewhere.

In the miscellaneous court records of the states, in eastern United States in particular, it was a common occurrence to find notice of publication of the settlement of an estate in the newspapers. Publication was usually for three times over a period of weeks, and each time information would be given to assist in locating or finding missing heirs of the estate.

In searching through the *Union List of American Newspapers*, a reference book found in the average library, do not fail to use the code index at the front and back in order to locate the present whereabouts of the newspapers as listed under each city and state. Although there are other lists of newspapers, this book indicates the location of the earlier issues of the newspapers as of the time of the publication of the list which was in 1937. Since then some of the collections of early newspapers have changed ownership, and only a direct inquiry to the last-known owner will give you the present whereabouts of the newspapers.

The use of newspaper files in research by correspondence is one of the best means of finding the most helpful information with the expenditure of the minimum amount of time and effort on the part of the researcher.

CHAPTER 8

HOW TO SEARCH IN VITAL RECORDS

Entries from any one source or record, such as vital statistics, should not be considered a basis for a complete record. There is always the probability of a mistake by any one person or any one record. If in compiling the record, conflicting dates arise, it is best to make a record of both dates until one or the other is proved to be correct.

In searching vital records care must be taken not to assume connections from entries in the record. Remember, let's not be in a hurry to get someone else's genealogy. If in searching the *Barbour's Index of Vital Records* in Connecticut you find that there are sixteen other Asa Browns besides the one that might be the very one that you are looking for, this observation should alert you to the possibility of making a mistake in identity, and no assumptions should be made, but you would be justified in making memorandums as to the others in question just for future reference.

Vital records can serve as a springboard for further research. Note the places of former residence of persons of the same surname as that of your ancestor, especially the older persons as found in the records. This could give a lead towards a solution of your problem. Where vital records are fairly complete, search in the neighboring towns where your ancestor was supposed to have lived. Also, this may be true of the nearest largest city.

The vital records of any one place do not necessarily indicate a complete record of any one family. In early America, families were constantly changing residence and would often have the births of children in a large family reported in one or more places. Also, if the mar-

riage date is lacking, it is quite possible that there were children born before or after the residence in any one town.

General Rules in using Vital Records:

1. Copy all pertinent entries exactly as given in the record.
2. Make a thorough, careful search for all entries. Make a special effort to note the variance in spelling of given names as well as surnames.
3. Study closely the script if handwritten.
4. Watch for the various abbreviations common to vital records. Examples: Christopher (X^r), Samuel (Sam¹), Daniel (Dan¹), Junior (J^r), Senior (S^r), Eleazer (Elea^r), Nathaniel (Nath¹), NXN (no Christian name), etc.
5. Do not use numerals for the months of the year. This will confuse the record.
6. If you wish to enter vital records directly on family group sheets, enter marriages first, then births, and last deaths or burials.
7. Be sure that you enter your source of information as you go. This should include the complete call number on each family group sheet, to include volume and page numbers.

CHAPTER 9

HOW TO SEARCH IN COUNTY RECORDS

(Reference is made to the *ABC's of American Genealogical Research* wherein details of searching are described not otherwise considered in the following chapter, see "Miscellaneous Information on Wills," also "Deeds and Miscellaneous County Records.")

Wills

In searching this type of record and in taking information from it, particular emphasis should be placed upon the date of the document itself as compared with the date that the document was brought to the county courthouse for recording. The date as given within the document might be the same date as the recording date, but ordinarily these dates are a few days apart. However, there are many cases of record when these dates are years apart. I recall one case in western North Carolina where the earlier researcher had entered the *date of the will* as the death date of the testator. A closer examination revealed a *probate and recording date of nine years later*. This later death date, along with other information, permitted the possibility of an additional child in the family of the testator. The earlier death date, now proven to be incorrect, had been the stumbling block for years in this particular family genealogy.

One good thing about being able to examine a county record in person or on microfilm is the advantage of being able to watch for additional information not always reported in printed records or given in researchers' reports. A "codicil," or supplement to a will, may bear the same date as the original document, or generally, it

follows by an extended period of time. There is usually a good reason for a codicil, watch for it, and note carefully any change made from the original will as to the name of the wife or there might be additional children listed as heirs of the estate of the testator.

By the same token that the date of the written document might be different from the date of recording, it is also true that the *place* where the document was written might well be a different place from where the recording of the document took place at a county clerk's office. This is particularly true of grants of land that might have been made to an ancestor at a state capitol and then, some months or years later, the grant was recorded in a county seat. These early land grants are excellent sources for new leads in genealogical research, and they should be sought out whenever possible.

In connection with wills as a county record, mention should also be made of other county records of importance to the genealogist. Whenever an administrator was appointed by a court to settle an estate, one of the duties required of him was to appoint a committee to take an inventory of the estate and make this document a part of the court file. From these inventories it is easy to determine the vocation of the ancestor and the extent of his holdings of worldly goods. Of more importance to the genealogist is the "Sale of Inventory" that is required subsequent to the inventory of the estate. The sale of inventory will list the items sold and the *name of the purchaser*. Such information will often support circumstantial evidence as found elsewhere in deeds and other county records.

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Deeds

The same general instructions as given for wills will also hold true for deeds. The genealogical value of deeds has been questioned by the beginner to research,

but experience has taught the persistent researcher that often enough a veritable backlog of genealogical information will fall into your hands through the deed index. Quite often when a person dies without leaving a will (intestate), it becomes necessary to quiet title to the property held by him at the time of his death by taking the matter to court. Before title can be passed to the would-be purchaser, there must be an accounting for all of the living heirs to the person who died intestate. The text of such a deed will often account for the absence of certain members of the family, tell where they are now living, and possibly include a letter of "power of attorney" to act in their names in the matter before the court. Also, the signatures at the end of the document will give the names of the husbands of the living daughters and the given names of the living sons of the intestate person. I have in mind a case in Connecticut where a prominent family surname had been given considerable attention over a period of many years of research. Such a deed gave the names of the wives of three of the sons and accounted for the absent sons by stating their resident elsewhere in the State of Connecticut. This information in turn gave new leads for research.

A deed will often mention relationships between the two parties to the deed. It is quite true that most often a definite relationship will not be given, but on the other hand an aged person will state "for and in behalf of the love that I bear for my son John Doe * * * the property which I received from my honored father, Richard Doe, being a part of the grant of land given to him by his majesty * * * etc."

All too often a deed, or a series of deeds, will give no more information than the date when property was first recorded in his name and the last date of a recording of property in his name. Check this information against

other information on file. It will save much time to a researcher if you are able to say that your ancestor died *after* a certain date. Oddly enough, in early America before the Ordinance of 1787, when surveying of townships was set up on a national basis, the location of property was given by its nearness to early water courses such as rivers, creeks, etc. In order to get the most information from such a record the researcher should get a good detailed map and determine, as nearly as possible, the location of the property. Often enough, the property would turn out to be in a different county at an earlier date from the county where the deed is now recorded. A good map to assist in locating property in the early states of the United States, usually on the eastern sea coast, is the series of geological survey maps as made by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C. An adequately large map sells for five cents. Other maps on a much larger scale cost twenty-five cents. The new additions to this series of maps are in two colors, and they make a valuable map for searching in such states as North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, etc.

When searching an index to deeds, watch for the relevant entries under the surname in question, especially where the words "et al" (meaning: "and others") follow a listing of given names. This type of document is often more important for genealogical information than is the usual document listed. This does not mean that all entries should not be examined but that, in particular, such documents should not be overlooked at any time. Also, an ancestor may have his will listed, then later an administration (adm.) entry to be followed by a "Bill of Sale" (B-S.) or an inventory (inv.). By the same token, an ancestor may have in the deed index a series of deeds wherein legal action is required to quiet title or to dispose totally of the property in question.

Miscellaneous County Records

Had you noticed that your research problem centers on the fact that your grandfather was an orphan when three years of age? It is quite possible that there were other brothers and sisters at the time and that the widowed mother, without income or means of support, petitioned the county court for aid in either placing the children for adoption or apprenticeship, or otherwise asking aid of the court. Usually in the court records the children are all listed by given name, and the name of the parents is given, also the names of the persons to whom their custody was given as a result of court action. Thus we find that the "Orphan Court Records" and "Guardianship Records" are of great value at a time when all other records fail to give the needed information to solve your problem.

Unfortunately such records in the county clerks' offices may or may not be indexed for your convenience. When they are not indexed, the task of searching through them, page by page, can be a difficult job, requiring much time and patience. However, when the information is found, the reward is great because this may be the *only place* where the information is found to solve your problem in research.

County records are also invaluable in other ways in finding clues of genealogical interest. I have a case in mind where the wife (resident of Kentucky) petitioned the court for aid because her property had been confiscated, her home damaged, all because her husband who had been loyal to the "cause of the king" had been forced into exile in Canada. This was of record some years after the Revolutionary War.

While there is a great variety of county records available and the names given to them may vary from state to state, it is still worth while to take the time to

search through them when other records, more easily searched, have failed to give the needed assistance or when the circumstances would indicate that this is the only place to look for the answer in question.

CHAPTER 10

HOW TO SEARCH IN RELIGIOUS ARCHIVES

Church records as a rule are not indexed unless a printed publication is available which includes an index. This fact alone has discouraged some persons from using this most valuable source of genealogical information. As explained in other chapters of this book, searching in original records, page by page, is a difficult and tedious task—difficult because the text is often in handwriting, and each entry must be deciphered; tedious because often church records do not have their vital records separated in a chronological order for the convenience of the researcher.

Probably the most valuable contribution that is made by religious records in America is that they antedate vital records as kept by the counties and the various states. Religious records are also excellent for detail in most cases and unfortunately not in all cases. In Chapter 7 Section II of this text note the assistance given by the Works Progress Administration in their Survey of Public Records. Quite often the researcher is confronted with the problem of where to go for vital statistics before state registration, and religious records are probably the only answer to this problem.

As explained above an index is lacking in most of the religious records available for our direct use. Actually this is a blessing in disguise because much information of interest would not be found were it not for the necessity of page by page searching in the absence of an index. References to former places of residence are common in church records; also relationship between church members is indicated. These are some of the small details that are important in church records.

In your careful search of the records be sure to watch for the various types of church records that are available in any one volume of records. Once a type of record starts, it may be broken up into several parts, and these parts may be scattered throughout one or more volumes of records.

SECTION II

THE SEARCH for Records

CHAPTER 1

SEARCHING FOR RECORDS IN THE HOME

The Family Bible

It has been a custom in this country, as well as in European countries, to keep a family Bible in the home. This has been done for two to three hundred years in America. Because of the common occurrence of finding a Bible in each Christian family home, we now have available in American archives, either the originals or copies of many thousands of this type of record. However, it is still quite common to find the "Family Bible" in our modern homes, and it is usually carefully preserved and safeguarded.

There is no set rule as to which child should inherit the family Bible. It is not uncommon for a testator of a will to bequeath such a record to one of his children "to his heirs and assigns forever." Also, it follows that if a daughter may obtain custody of the Bible as well as a son, then it might well be that the Bible you need might be in the home of some other surname than the one on which your research problem centers. A "Mitchell" Family Bible may in time become the property of a man by the name of "Jackson," and yet the family groups mentioned in the Bible may not necessarily be about these two surnames.

If you should get the opportunity to examine a family Bible, especially an old one, consider well the information that you might find therein. Which one of the family used the Bible to press a rose? sweet peas? and where is the untold story that goes with this treasured souvenir? Small cards are commonly found in old Bibles and contain a variety of information. Cards edged in black will announce a death and funeral; birth announcements, gay and dainty, announce a birth in the

family. In short, the Bible may contain a wide variety of mementos within its pages each of family and genealogical interest.

Usually, at the center of the Bible, between the Old and New Testament, are found the pages specially printed for genealogical information. The most elaborate record will contain the original declaration of marriage of the couple who originally owned the record, and this will be followed by several pages designated for birth, marriages, and deaths.

As a genealogical record the family Bible is most valuable for the information that it will give of your direct ancestors, their brothers and sisters and cousins remembered. Quite commonly relationships will be mentioned between the members of the family, and then it seems they forget to give all that you would like about the oldest persons mentioned in the record.

All too often in the family Bible information as to the places where events happened is lacking. This fact should not discredit the record as a valuable source of information for such data as births, deaths, marriages, and relationships among the families mentioned. Finally, the family Bible may be the *only* place where proof may be obtained for the connection you need.

It is very important to know whether the entries in the Bible are original entries, made at the time the event took place, or if the entries were written or re-written at a later date. The accuracy of a record of original entry, made at the time the event happened by one who was a witness, can be considered to be of much greater value than the record written from memory a generation after the event took place, by one whose memory may or may not be correct.

The simple rule for this deduction is to note the date of publication on the flyleaf of the Bible itself. If this date precedes the entries in the Bible, you might well

suppose the entries to be original entries. On the other hand, a publication date of twenty to forty years after the first entries in the Bible would indicate a re-written record, and the accuracy of the record might be questioned if an analysis of your problem would indicate this to be true.

In summary we make these suggestions that while you have access to the Bible that you take *all* entries of a genealogical nature or value from the book. Sooner or later they should prove of value to your family record. Be sure to note in particular any references to places and at all times extract the information just as it appears in the Bible.

Old Letters and Correspondence

Among the papers that will be turned over to you for genealogical information will be old letters and correspondence files. Many of these letters will give little or no information of value to your problem, but persistence in searching will often reward you with a letter of great importance and without which you could not solve your problem.

It is unfortunate that many times the envelope, with the postage stamp attached, has been destroyed with only the sheet or sheets of the letter remaining. It has been estimated that many thousands of dollars, if not small fortunes, have been destroyed when the postage stamps of early American correspondence have been lost.

In old correspondence files note particularly the relationship given as well as the places of residence mentioned. There may yet be descendants living in that area who could help you with your problem.

Documents

In the attics, in old trunks, and in chocolate boxes of the pioneer homes are found many documents of value

to the genealogist. References to military documents, evidences of military service together with original signatures may all contribute to a rich treasure house of information for you.

Diaries and picture albums may come into your custody for examination and use. You will soon find that it is necessary to ask many questions as to who the persons are, and who wrote the diary; nicknames used as signatures, etc. If it isn't already too late, every effort should be made to identify the pictures in the old family albums. Also, I have seen pictures whereon is inscribed vital statistics information even to include the parentage of an individual. Note the place where the picture was taken. This may lead to new information through correspondence or through record searching.

Life Sketches

Occasionally you will find the autobiography of a pioneer ancestor, or others, among your ancestry. Consider such a record of great value and search through it for small but important bits of information, not only of value to the obtaining of new leads for research, but also of value to the historical record of the family.

Records of Relatives

A visit to the home of a relative who has been interested in record keeping can be very helpful to your own record. You will gain his confidence and respect if you will but handle the relics shown you with care and consideration for their age. Express your appreciation for his efforts in preserving family information and history. Ask to copy the information from valued documents rather than remove the documents from the home. This may be the approach that will reward you with his full co-operation. The easiest way to get his co-operation is your own offer to exchange information.

CHAPTER 2

THE SEARCH AT THE LIBRARY

General Statement

A library is an institution of service. Its purpose is to bring to your attention the many references to knowledge that are contained in its carefully chosen volumes, manuscripts, and microfilms. The books in a library are there as the result of careful planning by its officers in view of bringing to the public a maximum service. Each library has had a struggle for its existence, and if we but knew the story behind it, we would gladly agree that it is a privilege to enter into its research rooms.

A library is a specially designated place of learning and study. It is not to be considered as a place of recreation, visiting or reunion. If, while you are in a library, you do not keep in mind a consideration of others, you are violating the rules of the library and abusing a privilege.

It is only right and proper that some rules and regulations be given in order to maintain the services of the library. There is some good reason for everything that you are asked to do while there. The books in particular are to be treated with care and indeed, due consideration should be given to some of them for their advanced age! A bound book is not indestructible. Books should not be bent backwards over the knee or left to dangle by the cover, but rather restricted for use on the flat surface of the table before you. The heavier the book and the older the book, the more care and consideration should be given in its use. Remember that you are enjoying a privilege when you are using the services of a library.

A few suggestions might be relayed on to you as given by those who have seen the public at work in our libraries.

1. When checking through the index of a book, you are requested *not* to use a pencil or a pen to check off those names and pages itemized in the book. It is suggested that you copy from the index the names and pages of the entries that you wish onto a separate piece of paper or into your notebook. When this is done, you may thereafter underscore or check off the names as you wish. Once this habit is formed you will notice that your work will not only be more accurate but that you will also not lose time in finding your place in the index, nor will you be required to use one hand to keep the index open for use.
2. Pencils, pens, rulers, and smaller books should not be thrust into a book to mark a place for you. Corners of the pages are not to be turned down nor should there be in any way underscoring of the text.
3. It is suggested that when taking entries from a page, line by line, that a folded piece of paper be used to extend across the page to assure accurate copying.
4. Hands free of grime, oil, or cosmetics cannot soil or mar the pages of a book or manuscript.

The Approach

In answer to the question that has often been asked of the library attendants as to what was needed most by the newcomers to the library, the answer invariably has been—to prepare themselves for research *before* coming to the library. It has been well said, "If you would bring back the riches of India, you must first take them with you." Adherence to this admonition requires that you bring with you information to assist in your searching.

As explained elsewhere in this book, research starts with the individual, his home records, his people, and their records. The combined results of his efforts *outside* of the library will assist him at the library. A working file is needed for library study. References to details will necessarily be a part of that file.

Attendants at libraries will often be denied the time necessary to consider completely your problem. Any effort on your part to crystallize your problem into a few well-chosen questions will assist all concerned. On the other hand, attendants are there to assist you, and when help is needed, you are denying yourself a service made available there for you.

Remember you are enjoying a privilege when you are using the services of a library.

RESEARCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

Source: State of Alabama, Department of Archives and History.

Address: Montgomery 5, Alabama.

Text: "Due to the extraordinary call for genealogical assistance from citizens of other states it has become necessary to discontinue this type of service which has been done in the past by the library staff.

"It is regretted that we are not able to give your request the attention of the staff. Below are listed the names of genealogists to whom you might address your inquiries."

Mrs. Emma L. Béttis, 500 Adams, Montgomery, Alabama.

Mrs. Eugene McManus, 1909 Walnut, Montgomery, Alabama.

Mrs. C. P. McGuire, 3220 12th Ave., N. Birmingham, Alabama.

Informant: Peter A. Brannon, Director.

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Source: Department of Library and Archives.

Address: Phoenix, Arizona.

Text: "In reply to your letter, we do have a genealogical collection—books and periodicals—which is open to the public, but we do not offer research service and are not able to furnish it by correspondence.

"We do not have names of local professional genealogists to send you."

Informant: Mulford Winsor, Director.

* * * *

Source: Los Angeles Public Library, Genealogy Division.

Address: 630 West 5th Street, Los Angeles 17, California.

To those who have need of the services of this library a request may be made for their booklet entitled "Family History, Aids to Genealogical Research." This booklet is issued by the Genealogy Division and explains in detail the services of the library to the public.

In addition to other information helpful to the visitor here the booklet gives pointers on how to compile a family genealogy, how to take notes, using the card catalogues in their library, etc.

The author has visited this library several times and would like to quote from their booklet the following two paragraphs. (Unless these suggestions are taken into consideration the visitor here cannot possibly utilize to the full extent the large genealogical collection of this library.)

"Occasionally, in establishing a relationship, locating a family residence, or gathering background data for your family history, you will find it helpful to consult books in other departments of the library. Pertinent material may be found in the History Department and in the biographies in many of the subject division. The key to these books will be found in the card catalog in the second floor rotunda, which lists every title in the library.

"Additional aids offered by the library include an inexpensive photocopy service for reproducing any material found in the collection; a microfilm reader and many rolls of microfilm, particularly those of early censuses; and an inter-library loan system by which the library can obtain for you books from other libraries, at slight expense."

Any reference to aids to the public through research by correspondence is deleted or absent from their booklet. We can only assume that such services are not available or that they are limited, or, that inquiries are referred to professional researchers not mentioned.

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Source: Oakland City Public Library.

Address: Oakland, California.

Text: "This library does not buy books on genealogy except those

of a very general nature. All family histories which we own have been gifts. With the resources of the Sutro Library in San Francisco so easily available, we have never felt justified in going into such a special field.

"The Reference Department does not undertake any genealogical research."

Informant: Miss Leona M. Alexander, Reference Department.

* * * *

Source: San Diego Public Library.

Address: San Diego 1, California.

Text: "The San Diego Public Library has a small collection of genealogical books, a part of which are owned by the San Diego Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Our staff is not large enough so that we can give time to research in the field of genealogy, but the books are available for use by patrons of the library every day from 10:00 a.m. to 5 p.m.

"The following genealogists have expressed willingness to do research in the field of genealogy for a fee."

Mrs. O. F. Weissgerber, 347 Kimball Terrace, Chula Vista, California.

Mrs. Ruth Dillon, 3234 Nile St., San Diego 4, California.

Informant: (Mrs.) Leona M. Hall, Supervising Librarian, History and World Affairs Section.

* * * *

Source: California State Library, Sutro Branch.

Address: Public Library Bldg., Civic Center, San Francisco, California.

Text: "Sutro Branch of California State Library is located on the second floor of the Main Building of the San Francisco Public Library in the Civic Center.

"We are open 9-5 Monday through Friday and we have a staff of four. Our collection is a collection of old and rare books for research (approximately 91,000 volumes) plus a specialized genealogy and local history collection.

"Our genealogical collection is second only to that of Los Angeles Public Library on the Pacific Coast. We loan most of our volumes (excluding reference guides, rare volumes, fragile items, manuscripts, etc.) to other libraries in the state when their patrons need them for genealogical research. We do not loan directly to individuals outside the city of San Francisco, but through their local libraries on regular inter-library loan procedures.

"We have approximately 7,500 volumes of genealogy, local history, vital statistics, etc., on open shelves in a special room of the library. We also make use of the works in this field which the San Francisco Public Library has and do all genealogical research for them. All the family histories, county histories, etc. of the California State Library (Sacramento) have been transferred to our Branch in order to make it a strong, state-wide research center for genealogists."

Informant: Richard H. Dillon, Sutro Branch Librarian.

* * * *

Source: McClelland Public Library.

Address: Pueblo, Colorado.

Text: "We have a genealogical room which contains something over one thousand volumes of genealogical works. There are a number of family genealogies, historical and biographical collections of various states, early census lists, books on heraldry and armory, lists of immigrants, etc.

"Simple questions will be answered by correspondence but we do not do research.

"I do not know of any professional genealogists in this city but Mrs. Riley R. Cloud, 218 West Evans and Mrs. Carrie B. McClary, 725 W. 14th St. are amateurs who do excellent work.

"We also have, of course, a rather good collection of records of Pueblo and Pueblo County."

Informant: Louise B. Emery, Genealogical Department.

* * * *

Source: The Greenwich Library.

Address: Greenwich, Connecticut.

Text: "We have your letter concerning the use of the resources of this library for genealogical information. The principal items in our collection are as follows:

1. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register, a quarterly magazine, published by the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Vol. 1-50, 1847-1896 with comprehensive index covering this period. Vols. 51-108, 1897 to date, index in each volume.

2. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, a quarterly magazine published by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. Vol. 1-84, 1870 to date. Index in each volume; no comprehensive index.

3. "Approximately 35 histories of local families, includ-

ing 'The History and Genealogy of the Mead Family . . .' by Spencer B. Mead, which was published in New York by the Knickerbocker Press in 1901. The Mead family has been prominent in the life of the town since its founding.

4. "Records of burials in local plots.

"This library would be willing to correspond about information contained in its collection provided the research can be limited to thirty minutes or so. Our limited staff does not permit extensive research.

"We have asked Mrs. Lucius Merritt, the historian of the Greenwich Historical Society, for recommendations as to the names of professional local genealogists. She has had satisfactory experience with:

"Mrs. William Harvey Smith, 53 Edgewood Avenue, Larchmont, New York.

"We shall be glad to cooperate with you in any way that our limited time and resources will permit."

Informant: Isabelle Hurlbutt, Librarian.

* * * *

Source: Connecticut State Library.

Address: Hartford 1, Connecticut.

Text: "In reply to your letter received today, we enclose two of our form letters as samples to show you (1) how we reply to those queries requiring little time for research, and (2) how we reply to other queries impossible for our small staff to handle, including list of a few names and addresses of professional searchers.

"For more details on the genealogical resources of this library, we refer you to my article on that subject in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, issue of March 1948."

Informant: Marjorie E. Case, Local History and Genealogy.

The following are the letters referred to in the above quoted letter.

(1) "In reply to your recent query, search of indexes of records on file in the Connecticut State Library shows the following data:

"We endeavor to answer those queries which involve only a small amount of time, but we are not able to answer queries involving extended research and those concerned with non-Connecticut families. The State Library has several collections of source materials, including the archives, vital, church and cemetery records, and probate files, besides sev-

eral thousand published genealogies and local histories. Most of the manuscript collections are now well indexed and work is progressing on further indexing. If a personal visit to the Library is possible, members of our staff will be glad to make pertinent data available. Otherwise, we recommend that further research on your problem(s) be referred to a professional genealogist. Names and addresses of several reliable research workers can be furnished on request."

Signed by James Brewster,
State Librarian

(2) "We acknowledge receipt of your inquiry of recent date. So many similar inquiries are received from residents of other states that our staff is unable to undertake the necessary research and at the same time to serve adequately the people of Connecticut for whom this library primarily exists.

"Therefore, if you cannot personally visit this library (where you will be most welcome, I assure you), it is suggested that you employ a professional genealogist. The names and addresses of several such researchers are given below. However, we cannot assume responsibility for work done by any of them."

"If this action on our part causes some inconvenience, we regret it, but the daily flood of letters from all parts of the country—as well as from outside the United States—asking for information on Connecticut families, has forced us to make this decision. Several other libraries and record depositories (including the National Archives) have found it necessary to curtail such service, and now this library reluctantly follows suit.

"You as a fair-minded person will see the justice of this action."

Researchers:

Mr. J. W. Bassett, 327 Washington Street, Hartford.

Mrs. David Bliss, 7 Terrace Place, Danbury, Connecticut.

Mrs. W. L. Fletcher, Jr., 275 Thames Street, Groton.

Mr. Kendall P. Hayward, 122 Ridgewood Road, East Hartford, Connecticut.

Mr. Donald L. Jacobus, Box 3032, Westville Station, New Haven, Connecticut.

Miss Myrtle M. Jillson, 56 Montgomery Street, Waterbury 8.

Mrs. Ray Linnell, Box 366, Hartford Ave., Granby.

Mrs. Charles D. Townsend, P. O. Box 224, West Hartford, Connecticut.

* * * *

Source: The Connecticut Historical Society.

Address: 1 Elizabeth Street, Hartford 5, Connecticut.

Text: "This Society has, (and always will, I hope), performed genealogical research as a service of the Society, and one we are glad to perform. We have an extensive manuscript and published genealogical collection of both family data and town histories and records, devoted principally to Connecticut and New England families.

"The enclosed pamphlet explains briefly what the Society is and what its purposes and objectives are.

"There are only three of a rather extensive list of contemporary professional genealogists whom I will recommend, or ever do, namely:

Mr. Donald L. Jacobus, Box 3032, Westville Station, New Haven.

Miss Myrtle M. Jillson, 56 Montgomery Street, Waterbury.

Mr. Kendall P. Hayward, 122 Ridgewood Road, East Hartford."

Informant: Marjorie F. Waterman, Chief of Reading Room.

Note: The following sentences are taken from the leaflet enclosed with the above letter:

"Applications for membership by interested persons are much desired. Complete the enclosed form and return with the admission fee of \$5.00. All members have access to the reading room shelves, the privilege of genealogical correspondence service, use of a genealogical loan collection, may purchase publications at 20% discount, and receive free the *Bulletin*, *Annual Report* and *Membership List* as published."

* * * *

Source: Silas Bronson Library.

Address: Waterbury, Connecticut.

Text: Letter received from Myrtle M. Jillson, Gealogist.

"The Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Connecticut, has referred your letter to me for reply.

"We have in our local library a very fine published col-

lection of New England town and city histories, family genealogies, etc. but very, very little in manuscript form. The staff is not large enough to answer many questions by correspondence, and those letters are generally turned over to me for reply.

"I am the only local professional genealogist, and my books will be found in your local library. Am assuming that you are connected with the Latter-day Saints Church, as I have done considerable research for members of that church."

* * * *

Source: Free Public Library.

Address: Jacksonville, Florida.

Text: "We have a small but good collection on genealogy. Our books are mostly on the New England States and the South. We do not do research and such information would not be available through correspondence. Mrs. Harrison M. Reed, Sr., 1619 Second Avenue, N. Jacksonville Beach, does genealogical research work."

* * * *

Source: Florida State Library.

Address: Tallahassee, Florida.

Text: "In reply to your recent letter, I am sending under separate cover a list of the genealogical material in this library. Because of a small staff, we are not able to do genealogical research for correspondents.

"Miss Mary Lamar Davis, 509 East Georgia Street, Tallahassee, does some genealogical work."

Informant: Dorothy Dodd, State Librarian.

Note: The list referred to above includes the genealogies of about three hundred Southern and Eastern states families. Also, rosters, registers, and pension lists of soldiers for the eastern and southern states as well as a general listing of well-known general sources of information on the eastern and southern states.

* * * *

Source: Orlando's Albertson Public Library.

Address: 165 East Central Avenue, Orlando, Florida.

Text: "Our genealogy collection is supplemented by the State D.A.R. Collection which is housed here. We do not employ a genealogist and therefore are not in a position to furnish much information by correspondence. Occasionally it is pos-

sible for us to answer a specific question that does not require much research, but we do not receive many calls of this nature.

"A local professional genealogist, whose services may be available is:

Mrs. Paul Woodman, 413 Alexander Place, Orlando,
Florida."

Informant: Clara E. Wendel, Director.

* * * *

Source: Atlanta Public Library.

Address: Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Text: "The genealogy collection in the Atlantic Public Library is particularly good in reference to Georgia and the Southeast. The settlers of Georgia came largely from Virginia, North and South Carolina, moving westward and so we have tried to develop our collection on these states. We do have microfilmed census records for Georgia from 1820 through 1860. We have a few census records for other southeastern states, but these are not complete.

"We cannot give assistance to patrons by correspondence on genealogy. We merely refer them to local professional genealogists.

"I am having a small booklet mailed to you which we have had made up to assist people working with our genealogical collection.

"Two local professional genealogists are:

Mr. H. M. Askew, 120 Glendale Avenue, Decatur, Ga.

Mrs. Clarence D. Tebo, 3143 Shadowlawn Avenue,
N.E. Atlanta, Ga.

Informant: A. V. Lawson, Head, Reference Department.

* * * *

Source: Department of State, Georgia State Department of Archives and History.

Address: 1516 Peachtree Street N.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

Text: "The Georgia Society D.A.R. has a collection of approximately 2,000 volumes of printed and typescripts of Georgia Cemetery Records, Bible Records, Family Histories and abstracts of county records, such as marriages, wills, returns on estates and deed records. These records help supplement state records and this collection compiled by them has given us a valuable D.A.R. Genealogical Library. The Utah Genealogical Society filmed a great many of these genealogical records here in the Department and have them on file in the

Genealogical Society Library at Salt Lake City. We have a very small staff, and we are not able to do professional genealogical research via correspondence.

"Any person wishing field trips to the various court houses in Georgia or a search made of genealogical records on file in the Department of Archives and History should write to our professional genealogist, Mrs. A. L. Fisher, P. O. Box 485, Decatur, Georgia."

Informant: Mrs. Mary Givens Bryan, Director, Department of Archives and History.

* * * *

Source: Newberry Library.

Address: Chicago 10, Illinois.

Text: "The enclosures are just about the story as to our services.

A staff of but two librarians with a part-time assistant, with 700 to 900 readers monthly—obviously we have been obliged to go the way of many libraries today, recommending the professional in the area of concern.

"We enclose the card of the only professional worker making scheduled use of our source material—she is not associated with the library, but has access to all source material. I recommend her highly, but must state for the library that it assumes no responsibility for the work of such persons."

Informant: Joseph C. Wolf, Head, Div. of Historical Genealogy, Ellen Chase, Assistant.

Researcher referred to above:

Marion Hatch Bowman, 1018 North State Street,
Chicago 10, Illinois.

Additional Information from the Newberry Library:
(Form Letter)

"The Newberry Library, contrary to general understanding, is a reference library only with no service in the assembling or proving of family records by members of the staff.

"In general, even simple inquiry in this field requires examination of countless volumes in source material, much of it without index of personal names, of meager coverage for many areas involved; and for many towns and counties published vital records do not exist. The tracing of family lines from present generation through migrations to the first settlements of this country is at best a tedious process involving many hours of reading impossible in public service.

"To the enormous inquiry we receive for this service it is our custom to suggest the employment of a professional researcher if one cannot organize a personal search; and we suggest this recommendation be made by the state library of the area where ancestors are known to have lived since archives and unpublished records may provide clues impossible otherwise."

Division of Historical Genealogy
Joseph C. Wolf, Custodian

* * * *

Source: Illinois State Historical Library.

Address: Springfield, Illinois.

Text: "Genealogical Information."

"The Illinois State Historical Library has the largest genealogical collection in the state outside of Chicago. Specific inquiries will be answered by mail to the limit of time that can be devoted to each inquiry. Material is not available for loan unless duplicates are in the library.

"The genealogical collection consists of town and county histories, printed and manuscript genealogies, files of genealogical periodicals, proceedings of various patriotic and other organizations, and files of representative Illinois newspapers. In the local history material the emphasis is on the states east of the Mississippi River although there is some material on the states to the west.

"The Archives Division of the Illinois State Library (not a part of the Illinois State Historical Library) at Springfield is the repository for extant Illinois Territorial and State census records. It also has microfilm copies of the Federal census records for Illinois for 1810, 1820, 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1880.

"In Illinois each county is custodian of its own records. Birth and death records begin in 1877 and are filed in the office of the county clerk at the county seat of the county in which the occurrence took place. After 1915 such records are filed with the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health, Springfield. Marriage records, since the organization of each county, have been filed in the office of the county clerk."

Informant: Dr. Harry E. Pratt, State Historian.

Pamphlets available:

"Illinois State Historical Library," by Harry E. Pratt.

"Lincolniana in the Illinois State Historical Library," by Harry E. Pratt, Illinois State Historian.

Indiana State Libraries as listed in Directory:

Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana. Spec. Coll. Genealogy, Indians and Civil War, State Archives Federal Public Documents, including Army maps. Early travel to the midwest.

Northern Indiana Historical Society Library, South Bend, Indiana. Spec. Coll.: Newspapers (from 1831—local and state history, genealogy, especially St. Joseph Valley.

Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library, Terre Haute, Indiana. Spec. Coll. Americana, Byron, Genealogy.

* * * *

Source: Iowa State Department of Archives and History.

Address: Historical Building, Des Moines 19, Iowa.

Text: "We have a genealogical collection which is accessible to persons coming to the library for information. We have only one book of each kind, so we do not loan books.

"We do not have professional genealogists whom we feel free to recommend.

"We have a census department which furnishes census returns for a fee of twenty-five cents. Names are not alphabetized and the location of the person during the first six months of the specific years listed on the enclosed blank is necessary to make a search.

"We answer questions on genealogy from our grave records or county histories, but we do not have the staff to do any extensive research."

Informant: Mrs. Lucretia E. Garretson, Librarian and Genealogist.

Note: Census schedules referred to list: 1850, 1856, 1860, 1870, 1885, 1895, 1915, 1925.

* * * *

Source: Kansas State Historical Society.

Address: Topeka, Kansas.

Text: "We have approximately ten thousand books on genealogy, local history and vital and military records. We also have the 1850 census records for a number of states and the state and federal census records for Kansas dating from 1855 to 1925. Our main collection, of course, consists of books on Kansas and Kansans. The entire library is well catalogued and easily accessible for reference.

"We have a territorial census of 1855 and state census returns for 1865 and each ten years thereafter to 1925 and the federal census for Kansas for 1860, 1870, and 1880."

Informant: Alberta Pantle, Acting Librarian.

* * * *

Source: Kentucky Historical Society.

Address: Old State House, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Text: "We have in our collection abstracts of marriages and wills of most of the counties of Kentucky. These, for the most part, extend from the formation of the county to 1851. We have births, marriages and deaths between 1852 and 1862, after which these records were not kept until 1911. We have the tax books of the counties from 1787 through 1875. We also have the Kentucky census records on microfilm through 1880. We have genealogical files arranged by families which have been compiled, or which accumulated. The library contains also many genealogical volumes.

"We do not attempt extensive genealogical research as we do not have the time to devote to it. We are, however, always glad to answer short and definite queries. For genealogical research here, write to Mrs. Charles N. Hobson, 219 Shelby Street, Frankfort, Kentucky or to Mrs. Horace Davis, Route 1, Midway, Kentucky."

Informant: Bayless E. Hardin, Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

Source: Louisville Free Public Library.

Address: Louisville 3, Kentucky.

Text: "In answer to your letter of recent date, the Louisville Free Public Library has a very good genealogical collection, including local history. We have many books on Virginia and Kentucky. We also have many genealogical books on microcard. Our collection includes some of the English visitation records.

"In order to do our regular work, we do not do genealogical research but refer them to the reliable professional genealogical research workers:

Mrs. Roy Bridwell, 163 Crescent Ave., Louisville 6, Ky.

Mrs. Harry P. Gorman, 2404 Woodbourne Ave., Louisville, Ky."

Informant: Edna J. Grauman, Head, Reference Department.

* * * *

Source: Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University.

Address: New Orleans 18, Louisiana.

Text: "We would prefer not to recommend any specific individual for reasons of policy. I would, however, be glad to suggest that you make your inquiry through Mrs. Charles Bickham Hynson, of 1315 Webster Street, and Mrs. G. G. DeColigny, of 1305 Pine Street, both of New Orleans. Mrs. Hynson and Mrs. DeColigny are both capable and trained genealogical researchers, but are not commonly for hire. They will, however, know the names of persons who might suitably be included in your list and their use of, and interest in our collection would make their suggestions particularly reliable."

Informant: Garland F. Taylor, Director of Libraries.

* * * *

Source: Main Historical Society.

Address: 485 Congress Street, Portland 3, Maine.

Text: "We have a very good genealogical collection relating to New England families, both books and manuscripts. Also Town Histories, and vital records of New England States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and a little on a few other states.

"We do not do extensive genealogical research as our staff is small, but can do a limited amount. There are several genealogical research workers whom I can recommend, and I am enclosing a separate sheet with their names and addresses.

"Also enclosed is a list of books which we have for sale, some of which are publications of this society."

Informant: Marian B. Rowe, Librarian.

Additional information:

"The amount of time required for genealogical research is considerable, and as we have a small staff, it is impossible to undertake this work.

"We are always glad to make available the facilities of our extensive genealogical and historical collections to readers at the library.

"If you find it more convenient to employ a professional researcher for a reasonable fee, we can suggest the following persons, who are in no way connected with our staff.

"Mrs. Alvah B. Small, 92 Huntress Ave., South Portland, Maine.

Miss Melvil Meeds, 43 Middle Street, Saco, Maine.

Mrs. Ralph Conant, 10 High Street, Augusta, Maine.

Miss Sybil Noyes, 24 Cross Street, Saco, Maine.

Mrs. James P. Quine, 24 Royal Road, Bangor, Maine.
Mrs. Marion Bucholtz, 7 Fore Street, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. Basil E. Lamb, 655 Congress Street, Portland,
Maine."

* * * *

Source: Bangor Public Library.

Address: Bangor, Maine.

Text: "In replying to your letter just received, I am glad to tell you that our genealogical collection consists of approximately three thousand (3,000) genealogies and town histories with particular emphasis on the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. We also own the American Genealogical Biographical Index and we have our own name index to the Bangor Historical Magazine. One of the most sought groups of items in our collection are six manuscripts of Charles Edward Banks. These you will find listed on page XXXIV of Banks' Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650 as published by Brownell in 1937.

"Time does not permit the supplying of complete genealogical researches by mail but so far we do have the time, we are glad to set people on the right track if they give us adequate data from which to begin.

"Elmer B. Rowe, 283 Union Street, Bangor, is glad to do genealogical research for appropriate fees and he has considerable experience in the field."

Informant: L. Felix Ranlett, Librarian.

* * * *

Source: Maryland State Library.

Address: Annapolis, Maryland.

Text: "In reply to your letter of May 28, I wish to aid you in your genealogical research by informing you that we use the following material:

Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church, by Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh.

Heads of Families, Census of 1790.

Colonial Families of the United States of America, by George Norbury Mackenzie.

Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland.

Burke's Landed Gentry, Vols. 1 and 2.

Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage, 1898 and 1949.

"We have histories of the various counties and a great deal of other Maryland material valuable in research.

"I suggest that for any research in this line that you write Professor Walter B. Norris, 16 Franklin Street, Annapolis, Maryland.

"We answer all letters and are happy to give genealogical information."

Informant: Evelyn O. Burrows, Assistant Librarian.

* * * *

Source: The Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield's Public Library.

Address: Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Text: "The Berkshire Athenaeum has a collection of 4,800 books, known as the Ballard Collection, pertaining to New England history and genealogy with special stress on Berkshire County.

"We are not staffed to do genealogical research; but we are glad to make the collection available to *anyone coming to the Library*.

"At present I do not know any professional in the city willing to undertake research. However, you might contact:

Mr. Perley F. Richmond, 190 W. Park Street, Lee, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Hervert E. Stockwell, c/o R. F. Morrier, 36 Andover Street, Pittsfield, Massachusetts."

Informant: Fanny G. Clark, Assistant Librarian.

* * * *

Source: Boston Public Library.

Address: Boston 17, Massachusetts.

Text: "The Boston Public Library has one of the most extensive collections of published genealogies of New England families. As many of these families are now found in all parts of the United States, our collection is of nation-wide importance.

"The History Department of the Library cannot undertake to fill out ancestral charts or complete lineages for an individual. The work with genealogy is one of several activities of the History Department and the amount of time which can be devoted to this very time-consuming work is necessarily limited. While we do occasionally supply a rather substantial amount of information in answer to a letter, we usually are able only to supply a limited amount of information from books that are not available in other sections of the country.

"We are not in a position to recommend professional genealogists. The New England Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Massachusetts, maintains a list of reputable genealogists who search the Society's collections, those of this library and unpublished town and church records."

Informant: Mr. Robert C. Woodward, History Department.

* * * *

Source: Cambridge Public Library.

Address: Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Text: "In reply to your communication regarding our genealogical collection it is not possible for us to be of any assistance to you by correspondence.

"I might suggest that you put an ad in one of the Boston papers for someone who does work of this nature and our collection would be available to the person."

Informant: Philip H. Dolan, Librarian.

* * * *

Source: Dedham Historical Society.

Address: Dedham, Massachusetts.

Text: "In answering your recent letter as to our material available for genealogical research, the following covers in a small way the large amount of information both in manuscripts and library material.

Diararies:

Ames, Nathaniel (Dr.)	1758-1821
Baker, Jeremiah	1770-1789
Clark, Wm. Horatio	1856-1858
Dexter, Samuel	1722-1752
Flint, Henry	1635-
Guild, Joseph (copy)	1776-
Cobb-Guild	various dates
Richards, Henry W.	1843-5
Stimson, Dr. Jeremy	copy
Whiting, John	1743-1784
Relating to Dedham	1818-1819-1820
Ames, William	1834-1880
Balch, Rev. Thomas	-1759
Cobb, Isabelle F.	1851-1852
Draper, Desire	1789-1795
Gannet, Deborah S.	1802-copy
Mann, Herman	1819-1851

Palmer, Rev. Stephen	copy
Richards, Samuel	1755-1760
Townsend, Jonathan	1784-
Haynes, Sarah C.	1807-1808
Miscellaneous:	
M.S. Horace Mann	1823-1852
"Also papers, diaries, miscellaneous dates, old Bibles, old manuscripts from 1636 to 1900's catalogued under dates and also under names. Hundreds of them. Old maps. All kinds of manuscript material too numerous to cover.	
"We have <i>many</i> family genealogies—vital records and history of towns in Massachusetts. In fact, a library containing over 7,000 volumes, which includes not only individual towns but covers Massachusetts, New England, Dedham and Boston in large quantities. The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, etc. Old newspapers starting with Columbian Minerva 1796-1804, published by Herman Mann.	

"At this time I do not know of any professional genealogist in Dedham that could be used for that purpose; the only one I know is not available due to illness, but we are very willing to help anyone through correspondence, and there is no charge for our services. Hope this may be of some help."

Informant: Mrs. Grace B. Baker, Librarian.

* * * * *

Source: Melrose Public Library.

Address: Melrose 76, Massachusetts.

Text: "This is in response to your letter inquiring about our genealogical collection.

"We have a small genealogy collection of town and city histories, some family histories and sets of genealogical society records. It is good for a small library, but not extensive enough to be of interest to a specialist.

"I am forwarding your letter to a neighboring librarian who enjoys doing genealogical work as a hobby. His name is Donald Nims of the Stoneham, Massachusetts Library."

Informant: Helen Anderson, Librarian.

Letter from Mr. Nims:

" * * * * from time to time I have done work in this field for others and would be glad to do some for you."

Donald F. Nims, 34 Marble Street,
Stoneham, Massachusetts.

* * * * *

Source: Free Public Library.

Address: New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Text: "The genealogical collection of the New Bedford Free Public Library has an extensive book and manuscript genealogical collection on families of southern New England with special emphasis on southeastern Massachusetts. We are glad to answer questions by correspondence if they do not entail extended research.

"There are two professional genealogists who use our collection regularly whose names and addresses follow:

Mr. Francis Richmond Sears, Swansea, Massachusetts.

Miss Leah Burrell, 521 Cherry Street, Fall River, Massachusetts."

Informant: Laurence G. Hill, Librarian.

* * * *

Source: Library of the Essex Institute.

Address: Salem, Massachusetts.

Text: "We have approximately 3,500 printed genealogies, mainly New England plus many manuscript genealogies. We also have quite a number of town histories and printed vital records and many publications of genealogical and historical societies. If the question is fairly easy to solve, we answer by mail. If we find that we cannot take the time (our staff is very small) we refer people to Miss Ruth E. Thomas, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Winifred Lovering Holman, 275 Concord Avenue, Lexington 73, Mass.; or Mr. William Bushby, 20 Lynde St., Salem, Mass."

Informant: Esther Usher, Assistant Librarian.

* * * *

Source: Westfield Athenaeum.

Address: Westfield, Massachusetts.

Text: "We have a special collection of books relating to genealogy of old Westfield families. These are typewritten and bound, with some of the material copied directly from records at the City Hall, including births, deaths, marriages, etc. Other material was copied from handwritten records of Westfield families kept by Louis Marinus Dewey, local genealogist now deceased. Others were copied from gravestones in local cemeteries and columns in old newspapers. Because of our limited staff, we are unable to do research by correspondence. However, Mrs. Lillie V. Albrecht, a member of

the staff in the Boys and Girls Library, occasionally does such research for a fee. She may be reached at the above address. She is well versed in local history."

Informant: Miriam C. Wolcott, Librarian.

* * * *

Source: Detroit Public Library, Burton Historical Collection.

Address: 5201 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan.

Text: "In reply to your recent letter inquiring about our facilities and service, we are sorry to report that we have no printed statement to send you.

"Our genealogical collection is large and comprehensive, but our service by mail is restricted to answering questions which connect in some way with Michigan families or Michigan history. The shelves are open to all patrons who come in person, however.

"There are several able researchers among the members of the Detroit Society for Genealogical Research whom we can recommend, and we list below the names of two.

"Mrs. Neil A. Comeron, 16569 Parkside Avenue, Detroit 21, Michigan.

Mrs. E. B. Kresge, 912 Hilldale Drive, Royal Oak, Michigan."

* * * *

Source: Department of Archives and History, State of Mississippi.

Address: Box 571, Jackson, Mississippi.

Text: "The Mississippi Department of Archives and History is interested in making genealogical information available to the public, but our staff is too small to allow us to furnish detailed genealogical information by mail.

"We will check indexed material to answer specific questions, such as, requests for Confederate Military service, requests for obituary notices from indexed newspapers, etc. If a request involves more research than we have time for, we will recommend a professional genealogist."

Informant: Charlotte Capers, Director.

* * * *

Source: New Hampshire State Library.

Address: Concord, New Hampshire.

Text: "We are enclosing a mimeographed sheet which gives some indication of the method for doing genealogical research in New Hampshire. We do not do research for individuals beyond that which can be quickly located.

"We recommend Mrs. George Rowell, 28 Dunklee St., and Mrs. Franklin Thompson, 19 Clarke St., both of Concord, New Hampshire."

Informant: Mrs. Mildred P. McKay, State Librarian.

Extracts from mimeographed material enclosed in letter:

1. Preliminary to research in New Hampshire families should be knowledge of the early history of the state; the organization of its government; and the settlement of its land.

2. Knowledge of the dates when counties were established and town lines determined will be helpful when searching in probate records.

3. Deeds and Probate Records. County courthouses contain registers of deeds, and probate records from the date of the establishment of the county. Microfilm copies of the New Hampshire Probate Records, 1655-1771 with a name index, and microfilm copies of New Hampshire Province Deeds, 1641-1771 with a name index are located in the New Hampshire State Library.

4. Vital Records. Towns have vital records. The Bureau of Vital Statistics, New Hampshire Department of Health, Concord, has copies of all vital records since 1880 and incomplete records from 1640. Copies of town records (which often include family data) are located in the office of the Secretary of State, microfilm copies of these records are in the New Hampshire State Library. There is a name index.

5. The State Library has the manuscript records of the federal census 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 and copies for 1790, 1830, 1840.

6. Town Histories. Almost every town has a published history. These usually contain genealogies.

7. Valuable for locating the town where a family may have resided is the December 1946 issue of Historical New Hampshire which contains a list of "Family Names in New Hampshire Town Histories."

8. War Records. War records of New Hampshire soldiers and sailors are to be found in the following:

New Hampshire and State Papers. The State, 1867-1940, Vols. 14, 15, 16, 17, 30.

Potter, Chandler E. "Military History of New Hampshire." New Hampshire Adjutant General's Office. "Revised Register of the Soldiers and Sailors of New Hampshire in the War of the Rebellion."

9. The State Library has an extensive collection of gene-

alogies, with emphasis on New Hampshire families. There is no genealogist on the staff of the State Library. Persons who visit the library are given as much aid as possible. Because of pressure of work, 10 minutes is the time allotted to letters from out-of-state. The library has on file a list of persons who do research for a moderate fee. (Information as of September 1954.)

* * * *

Source: The Dover Public Library.

Address: Dover, New Hampshire.

Text: "Your letter has reached us and we do have a very fine historical and genealogical collection of books in this library. These are in a room devoted especially to genealogical research. There are over 5,000 books in the room and none of the material in that room ever circulates. People come from many different cities and states to avail themselves of the information these books contain.

"There is one person in town who is a genealogist. She is most accurate and very reasonable in her rates. Her address is Mrs. Florence McDaniel, 16 Nelson St., Dover, New Hampshire."

Informant: Anne Elizabeth Leach, Librarian.

* * * *

Source: Free Public Library.

Address: Illinois and Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Text: "Our genealogical collection consists of material on New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York; lesser amounts on New England and some southern states; a number of family genealogies; the D.A.R. Lineage Books; magazines of the New Jersey, New York and New England Genealogy and the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Archives. We also have several volumes of Bible records.

"Unfortunately, we do not have anyone on the staff trained to search genealogical information. We would of course be glad to tell you if we have a specific book or record and if the fact you want is in that material.

"We recommend Mrs. Leonard Rundstrom, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, New Jersey who will be able to assist you."

Informant: Jessie L. Rowley, Librarian.

* * * *

Source: The Morristown Library.

Address: Morristown, New Jersey.

Text: "Our genealogical collection is fairly extensive in the field of families having their origin, or present connections in the Jersey area. In addition to collected family histories, we subscribe to the New England Genealogical Register, New York Historical Society Quarterly, the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society Bulletins, and the Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey. We also maintain a fairly large Historical Vertical File on individuals and families.

"Access to the information we have is available by correspondence, however we do charge a small fee for any prolonged search. Two to five dollars is the usual rate of charge.

"The following two people are available for search: Miss Helen Wright, 161 Harrison Avenue, Jersey City 4, New Jersey; Mrs. John V. C. Parker, Springbrook Road, Morristown, New Jersey."

Informant: Kathryn Provencher, Reference Librarian.

* * . *

Source: State of New Jersey, Dept. of Education, Division of the State Library, Archives and History.

Address: State House Annex, Trenton, New Jersey.

Text: "We are enclosing a copy of the form letter used in connection with genealogical requests:

"The New Jersey State Library, because of its limited staff, finds it difficult to comply with requests for information that involve extensive genealogical research. For this reason, we must ask individuals desiring this kind of information to make the research themselves or employ someone for the purpose. The staff will place the necessary books and records at the disposal of those seeking information and every courtesy will be shown. No books or records, however, will be loaned to go outside the library.

"For the benefit of those who may wish to employ someone for the purpose of making genealogical searches, it may be noted that the following are open for engagements of this kind:

Mrs. Wm. A. Furman, 943 Edgewood Ave., Trenton, New Jersey.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ogden Weber, 249 Bellevue Ave., Trenton, New Jersey.

Mr. Ross Keelye Cook, 173 Renshaw Ave., East Orange, New Jersey.

Miss Mary Philbrook, 226 Engle St., Tenafly, New Jersey.

"These individuals are competent and their charges are reasonable.

"For military records only, write to the Department of Defense, State Armory, Trenton, New Jersey.

Informant: Roger H. McDonough, Director.

* * * *

Source: Long Island Historical Society.

Address: Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, New York.

Text: "The Long Island Historical Society has a library of about 25,000 purely genealogical volumes of which 12,000 are family histories, the remainder including vital statistics, Bible records and local histories. In 1935 we published our 'Catalogue of American Genealogies in the library of the Long Island Historical Society' and at the present time are selling this volume for \$5.00.

"Our staff is small so that we cannot undertake genealogical research. However, we will consult a definite reference for a correspondent and make no charge for this service. We recommend the following genealogists to inquirers since they are familiar with resources in this area as well as our collections.

"Miss Theresa N. Swezey, 54 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn 1, New York.

Miss Rasalie Fellows Bailey, 60 E. 80th St., New York 21, New York.

Dr. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, 12 Garden Place, Brooklyn 1, New York."

Informant: Edna Huntington, Librarian.

* * * *

Source: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

Address: 122 East 58th Street, New York City, New York.

Text: A pamphlet was sent in which the following information was underscored:

"The Society does not attempt to solve genealogical problems of its members or others, but does supply a place where research can be conducted in pleasant surroundings; and where the advice and help of an efficient and courteous staff can be obtained.

"The society has many out-of-town members, whose genealogical queries are attended to by the librarian and his

staff, and certain books may be borrowed if mailing expenses are paid. When extended research is involved the Librarian will suggest names of professional genealogists in good standing.

"Individual non-member subscriptions, \$6.00. The names of professional genealogists will be found in the ad pages of the *Record*. (The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.)"

Informant: Marie F. Berry, Executive Secretary.

Author's Note: This is one of the outstanding genealogical libraries of the United States. It has published many valuable books on genealogy.

* * * *

Source: State Archives of North Carolina.

Address: Raleigh, North Carolina.

Text: (Mineographed letter.) "You will find in the North Carolina State Archives many records that are valuable for research purposes. These include the archives of the various state agencies, of the counties (including wills, deeds, inventories of estates, court minutes, marriage bonds, and the like from 80 of the state's 100 counties), and other governmental units in the state, and private and unofficial manuscripts. There are business archives, church archives, maps, newspapers, pamphlets, textbooks, and other historical materials. Provided the proper reference has been cited in each case, certified copies of the records are furnished for a reasonable charge. Photostat and microfilm copies are furnished at cost."

Use of Records:

"You are welcome to use these records in the Search Room where an attendant is on duty Monday through Friday, 8:30-5:30. Relatively few of our records are indexed; and actually, as a rule, the records are not filed by names. In other words, with the exception of the few indexed records that we have, it is necessary to search through many records in order to find an appropriate name. If you visit the Search Room in person, the attendant will be glad to make suggestions regarding your research. If you seek information by mail, she will gladly make routine checks of the indexes that we have for possible information of value to you. If your problem requires extensive research and it is not practicable for you to do the job yourself, you may wish to

employ a professional genealogist to do the work for you. We are glad to supply the names of the ones currently available.

"Genealogists:

Mr. W. H. Bason, 16 North Boylan Avenue, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Miss Lucy M. Cobb, 116 Forest Road, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Miss Marybelle Delamar, Box 305, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Mr. Thad S. Ferree, 324 South Boylan Ave., Raleigh, North Carolina."

Note: Address communications to: Mr. W. Frank Burton, State Archivist, State Department of Archives and History, Box 1881, Raleigh, North Carolina.

* * * *

Source: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Address: Liberty Memorial Bldg., Bismark, North Dakota.

Text: "Our collection is not extensive. It consists of the D.A.R. Lineage Books, D.A.R. Magazine, Lineage Books of the National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, several hundred genealogies and histories of families which have been sent us as gifts, histories of military organizations in the Civil War, Vital Records of R. I., Vital Records of Massachusetts, Census of Dakota, 1885, Census of North Dakota 1915 and 1925, Pioneer Mothers of North Dakota (in manuscript form) and miscellaneous biographies and autobiographies in the North Dakota MS collection.

"We do not have a large enough staff to undertake any extensive search, but will answer by mail any request which would require only a short time to find.

"There are no local professional genealogists so far as we know."

Informant: Margaret Rose, Librarian.

* * * *

Source: Ohio Historical Society.

Address: Ohio State Museum, Columbus 10, Ohio.

Text: "I would like very much to say that we can provide helpful genealogical information by correspondence, but because of many circumstances this unfortunately is not true in many cases. I don't think our case is special or uncommon.

"In the first place our staff is very small and we find it

a difficult job indeed to do in detail what most genealogical requests, whether by correspondence or personal visit to the library, require to be done. In the second place, there is a great deal of public misunderstanding as to the kind of materials available with our organization. Although by law we are the official archives despository for the state of Ohio, the kind, condition, and organization of the materials actually available in these archives are far from what the public understands them to be. Vital statistics and other similar records, which I personally feel are all-important to genealogical research, do not form a part of our archives materials. Such records, as you are probably aware, are available only with various local, state, and federal officials, and there never has been any effort to centralize or consolidate them in any respect. No attempt, for instance, has been made to transcribe and publish original public records for this state, although some transcriptions of some records do exist, but not in extent or inclusiveness to be of really valuable aid to researchers in genealogy. We depend, therefore, almost entirely on secondary source materials in whatever genealogical service we are able to provide.

"We have a large collection of Ohio county histories; we have a very extensive collection of Ohio newspapers covering a span of years prior to the formation of the state up to the present time, but beyond these two rather important collections we are limited in genealogical significant materials for Ohio. Our manuscript collection, as also our rare book collection, is of real importance only to the more serious student of history, and very seldom to the genealogist. Whatever other materials related to genealogy which we have available here are standard secondary material and can be found equally as easy in other libraries throughout the country which have sizeable genealogical collections.

"There are other problems, too, which I have not the space to mention here. However, despite our situation, we are very glad to service as much information as possible from our files and indexed materials. Whenever possible, also, we attempt to give correspondents the names and addresses of officials, organizations, and institutions where we feel it will be likely that some help or information will be available.

"We do not limit this last service to our own state only. Two reliable professional genealogists are known to us and

to these persons we frequently refer many of our correspondents. Their names are:

Mrs. Faye B. Reeder, 1490 Neil Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Irma B. Gobel, 104 Summit Street, Roseville, Ohio.

"Our policy also is to refer persons desiring information from census records to Mrs. Reeder and Miss Gobel. This library has the 1830 census for Ohio on microfilm and the Ohio State Library the additional census records for 1850, 1860, and 1880 also on microfilm. I believe that the Ohio State Library does not search census records and has adopted the procedure of recommending professional researchers for this work.

"We are very much concerned in giving the public as much service as we are capable and feel with you that this service is needed and important."

Informant: Arthur A. Meyer, Jr., Reference Librarian.

* * * *

Source: The State Library, Ohio Dept. of Education.

Address: 65 South Front Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

Text: "In reply to your letter relating to your book on genealogical research, we are sending you a copy of the form letter we sometimes use with patrons. It shows what records we have.

"Our staff of one and one half persons cannot provide extensive service, but we do search indexed records. When county is known, we are able to use indexed county histories and marriage records for Ohio. The latter are indexed for most but not all counties. We do not search the microfilmed census records.

"We do have a card file of isolated bits of information on families searched for before. It is by no means complete, but often it does help us to locate an individual or a family. Our collection is strong in records and histories of Ohio and the states from which settlers of Ohio came. We have little or nothing on states farther west.

"The Ohio State Library has the following sources for research in this field:

1. Ohio county histories.
2. Early marriage records of Ohio counties.
3. 1850, 1860, 1880 census of Ohio, microfilm copy.
4. Roster of Ohio soldiers in the War of 1812.
5. Cemetery records—Incomplete.

"The following professional researchers have been placed on our list at their request.

Mrs. Faye B. Reeder, 1490 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. P. A. Dolle, 390 Oak Street, No. 10 Library Court, Columbus 15, Ohio."

* * * *

Source: The Canton Public Library (serving Canton and Stark counties).

Address: Canton 2, Ohio.

Text: "In answer to your inquiry about our genealogical collection, our collection consists of about 500 volumes. It consists mainly of basic reference books on genealogy, such as the 1790 census records, and local and county histories of Ohio and a few other states. We have a few family genealogies. We also have typewritten copies of the marriage records and cemetery records of Stark County.

"We answer inquiries by correspondence, but since we do not have anyone especially trained in genealogy and all questions must be answered by members of the Reference Staff in addition to their regular reference work, the amount of time we are able to give to genealogical research is necessarily limited.

"The Stark County Historical Society, 933 Market Ave. N., Canton, Ohio, will sometimes give aid in genealogical research."

Informant: Mrs. Dorothy Sommer, Head, Reference Department.

* * * *

Source: The Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

Address: Eighth and Vine Streets, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

Text: "We are considered to have one of the best genealogical collections in the country, and many genealogists come here for research. None of this collection is ever loaned and thus we have been able to keep it almost intact.

"The National Genealogical Society Quarterly for March 1955 contains a lead article by Marie Dickore — 'Genealogical Resources in the Cincinnati, Ohio Area' which I think you will find of interest. Miss Dickore is available for research.

"Our library staff is too small to allow us to do much searching of family lines, though at times we have been able to give some assistance by letter. Miss Dickore is a gene-

alogist and perhaps she can give you other names. Her address is 3411 Clifton Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio."

Informant: Ethel L. Hutchins, Head History and Literature Department.

* * * *

Source: The Western Reserve Historical Society.

Address: 10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Text: "Mrs. Hawley, who is in charge of our genealogical rooms, has asked me to answer your letter of inquiry.

"We will answer specific inquiries free of charge, if the search in our files does not take over an hour. For longer searches we charge at the rate of two dollars an hour. We are handicapped by a short staff, having only two full time workers in genealogy and one research librarian who divides her time between the genealogy and history divisions.

"Ours is the fifth largest library in the United States for genealogical research, and we have the open shelf method with trained professional genealogists to advise and assist the searchers. We invite you to come to make use of our facilities.

"We also extend borrowing privileges to our members and membership fee is ten dollars a year. Only family genealogies and duplicates, however, are loaned for longer periods than overnight.

"Our resources include histories of Ohio counties and marriage and cemetery records of many of them, besides many other sources of material on Ohio and especially the Western Reserve Counties. We have the best collection of books on New Hampshire of any single library, and the Darbour index of Connecticut vital records on microfilm. We also have a 20 drawer genealogical file, of cards formerly belonging to the Misses Curry whose manuscripts are in the North Carolina University library, to which our own genealogists have added items from newspapers and magazines and their own personal research.

"Our historical resources include an excellent collection of old newspapers; the records of all the Shaker communities in the United States, either the original or on microfilm; records of several early Ohio churches which have been placed in our vaults for safe keeping; the Turhan-Kirtland papers; the Palmer-Cushman collection, largely on the Civil War period, as well as many others.

"Mrs. Hawley and I both undertake some research out-

side of the library, on special commissions. However, I limit myself to New England, New York State, and north and central Ohio. Mrs. Hawley has done professional work for thirty years and includes in her experience work in the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Tennessee, besides the area I have covered."

Informant: Miss Harriet Scofield, Research Rooms, Western Reserve Historical Society.

* * * *

Source: The Public Library of Youngstown and Mahoning County, Ohio.

Address: Youngstown 3, Ohio.

Text: "In reply to your recent letter inquiring about genealogical inquiries, I wish to state that only very brief information is given in reply to inquiries. We are not in a position to do detailed research on questions. We have numerous county histories of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York State, Virginia, etc. and some family genealogies. We emphasize books and material connected with the Mahoning Valley and the early settlers here.

"If you wish research done you may address Miss Eva A. Scott, 542 Madera Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio, or Mrs. Ernest A. Goodman, 451 Clearmont Drive. The charge is \$2.00 an hour."

Informant: Martha Goodman, Head of Reference Department.

* * * *

Source: Oklahoma State Library.

Address: Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma.

Text: "Our collection of genealogical material is not large and consists primarily of law reports, which have some utility as source materials, those printed family histories which are given to us, and certain state records, especially confederate pension records. While we do not emphasize the use of this library for genealogical purposes, we certainly do not discourage genealogists. We feel that their needs require our attention, and any of our materials which might help them are readily made available for their use. We will give them as much personal assistance as our conditions allow.

"Mail inquiries that do not involve detailed research are answered. Postal inquiries are not encouraged since our conception of detailed research often differs from that of the individual posing the question. In general, most of our gene-

alogical materials will be lent through inter-library loan with use restricted to the confines of the borrowing library. In the case of documents and materials which cannot circulate, we will make single photo copies of the wanted pages for a nominal fee.

"We do not know of any local professional genealogists that we can recommend. We presume you have contacted the library of the Oklahoma Historical Society. We suggest that you also contact Mrs. Ruth Craig, Curator of Local History at the Oklahoma City Libraries."

Informant: Don W. Der, Staff Archivist.

* * * *

Source: Genealogical Forum of Portland.

Address: 17007 SE Oatfield Road, Milwaukee, Oregon.

Extracts from letter:

Meetings. Monthly except July and August at the Portland Central Library, Portland, Oregon. At each meeting a special section of the country is stressed and there is time both in the morning and at noon for study.

Library. The Forum maintains a small library of its own but its efforts are directed toward enlarging the genealogical section of the Portland Central Library through gifts of periodicals, books, microfilms and microcards. This activity has made the library the second largest in the state.

Member Exchange. Each member is asked to fill out ancestral charts and send them in. These charts are then indexed and the index is not only free but is printed yearly in the Year Book. A Query Service in the bulletin and the advertising section offer another medium for contacting others with the same family lines.

Publications. "The Genealogical Forum" published ten times a year, furnishes Forum News, special articles on genealogical subjects, news of family associations, Query Service, Bible and Cemetery Service. Currently is being published an Index to the Oregon Donation Land Claims.

Annual Open House. Open House is held in May to acquaint the public with the interesting aspects of genealogy.

Membership Dues. \$3.00 each year. Subscriptions to libraries and genealogical societies are \$2.50 and carry no exchange services. Advertising rates: \$1.00 per inch.

Genealogical Libraries in Oregon:

Oregon State Library at Salem, Oregon, has the largest collection in the state.

Oregon State Archives, State Library Building, Salem, Oregon. Good for local records, state D.A.R. records and Oregon census records.

Oregon Historical Society, 235 SW Market St., Portland, Oregon.

Library Association of Portland, 810 SW 10th, Portland, Oregon.

* * * *

Source: The Archives of the Moravian Church.

Address: Main Street at Elizabeth Avenue, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Text: "This institution does have a considerable lot of material, from 1735 to the present, manuscripts, with memoirs of many families connected with our church, art, and music.

"*Guide to Depositories of MS Collections in Pennsylvania*, Bulletin No. 774, Pennsylvania Historical Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1939, pages 5 and 6 has a summary of our holdings and pages 7 and 8 Moravian Seminary and College for Women, are now also in this institution.

"A more detailed list of contents may be found in Wm. H. Allison's *Inventory of Unpublished Materials for American Religious History in Protestant Church Archives, etc.*, Carnegie Foundation, Washington, D.C., 1910, pages 147-165.

"We do not specialize on general genealogies, though we have printed Colonial Records and Archives of Pennsylvania and a fair number of books on Pennsylvania Pioneers and life histories of prominent individuals and families.

"So far as I know there is now no good specialist in genealogy in Bethlehem."

"Our earlier, 200 years old records need translation."

Note: The following information is given in a printed letter accompanying the foregoing letter from the Archivist.

"The Provincial Archives of the Moravian Church and the building which houses this collection of rare manuscripts and books are the property of the Moravian Church, which maintains a Provincial Archivist to care for the collection. According to synodical enactment he carries on his duties under supervision of the duly constituted Archives Committee.

"The documents and books contained in these archives are of interest throughout the Moravian Church and beyond its confines. To make the contents of this collection available

to the public, the committee has established the following regulations, governing the services of the Provincial Archivist in response to requests for information which requires research on his part.

(a) Requests made officially on behalf of a congregation of an institution of the Moravian Church shall be carried on by the archivist without charge, provided that such requests can be attended to with a reasonable amount of research on his part.

(b) Member of the Moravian Church asking for the services of the Provincial Archivist in research work shall be charged for this at the rate of \$2.00 an hour.

(c) Those who are not members of the Moravian Church and, therefore, bear no responsibility for maintaining the Provincial Archives shall in every case be charged a project fee of \$10.00. This will entitle them to the services of the archivist for the first hour; it will usually be taken up with the assembling of material. Thereafter they shall be charged at the rate of \$2.50 an hour for further research by the Provincial Archivist."

Informant: Rt. Rev. S. H. Gapp, D.D., Ph.D., Provincial Archivist.

* * * *

Source: Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Address: 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Text: "Due to the fact that research work is so time consuming, we discontinued answering genealogical questions many years ago. We composed a relatively lengthy but explicit letter explaining why we could not undertake genealogical work. The letter concludes with an offer to supply the names of professional workers. All the workers that we recommend are accredited genealogists with the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. We also mention that the professional workers usually require a retaining fee, so that the person making the inquiry is fully informed as to the type of worker he can use and the initial cost.

"Quite naturally an individual coming to our Society will be helped as much as possible by members of the staff."

Informant: R. N. Williams, II, Director.

* * * *

Source: Friends Historical Library of Swarthmore College.

Address: Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Text: "I enclose a leaflet giving, on the middle two pages a summary view of our holdings of interest to genealogists. Genealogical requests which come to this library are turned over with the permission of the enquirer to a professional genealogist who makes a regular charge of \$1.50 an hour.

"We can recommend Mrs. Henry Patterson as a competent and reliable professional genealogist. She can be reached at 320 Maple Avenue, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania."

Informant: Frederick B. Tolles, Director.

* * * *

Source: The Rhode Island Historical Society.

Address: 52 Power Street, Providence 6, Rhode Island.

Text: "It is true that we do have a very important genealogical library, but our small staff does not enable us to give extensive information by correspondence.

"When such research is needed we recommend:

Mrs. George C. Scott, 21 East George Street, Providence 6, Rhode Island.

"She is a competent professional genealogist."

Informant: Clifford P. Monahon, Director.

* * * *

Source: Tennessee State Library and Archives.

Address: Nashville 3, Tennessee.

Text: "We will try to answer as many questions as possible and when the information is available, we are only too glad to send copies of this. But we cannot do any extensive research for anyone, our staff is too small, and time limited. We are delighted to assist in every way possible, and put all our material at the researcher's disposal.

"We have a very, very good genealogical department, and are adding to it all the time.

"Your library I believe made films of the county records we have of the Court, Bible, Tombstone, Wills, etc. We have quite a large collection of census microfilms of the ten southern states and Maryland, Pennsylvania and Texas (1850-1860) others 1790, 1830-1860. A collection of printed genealogies of about 5,000 volumes, manuscript material. We have a card file on War of 1812, Revolution, (those who drew pensions in Tennessee, but fought elsewhere), Confederate, Mexican, Cherokee and Seminole Wars. Marriage records, for North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee. We have

county histories for all the states (as many as our budget will permit), and we are always trying to add to our collections.

"We do not recommend anyone, but are sending you a list of those who do research in this library from time to time, but do not recommend any specific one. As you know they cannot guarantee that they can find the information, and too we do not know what they charge."

Informant: Mrs. Hermione D. Embry, Genealogical Reference Librarian.

* * * *

Source: Chattanooga Public Library.

Address: 601 McCallie Avenue, Chattanooga 3, Tennessee.

Text: "We give practically no help by correspondence. Our collection is strong in Tennessee, Southern genealogy and Northeastern genealogy. We have some material on nearly every state; and some southern state census records on microfilm.

"Two local professional genealogists are:

Mrs. Penelope J. Allen, 1710 West 43rd Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Mr. Eugene Lewis, Bonny Oaks Drive, Chattanooga, Tennessee."

Informant: Mrs. Lester Freedman, Historical Librarian.

* * * *

Source: Dallas Public Library.

Address: Dallas, Texas.

Text: "We are enclosing (1) a list of sources for genealogical and historical research in our department and (2) a list of local genealogists available for research. It is not our policy to do research ourselves, inasmuch as we are short of staff, but we will be happy to provide Varifax copies of printed material in our collection, at the rate of .25c per copy per page and .10c per additional copy. If you are looking for particular books, we will also be glad to inform you as to whether or not they are included in our collection.

"In addition to those sources listed, we will have an alphabetized list of over 6,000 names of veterans who attended the 1902 United Confederate Veterans' Reunion in Dallas, available about the time we move into our new building this summer. The cards will show the soldier's name, company, regiment, state troops with which he fought, and

his post office address in 1902. Unfortunately, we have only the one volume of the register, the second volume, apparently lost or in the hands of a private individual, contained the names of soldiers who fought with the North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana troops. It was only by accident that the first volume was picked up in an old building and then relayed to the library.

"The collection of data from early wills, marriages, cemetery, church membership records, and other types of records on Dallas County, and various other counties in Texas, is being added to as donated by the Local History and Genealogical Society and other interested historians.

"Our departmental books do not go out on inter-library loan and duplicating is done within the limitations of the copyright law.

"The routine duties of the staff in the Genealogical Department are such that no member has time to do individual research. Neither is there anyone who has the time to work after hours for a fee.

"For that reason, it is the policy of the library to suggest local genealogist to those persons wishing to have research done.

"Four genealogists are listed below for your convenience. These people have done research both here and in various other counties. They may be contacted as to fees charged for research.

Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Carruth, 3715 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas, Texas.

Mr. E. B. Comstock, 6218 Bryan Parkway, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. John A. Wellborn, 5922 Gaston Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. G. F. Carlisle, 5544 Vickery Blvd., Dallas, Texas.

For Texas and Confederate records in Austin write:

Dr. S. V. Conner, Archivist, Texas State Library, Archives Department, State Highway Bldg., 11th and Brazos Streets, Austin, Texas."

Informant: Margaret Barret Pratt, Texas Local History and Genealogy Department.

* * * *

Source: Vermont Historical Society.

Address: Montpelier, Vermont.

Text: "The Vermont Historical Society is a center for genealogical research in Vermont. In addition to its own collections, both printed and manuscript, it has on deposit in its quarters, the genealogical and local history collections of the Vermont State Library and the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames. It is in the same building as the State Library and the Vermont Public Records Commission and next door to the State House, so that census volumes, microfilms of town records, and Vermont Vital Records can be easily consulted.

"However, the staffs of the Historical Society and the other departments are too small to enable them to do research for individuals. A local genealogist, Mrs. Robert Cleveland, 48 Clarendon Avenue, Montpelier, Vermont, is familiar with these collections and is willing to assist for a fee of \$1.00 an hour. However, she is the only genealogist at present and demands are heavy on her time.

"The Society library and its resources are available to all who can come here and use them. The hours during which they would be available are Monday through Friday, 8 to 4:30 o'clock, except holidays when we are closed."

Informant: Clara E. Follette, Librarian and Museum Director.

★ ★ ★ ★

Source: Virginia State Library.

Address: Richmond, Virginia.

Text: "We have in our collections the records of the Virginia Land Office comprising over two hundred volumes. If you can supply us with the approximate date of grants you wish searched, we will make an examination for a limited number of grants, and furnish a quotation for the cost of copies on the basis of \$.40 per page.^{7.50}

"These records give the recorded copy of the original grant, but the chain of title from the grant to subsequent owners must necessarily be traced through the deed books and other records. As our staff is too small to allow to undertake extensive investigations, I am suggesting the names of the following individuals who may be able to assist you:

Mrs. W. H. Knowles, 4313 N. Ashlawn Drive, Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. W. A. Porter, 301 N. Shepherd Street, Richmond, Virginia."

Informant: Mr. J. W. Dudley, Assistant Archivist.

★ ★ ★ ★

Source: Washington State Library.

Address: Temple of Justice, Olympia, Washington.

Text: "Two years ago, the Washington State Library transferred its general genealogical collections to the Seattle Public Library where more persons have access to it more hours per day and more days per week. There is a very active Seattle Genealogical Society who places many books in the library for the use of the public. One member of the Reference Staff, Mrs. Carol Lind, is a genealogist and deeply interested in helping patrons.

"If you wish at anytime to direct inquiries pertaining to records and residents of this state, do not hesitate to send them to the Washington State Library, as we have kept and will continue to specialize in Washington data."

Informant: Mrs. Alta M. Grim, Assistant Librarian.

* * * *

Source: Seattle Genealogical Society.

Address: 3007 14th Ave. West, Seattle 99, Washington.

Text: "Our Society has not held any classes for actually teaching genealogy, although at almost every meeting an attempt is made to review the sources of help on a given state or subject which may be found in the Seattle Public Library's splendid genealogical collection (the largest in the Pacific Northwest). A glance at the subjects of our meetings will give you an idea of the states we have covered. One of our members has made a series of maps showing each state and its counties and in order to indicate which county histories are available in the library, these counties are filled in with a solid color. Members exchange information as to names of researchers on various areas of the state under discussion, and at each meeting are displayed the special books which are on hand covering the state.

"Perhaps the greatest good is accomplished through the publication of members' queries in the bulletin. These are not only in the usual short paragraph form, but sometimes take the form of any entire family record of two to six pages in standard genealogical format, set up uniformly with blank spaces indicated for missing data, so that it is apparent at a glance what information is desired by the querist. The former queries are free to members; the latter are published at a nominal expense to the member.

"Dues are now \$3.00 annually, including subscription to the bulletin, published monthly September through June.

Our May issue, just being mimeographed this week, is devoted entirely to Smith queries; similar ones may be issued later devoted to surnames in which there is considerable interest—Brown, Davis, Adams, Johnson, Williams, etc.

"In the section of your book dealing with research by correspondence, I am sure you will stress the necessity for researchers who expect to carry on their research by this means, to subscribe to a number of the genealogical publications which carry query departments, since this is one of the best means of learning which other persons are working on their lines. Despite the excellent library facilities in Seattle, I have found such contact invaluable in my research.

"Also, please urge correspondents, if they do not type, to write legibly, on one side of the page only, with ample margins, for readability. There's much more incentive to answer a clearly written, easy-to-read letter, than there is one has to spend so much effort deciphering a scribbled scrawl that he loses the sense of the communication. I've actually had some letters arrive in such a shape that before I could figure them out, I had to make a typed copy!"

Informant: Enid Eleanor Adams, Editor, Bulletin.

* * * *

Source: Spokane Public Library.

Address: Spokane 9, Washington.

Text: "Genealogy is a popular subject in our library. Our collection is not a large one, but it is a well rounded general one. We have the DAR lineages, the New England Historical Register, the Massachusetts Vital Records, the Pennsylvania Archives, some New Jersey Genealogical Records and so on, as well as a number of general volumes.

"We also have an active genealogical group and of those a Mrs. Laurence Jack, West 2814 Walton Avenue, and Mrs. Leo Patchen, West 1108 1st Avenue, Apt. 320, Spokane, would be most helpful, neither are professional researchers, but they know genealogical procedure."

Informant: Mrs. Elizabeth S. Gilbert, Reference Librarian.

* * * *

Source: Department of Archives and History, State of West Virginia.

Address: Charleston, West Virginia.

Text: "To the best of my knowledge the only large collection

of church records in West Virginia is here at this department. We have rather extensive records of the Baptist and Methodist churches, but no printed list of either.

"Our staff is too small for us to do much searching of records for anyone. This is a time consuming piece of work which requires trained people not available on our budget.

"Early historical maps of this section are too rare and expensive for distribution. I advise that you contact a dealer in Americana and have him look out for one for you."

Informant: Mrs. Roy Bird Cook, Director.

* * * *

Source: Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Address: 80 North Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Text: "In response to your inquiry as to the extent of the aids and facilities available in the field of research at the Genealogical Society, may we refer you to the Handbook on Genealogy recently published by our institution. The following note dealing with the library proper, is found on page 80 of the manual:

"The vast and far-flung program sponsored by the Church in assembling genealogical data from individuals and record institutions throughout the world would be meaningless unless there were some use made of the data secured. For this reason it is the purpose of the Genealogical Society to provide means whereby this great and important collection of records can be used by all members of the public who are of good moral character and standing, regardless of whether or not they are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

"Services provided by the Library of the Genealogical Society are without cost and are subject to the regulations established by the officers of the Society. Except for Sundays and holidays the Library is open to the public on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays from 12:30 to 8:45 p.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 8:30 a.m. until 4:45 p.m.

"A number of experienced and well-informed genealogical workers are available at the Society to assist without cost those individuals who wish to use the facilities of the library, archives, etc. The activities of this group of experts, however, are confined to '*on the spot*' consultative service and do not include any helps by correspondence.

"Specifically, the department is prepared to give assistance in research and library procedure and to answer questions concerning use of card catalogues, files and books in the archives, compilations of pedigree charts and family group forms, etc.

"The Society does, however, maintain a small staff of professional genealogists who are available to assist individuals who do not have the time nor the necessary skills to enable them to do genealogical research work themselves. The cost of this service is \$1.50 per hour. This figure is, of course, a very nominal one and does not cover the actual outlays by the Church for these services.

"Charges made by genealogists not associated with the staff at the Genealogical Society (except as correspondents) may vary and are fixed by the genealogists themselves, usually at higher rates than those in effect in our research department.

"A correspondence section in the Genealogical Society is assigned the responsibility of answering certain inquiries from the general public dealing with genealogical matters, but the group of employees attached to this department are not prepared to undertake any (except the most superficial) searches of the files and records of the Society. To do more than this would require the employment of several hundred additional workers.

"You are, of course, familiar with the scope of our work and the type of records which are available for research purposes at the Genealogical Society. It is our understanding that your question as to the helps provided at the Society did not contemplate a recapitulation of the number of books in the library, family group forms, pedigree charts and other documents on file in the records archives, size of the index files available, and rolls of microfilm now on hand in the vaults of the Genealogical Society."

Informant: L. Garrett Myers, Superintendent.

* * * *

Source: State Historical Society, State of Wisconsin.

Address: Madison 6, Wisconsin.

Text: "Your request for information about our genealogical collection has been received. Nearly one-fifth of our entire book collection of some 750,000 volumes deal with genealogy or local history. Books and pamphlets concerned with the history of every state in the union and collective and individual

American genealogies are included. From the earliest days of our Society, founded in 1846, we have been collecting these materials. Many church histories and records supplement these volumes generally classified as genealogy.

"Photostat copies of the 1820, 1830, 1840 federal census for the territory now known as Wisconsin as well as manuscript copies of the 1850, 1860, 1870 federal census of Wisconsin are held by our Society. All of these but the 1870 enumeration are indexed on a state-wide basis. The latter is indexed on a county basis. We also hold a microfilm print of the 1880 Wisconsin population schedule. This is not indexed. Neither are the microfilm prints which we have of the 1850 federal census of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia.

"A unique feature of our library, and one which greatly increases the usefulness of our state materials is a file designated by the title 'Wisconsin Index.' Here, in alphabetical arrangement, are to be found references to biographical sketches in books, newspapers and reports; a necrology index; and references to items of local and historical interest culled from newspapers from all over the state.

"Staff limitations permit me only to use indexed material in answering inquiries coming in by correspondence. And then they must be limited to a reasonable amount of searching. It is not possible to actually compile genealogies. By and large, service by correspondence is limited to advising patrons of our holdings in a certain field or the extent of data on a certain family. Materials from our collection may be reproduced by photostat or microfilm to answer these inquiries.

"At the present time I unfortunately have no names of local professional searchers to recommend. On occasions I have undertaken some such commissions myself, but my free time is very limited."

Informant: Margaret Gleason, Reference Librarian.

* * * *

Source: Kellogg Public Library.

Address: Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Text: "New England Genealogy and Town Histories. We have

no one on our staff who is able to do extensive search for correspondents. I know of no one in the city who is a genealogist."

* * . *

Source: Wyoming State Library.

Address: Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Text: "The Wyoming State Library does have a genealogical collection but does not have adequate staff to do genealogical research. We try to help patrons who come to the library but that is about all the service which we can offer.

"The Cheyenne Genealogical Society has said that some of its members might be able to assist with research. Perhaps Mrs. Anthony M. Ries, President, Cheyenne Genealogical Society, 109 W. Pershing, Cheyenne, would be able to give you more information about this."

Informant: Miss May Gillies, State Librarian.

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CHAPTER 3

THE SEARCH — IN CITY RECORDS

Your Home Town

If occasion ever permits you to go back to your own home town, a rich experience in family history and genealogy will await you. Not only will you be able to visit the older living relatives, but also their family records will prove of interest. If there are none of your own blood relatives yet alive, visit with the town's oldest people. Let them tell you the history of your people. The true life stories that they will be able to tell will reward you for your trip back to your home town.

If you are able to carry on a search for information on a city basis, the chances are in your favor to find good and detailed information to assist you. Such sources as vital records, tax lists, and property lists, voters' lists, and court records on a city basis will all give you welcome information. Each one by itself may only be able to contribute a small part of the grand total of information received, but each part will be important.

City newspapers and their value to the genealogist have been treated separately in this text. This is just another example of a local record that may contain the very information that you seek. On a local search basis you may expect to find a much more personal kind of information than you would otherwise find in federal records or county records.

It should be noted here that in some sections of the country such as New England and New York, vital records as well as land records and other miscellaneous records including minor taxes were all kept and recorded on the basis of the "town" and not the larger area, the

county or state. Duplicate records exist under many of these conditions.

The following article was written as a thesis for the 5th Institute of Genealogical Research at Washington, D.C. in 1954. It is included here with the hope that it will assist you in your search for information in our large American cities.

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AVAILABLE MAPS AND CITY DIRECTORIES OF SOME OF THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Occasionally in business firms around the country the reader has seen such signs as "The difficult is done while you wait, the impossible takes a little longer." This so-called axiom might well apply to census searching in general, and the "impossible" could easily refer to census searching in large American cities.

To the beginner the searching of a census of a large city might well be considered "impossible" until he is acquainted with the technique explained in this paper. City census schedules were enumerated on the basis of a division of the city called a "ward." Therefore, it naturally follows that if the ward of residence of the individual can be determined for any census year, it would then only be necessary to search a given ward rather than the "impossible" search of the entire city.

In perusing the technique of this particular type of census searching it is necessary (1) to secure a city directory for the year, or nearest year, to the census schedule to be searched. The great majority of city directories will list the name of the individual with his street (or business) address. (2) Next try to get a detailed map of the city for the year of the census to be searched. This should name the streets of the city and the boundaries of wards within which they fall. Thus

with the assistance of city directories and maps the "impossible" job of searching a census of a large city can be reduced to the comparatively easy task of searching but one ward.

In view of the information given in the bibliography which follows, it should be noted that it is almost an impossibility to secure a city directory or a city ward map for any one given census year. It should be taken into consideration that where maps and city directories are not available for the exact census year, allowances should be made for a change in the city population and the probable increase or decrease in the number of city wards. This likelihood will probably cause a search through more than one ward if such is the case.

It should be noted that the publication of atlases began in the United States sometime between 1790 and 1795. County atlases published followed usually the Civil War period. Philadelphia was for many years the center of American atlas publishing. It should also be noted to the researcher that city maps underwent an evolution from strictly street maps to special maps for many uses to the individual as well as to the businessman. Also, county and state residential directories were as a rule, published later in the nineteenth century from about 1870 and afterwards.

In grading the quality of the maps that were personally examined, the words, "poor," "fair," "good," "excellent," were used in an effort to give some idea as to the completeness of the map in regards to the one hundred per cent listing of streets, also, in some cases, the readability of the map itself.

In general all maps examined depicted the downtown area of the city indicated and not the environs. Exceptions are noted. While the size of the map has been noted, it does not necessarily indicate the probability of a detailed map.

No attempt has been made to list all available maps for the cities indicated in the bibliography. An effort has been made to select the best maps nearest to the decennial census years of 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.

Other than early city directories, no attempt has been made to list all directories available for any one city. Quite often, however, after one or more directories were published, the researcher may expect to find a continuation of this type of publication during the following years. This however was not a fast or general rule.

In conclusion, it is evident that this study is not by any means an exhaustive consideration of the subject. There could well be other maps and directories listed in localities other than those named in the Library of Congress listings, the National Archives reading room, and the other sources as listed. If the above method or procedure is once understood, the researcher will do well to make inquiries into local and state repositories of records to supplement the bibliography as given.

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AVAILABLE MAPS

1. Morse, Sidney E., "An Atlas of the U. S." 10 maps, indexed, New Haven, by Sidney E. Morse for N. and S. S. Jocelyn, 1823. Approximate size 28x23 cm. L. of C. # L22.
2. Carey, Mathew, "Carey's Minor Atlas," containing 20 maps, 3 ed., Philadelphia, M. Carey, 1810. 27x22 cm. L. of C. # L17.
3. Phelps, Humphrey, "Phelps Hundred Cities and Large Towns of America," with railroad distances throughout the U. S., (maps of 13 cities) and other embellishments. 24x15 cm., 80 pages, 14 maps. N. Y., Phelps, Fanning and Co., 1853. L. of C. # L152.
4. National Archives Reading Room. Central search room contains photostat copies as arranged by folders on the city map desk. Maps catalogued; 54.
5. Maps of the United States and Other Parts of the World, 1790-1917. Microfilm—National Archives reading room.

6. Carey, H. C. and I. Lea, "American Atlas," a guide to the history of North and South America and the West Indies. Philadelphia, H. S. Carey & I. Lea, 1823. Microfilm, National Archives.
 7. Bradford, T. G., "An Illustrated Atlas of the United States and Adjacent Countries," Boston, Weeks, Jordan & Co., 1838. L. of C. # L32, 33. Also Bib. # 5.
 8. Colton, J. H. and A. J. Johnson, "Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas," Geographical, statistical and historical. Johnson and Ward, N. Y., 1862. See Bib. # 5.
 9. Mitchell, S. Augustus, "Mitchell's New General Atlas," containing maps of the various countries of the world, plans of cities, etc. Philadelphia, S. Augustus Mitchell, 1878. See Bib. # 5.
 10. Peoples Publishing Company. "The Peoples Illustrated and Descriptive Family Atlas of the World." Chicago, Peoples Publishing Co., 1884. See Bib. # 5.
 11. Goodman, Marie Cleckner. "Map Collections in the United States and Canada." N. Y., 1954, by Special Library Ass'n., 31 E. 10th St., N.Y.C. \$3.00.
 12. Sanborn Map Company. Publishers of insurance maps for large American cities. These maps are available at the Library of Congress Map Division. The predecessors of this company issued such maps starting about 1855. The Sanborn Company started this service to insurance companies about 1865. These maps give great detail. In some instances the names of the individuals occupying residences in the city are given. The Perris Company preceded the Sanborn Company in making these special maps.
 13. LeGear, Clara Egli. "United States Atlases," A List of National, State, County, City, and Regional Atlases in the Library of Congress. Compiled by Clara Egli LeGear, Washington, 1950, Vol. 1-2.
- Albany, N. Y., 1862, Size: abt. 4"x4". Detail: good for downtown area, ward outlines indicated. Bib. # 8, also # 5.
- Albany, N. Y., 1870, Size: abt. 14"x18". Details: Good. Wards: 1-10. Bib. # 4.
- Albany, N. Y., 1876, Size: 45x37 cm. City atlas of Albany from official records. Phil., G. M. Hopkins, 1876. L. of C. # 2516.
- Albany, N. Y., 1880, Size: abt. 24"x20", in color. Scale 1200 to 1". Pub. by Simpson, Davenport & Co., 1880. Bib. # 4.

- Albany, N. Y., City Directories: L. of C., 1813 to 1819; 1831-2, 1832-3, 1834-5, 1841-2, 1945-5, 1845-6, 1851-2, 1853-4, 1857-8, 1866 to 85.
- Baltimore, Md., 1838, Size: abt. 16"x14". Scale: 2400 to 1". Detail: poor. Wards: Outlines indicated.
- Baltimore, Md., 1852, Size: abt. 18"x14". Details: Good for downtown area only. Wards, 1-20 only. Pub. by Richard J. Matchett. Note: Street index given. Bib. # 4.
- Baltimore, Md., 1852, Size: abt. 26"x14". Details: excellent. Wards: 1-20. Pub. by Phelps, Fanning & Co., N. Y., 1852. Bib. # 4.
- Baltimore, Md., 1876-7, Size: 45x37 cm. City Atlas of Baltimore and environs from official records. L. of C. # L1543. Phil., G. M. Hopkins, 1876-1877.
- Baltimore, Md., 1878, Size: abt. 14"x12". Details: good. Wards: Indicated. Bib. # 9, also # 5.
- Baltimore, Md., City Directories. Library of Congress: 1802, 1810, 1814, 1815, 1819, to 1856 (in 15 vols.), 1822, 1823, 1845, etc.
- Birmingham, Ala., 1887, Size: 41x34 cm. "Atlas of the city of Birmingham and Suburbs, Ala. 55 pages, 16 maps. LC L 415.
- Boston, Mass., 1838, Size: 16"x14". Detail: for the old site of Boston. Wards are outlined. Bib. # 7, also # 5.
- Boston, Mass., 1852, Size: abt. 14"x24". Details: excellent (for old section only). Wards: 1 to 11. Pub. by Phelps Fanning and Co., 1852. Bib. # 4.
- Boston, Mass., 1869, Size: abt. 24"x15". Scale: 1500 to 1". Details: excellent, also colored. Wards: 1-15 inc. East Boston. Pub. by Sampson, Davenport and Co., Boston, 1869. Bib. # 4.
- Boston, Mass., 1875, Size: 22x15 cm. "Strauss" Atlas of Boston and Vicinity, 1874-5 with a business guide of the city. Boston, Fa. A. Strauss, 1874, 24 p., 4 maps. LC 1623.
- Boston, Mass., 1878, Size: about 28"x17". Detail: Good. Wards outlined. Bib. # 9, also # 5.
- Boston, Mass., 1882, Size: 48x38 cm. "City Atlas of Boston, Mass." from official records. Phil.: G. W. Hopkins, 1882. LC 1628.
- Boston, Mass., *City Directories*. L. of C. 1789, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1803, 1807, 1809, 1810, 1813, 1816, 1820, (1818), 1821, 1820, 1822, 1825, etc.

- Brooklyn, N. Y., 1850, Size: 30x24. Details: Good for downtown area. Wards 1 to 11 inc. Pub. by M. Dripps Co., 1850, New York City. Bib. # 4.
- Brooklyn, N. Y., 1869, Size: abt. 24x16. Detail: Good. Wards, 1-18, inc. Bib. # 4
- Brooklyn, N. Y., 1869, Size: abt. 32x24. Details: Fair. Wards, 1-22, indicated. N. Y.: Gaylord Watson Co., 1869. Bib. # 4.
- Brooklyn, N. Y., *City Directories*. L. of C. 1829, 1841, 1842, also 1881, etc.
- Buffalo, N. Y., 1852, Size: abt. 14x24. Details: Good. Wards, 1-15 inc. N. Y.: Phelps, Fanning & Co. Bib. # 4.
- Buffalo, N. Y., 1862, Size: 4x4. Detail: Good for downtown area. Wards: outlined. Bib. # 8, also # 5.
- Buffalo, N. Y., 1872, Size: two large sections about 38x24. Scale: 1200 to 1". Details: excellent. Wards 1-13, in color. H. Chandler and W. Davey Co., 1872. Bib. # 4.
- Buffalo, N. Y., *City Directories*. L. of C. 1 Jan. 1828, 1832, 1847, 1850, 1851, 1855-6, 1861 to 68, etc.
- Burlington, Vt., 1869, Size: 2 sections abt. 20x24, dark brown color, scale, 20 rods to 1". Details: names of streets and inhabitants of the individual homes, etc., extreme detail. Wards outlined. 1869. Bib. # 4.
- Burlington, Vt., *City Directories*. L. of C. 1865.
- Camden, N. J., 1878, Size: abt. 14x18. Detail: excellent. Wards and streets in color. Bib. # 9, also # 5.
- Camden, N. J., *City Directories*. L. of C. 1825 to 1887.
- Chicago, Ill., 1852, Size: 12x24. Details: Streets given in downtown area only. Wards 1-10 inc. N. Y.: Phelps, Fanning and Co., Bib. # 4.
- Chicago, Ill., 1865, Size: 43x35 cm. Fire Insurance maps of the city of Chicago. Chicago: B. W. Phillips & Co., 1865. 157 pages, colored maps. Located: Chicago Historical Society, Chicago and Library of Congress, LC L4437.
- Chicago, Ill., 1872, Size: 89x62 cm. Peltzer's Atlas of the City of Chicago, Ill. "All streets and alleys, etc.", 192 pgs. Chicago: Peltzer, Fox and Hoffman, 1872. Located Chicago Historical Society.
- Chicago, Ill., 1878, Size: abt. 16x14, 32x14. Detail: good for metropolitan area only. Wards indicated in color, naming streets. Note: In two parts with street index. Bib. # 9, also # 5.

- Chicago, Ill., 1879, Size: 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ x;0 $\frac{1}{4}$. Details: excellent, Wards 1-15 inc. H. R. Page & Co., 1879. Note: Street Index. Bib. # 4.
- Chicago, Ill., 1879, Size: 66x58 cm. Atlas of Chicago. H. R. Page and Co., 1879. 82 pages, 40 maps. LC L891.
- Chicago, Ill., 1881, Size: 68x57. Atlas of Chicago, Ill. Chicago: H. R. Page and Co., 1881. 82 pages. Located: Chicago Historical Society, Chicago.
- Chicago, Ill., 1884, Size: 69x50 cm. Atlas of the City of Chicago, one volume showing streets, etc. Scale 200 ft. to 1 in. Chicago: Greeley, Carlson & Co., 1884. 151 colored maps. LC L892.
- Chicago, Ill., *City Directories*. Library of Congress: 1843, 1844, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1866, 1867, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1880, etc.
- Cincinnati, Ohio, 1852, Size: abt. 14x24. Details: good. Wards 1-16. N. Y.: Phelps, Fanning and Co., 1852. Bib. # 4.
- Cincinnati, Ohio, 1860, Size: abt. 12x11. Details: good. Wards 1-17. R. H. Rickey, Maker, C. S. Williams, Publisher. Bib. # 4.
- Cincinnati, Ohio, 1869. Titus' Atlas of Hamilton County, Ohio, includes Cincinnati, Ohio. Phil.: Titus, 1879, 117 maps, 47x40 cm. LC L2803.
- Cincinnati, Ohio, 1878, Size: abt. 14x14. Detail: good. Wards outlined. Bib. # 9, also # 5.
- Cincinnati, Ohio, *City Directories*. Library of Congress, 1819, 1825, 1829, 1831, 1834, 1836, 1837, 1840, 1842, 1843, 1846, 1850, etc.
- Cleveland, Ohio, 1855, Size: abt. 24x12. Details: good. Wards 1-11 inc. Cleveland: Spear and Co., 1855. Bib. # 4.
- Cleveland, Ohio, 1873, Size: 3 large sections about 20x36, in color. Scale 800 to 1". Details: excellent. Wards 1-17 inc. Pub. "Stringers," Map of Cleveland. Bib. # 4.
- Cleveland, Ohio, 1881, Size: 47x39 cm. City Atlas of Cleveland. O. Phil.: G. W. Hopkins Co., 1881. LC L2883.
- Cleveland, Ohio, *City Directories*. 1837, 1838, 1846, 1847, 1850, 1857, 1858, 1863, 1864, 1871, 1872, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879, etc.
- Columbus, Ohio, 1872, Size: 46x40 cm. Caldwell's Atlas of Franklin County and the city of Columbus, Ohio. 1872. Columbus, Ohio: J. A. Caldwell & H. T. Gould, 1872. LC L2796.

- Detroit, Mich., 1871, Size: abt. 22x18. Details: Good, downtown area only. Wards 1-10 inc. C. F. Clark & Co. for City Directory. Bib. # 4.
- Detroit, Mich., 1878, Size: abt. 14x16. Detail: Good. Wards in color. Bib. # 9, also # 5.
- Detroit, Mich., 1885, Size: 4x39 cm. Atlas of the City of Detroit and suburbs, etc. Compiled by E. Robinson and R. H. Pidgeon, N. Y. E. Robinson, 1885. 30 colored maps. LC L1887.
- Detroit, Mich., *City Directories*. Library of Congress, 1837, 1846, 1862-3, 1865-6, etc.
- Erie, N. Y., 1878, Size: abt. 4x6. Details, good. Wards not indicated. Bib. # 9, also # 5.
- Harrisburg, Pa., 1878, Size: abt. 8x4. Details, good. Wards in color, with streets. Bib. # 9, also # 5.
- Harrisburg, Pa., 1889, Size: 50x39 cm. Atlas of the City of Harrisburg. Phil.: F. B. Roe, 1889. 23 maps. LC L3071.
- Harrisburg, Pa., *City Directories*. L. of C., 1843, 1867, 1871, 1872, 1878, etc.
- Hartford, Conn., 1869, Size: 46x38 cm. Atlas of Hartford city and county, with a map of Conn. from actual surveys. Hartford: Baker & Tilden, 1869, 47 colored maps. LC L553.
- Hartford, Conn., 1880, Size: 45x37 cm. City Atlas of Hartford, Conn. Phil.: G. M. Hopkins, 1880. 115 pages, 28 colored maps, LC L567.
- Hartford, Conn., *City Directories*. Library of Congress, 1799, 1838, 1839, 1840, etc.
- Indianapolis, Ind., 1870, Size: abt. 24x26. Details, poor. Wards 1-8. Luther R. Martin, publisher. Note: A Real Estate Map. Bib. # 4, also. L. of C.
- Indianapolis, Ind., 1889. Atlas of Indianapolis and Marion Co., Ind. Phil.: Griffing, Gordon & Co., 1889, 52x42 cm. LC L1129.
- Indianapolis, Ind., *City Directories*. 1855, 1857, etc.
- Jersey City, N. J., 1885 (also Hoboken and Hudson cities). Size: 24x20. Details include adjacent cities, wards, 1-4, for Jersey City, Jersey City, N. J.: RB Kashow Co., Bib. # 4.
- Jersey City, N. J., *City Directories*. L. of C., 1849, 1850, 1852, 1853, 1857, etc.
- Louisville, Ky., 1860, Size: 3 sections abt. 15x30. Scale, 1000 to 1". Details, excellent. Wards 1-6. Pub. by Board of Public Works. Bib. # 4.

- Louisville, Ky., 1884, Size: 48x39 cm. *Atlas of the City of Louisville, Ky., and environs.* Phil.: G. W. Hopkins, 1884. LC L1490.
- Louisville, Ky., *City Directories.* 1836, 1838, 1839 to 1843, etc. Memphis, Tenn., 1871, Size: 6 sections abt. 40x22. Scale, 300 to 1". Details, excellent, Wards in color. Pub. by M. T. Williamson, Bib. # 4.
- Memphis, Tenn., *City Directories.* L. of C. 1860, 1865, 1867, 1871, etc.
- Milwaukee, Wisc., 1852, Size: abt. 14x24. Detail: poor, downtown area. Wards, 1-7. N. Y.: Phelps, Fanning and Co., 1852. Bib. # 4.
- Milwaukee, Wisc., 1878, Size: abt. 14x16. Detail: excellent. Wards in color. Bib. # 9, also # 5.
- Milwaukee, Wisc., *City Directories.* 1847, 1848, 1849, etc.
- Nashville, Tenn., 1860, Size: six sections abt. 24 sq. in color. Detail: excellent. Scale: 400 ft. to 1 in. Wards in color. Nashville: Hayden & Booth Co. Bib. # 4.
- Nashville, Tenn., 1889. *Atlas of the City of Nashville, Tenn.* Phil.: G. M. Hopkins Co., 1889. 56x39 cm. 20 maps in color. LC L3244.
- Nashville, Tenn., *City Directories:* 1853, 1855, 1877, 1865, etc.
- Newark, N. J., 1849, Size: abt. 16x14. Details: excellent. Wards 1-5, plus, N.E. S. W. wards, for B. T. Pierson's *Directory.* Bib. # 4.
- Newark, N. J., 1858, Size: 4 sections about 19x17. Detail: excellent. Wards 1-11 inc. N. Y.: J. H. Higginson Co., 1858. Bib. # 4.
- Newark, N. J., 1873, Size: 45x50 cm. Combined atlas of the State of N. J. and City of Newark. Phil.: G. M. Hopkins & Co., LC L2373.
- Newark, N. J., *City Directories:* L. of C. 1835 to 1912, etc.
- New Orleans, La., 1852, Size: abt. 16x24. Details: good, downtown only. Wards 1-6. N. Y.: Phelps, Fanning & Co., 1852. Bib. # 4.
- New Orleans, La., 1859, Size: abt. 20x20. Sq. 4 sections. Color, dark brown. Details: excellent. H. Bronsema Co., publisher and N. Y.: J. H. Colton & Co., Engraver, 1859. Bib. # 4.
- New Orleans, La., 1870, Size: abt. 40x26. Details: No streets named. Wards outlined and numbered. Readability poor, detail lost. Bib. # 4.
- New Orleans, La., 1878, Size: abt. 16x14. Detail, good. Wards in color. Bib. # 9, also # 5.

- New Orleans, La., 1883, Size: 50x39 cm. Atlas of the City of New Orleans, La. Compiled by E. Robinson & R. H. Pidgeon, N. Y., E. Robinson, 1883. 31 colored maps. LC L1496.
- New Orleans, La., *City Directories*: 1822, 1827, 1838, 1841, 1842, 1846, 1857, 1858, 1865, 1870, 1871, 1873, 1881, 1882, etc.
- New York City, 1838, Size: abt. 14x20. Scale 1" to 4000 ft. Detail good for Manhattan, Wards outlined. Bib. # 7, also # 5.
- New York City, 1852, Size: abt. 14x24. Details: Manhattan area only. Wards 1-20. N. Y.: Phelps, Fanning & Co., Bib. # 4.
- New York City, 1860, Size: abt. 34x20. Details fair for Manhattan. Wards 1-21 inc. Bib. # 4.
- New York City, 1862, Size: abt. 24x20. Detail very good, includes adjacent cities. Wards in color with streets. Bib. # 8, also # 5.
- New York City, 1867, Size: 60x48 cm. Plan of N. Y. C. showing every lot, street, number, etc. N. Y.: M. Dripps Co., 1867, 19 maps. LC 12540.
- New York City, 1870, Size: abt. 24x14. Detail: good Manhattan only. Wards 1-22 inc. N. Y.: Halsted & Stiles, Bib. # 4.
- New York City, 1879. Atlas of the entire city of New York. N. Y.: C. W. Bromley & E. Robinson, 1879. 42 maps, 47x39. LC L2547.
- New York City, *City Directories*: L. of C. 1786, 1789, 1797, 1798, 1800, 1811, 1812, 1815, 1825, etc.
- Philadelphia, Pa., 1830, Size: abt. 18x24. Details: good for greater Philadelphia. H. S. Tanner Co., 1830. Bib. # 4.
- Philadelphia, Pa., 1839, Size: 2 sections abt. 24x24 to include the county of Philadelphia. Scales 2½" to mile. Details: excellent. Published by Chas. Ellet, Jr. Bib. # 4.
- Philadelphia, Pa., 1849, Size: abt. 14x16 in 2 colors. Details: excellent for greater Philadelphia. Wards indicated. Phil.: A. McElroy. Bib. # 4.
- Philadelphia, Pa., 1852, Size: abt. 14x24. Scale 3000 to 1". Detail: good for downtown area. Wards not given. N. Y.: Phelps, Fanning and Co., 1852. Bib. # 4.
- Philadelphia, Pa., 1862, Size: 60x49 cm. Smedley's Atlas of the City of Philadelphia. Phil.: J. B. Lippincott, 1862. LC L3077.
- Philadelphia, Pa., 1872. Atlases of some of the wards of Philadelphia. See Bib. # 13.

- Philadelphia, Pa., 1878, Size: abt. 14x18. Detail: excellent. Wards: indicated, streets, etc. Bib. # 9, also # 5.
- Philadelphia, Pa., *City Directories*: 1785, 1796, 1811, 1817, 1823, 1852, etc.
- Pittsburg, Pa., 1852, Size: abt. 14x24. Details: good downtown area. Wards 1-9. Pub. by Phelps, Fanning Co., 1852. Bib. # 4.
- Pittsburg, Pa., 1872, Size: abt. 24x18. Details: excellent for Pittsburg and environs. Wards outlined. Published by G. M. Hopkins Co., Phil. Bib. # 4.
- Pittsburg, Pa., 1882, Size: 47x38 cm. *Atlas of the Cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.* Phil.: G. M. Hopkins, and Co., 1882, 39 maps. LC L3137.
- Pittsburg, Pa., *City Directories*: 1815, 1837, 1851, 1854, etc.
- Richmond, Va., 1877, Size: 45x34 cm. *Illustrated Atlas of the City of Richmond, Va.* Richmond: S. & S. W. Surveying and Pub. Co., 1877, 21 maps. LC L3304.
- Richmond, Va., 1880, Size: abt. 14x10. Details: good. Wards, outlined. Pub. 1880. Bib. # 4.
- Richmond, Va., *City Directories*: L. of C. 1819, 1852, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1855, 1870, etc.
- Rochester, N. Y., 1862, Size: abt. 4x4. Detail: good. Wards not indicated, streets named. Bib. # 8, also # 5.
- Rochester, N. Y., 1870, Size: abt. 20x30 in color. Details excellent. Wards 1-14. Buffalo, N. Y.: C. C. Drew Co. Bib. # 4.
- Rochester, N. Y., 1875, Size: abt. 18x24. Scale 24 chains to the inch. Details: excellent. Wards 1-16 inc. Pub. by W. J. Stewart & Benford, N Y. Bib. # 4.
- Rochester, N. Y., *City Directories*: L. of C. 1844.
- St. Louis, Mo., 1938. 30x24 cm. 30 maps. *Atlas of City and County of St Louis, Mo.* by Congressional twps., surveys of Public Lands; Confirmed French and Spanish Grants; entries of Public lands up to 1 Jan. 1838, with names of original claimants. St. Louis, 1838, E. Dupre. Located: St. Louis Public Library, Missouri Historical Society, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.
- St. Louis, Mo., 1852, Size: abt. 14x24. Detail: good, downtown area. Wards 1-6 inc. Pub. by Phelps, Fanning & Co., 1852, N. Y. Bib. # 4.
- St. Louis, Mo., 1859, Size: abt. 18x15. Details: excellent. Wards 1010 inc. Pub. by R. V. Kennedy Co. (With street index.) Bib. # 4.

- St. Louis, Mo., 1878, Size: 44x37 cm. Pitman's New Atlas of the City of St. Louis (also county) from official records. Published by Julius Pitmann, Phil., A. W. Holcombe and Co., 1878, LC 2177.
- St. Louis, No. 1883, Sizes: 48x38 cm. Atlas of the City of St. Louis, from official records. 45 colored maps. LC L2178.
- St. Louis, Mo., *City Directories*: L. of C. 1842, 1847, 1865, etc.
- Washington, D. C., 1822, Size: abt. 14x14 in color. Detail: none. Note: excellent statistical and geographical information given. Bib. # 6, also # 5.
- Washington, D. C., 1852, Size: abt. 14x24. Detail: good. Wards 1-7. Pub. by Phelps, Fanning & Co., 1852. Bib. # 4.
- Washington, D. C., 1856, Size: 40x27 cm. Plats of subdivisions of the city of Washington by Wm. Forsyth, Surveyor, Washington, R. A. Walker, 1856. 62 maps. LC L590.
- Washington, D. C., 1878, Size: abt. 16x14. Detail: good. Wards in color. Bib. # 9, also # 5
- Washington, D. C., *City Directories*: 1822, 1827, 1830, 1834, 1841, 1843, 1846, etc.

CHAPTER 4

THE SEARCH — IN COUNTY RECORDS

In the field of research by correspondence we are fortunate to have the organization of the "American Association for State and Local History." In 1944 and also about 1936, this association published a 260 page book entitled, *Historical Societies of the United States and Canada*. This book constitutes a ready reference to a historical society near to the area of your research problem.

From my own experience I have found that these societies have been very co-operative in providing information of value to a research problem. As in all correspondence, make your request brief and to the point and in all fairness pay the fees as required for their services. The new 1956 handbook is available at a price of \$1.75 to non-members of their association and \$1.00 to members. The address is Box 969, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

THE COUNTY RECORDER

The county recorder and the county probate clerk are indeed the indispensable allies to the researcher in his correspondence. Like all public servants they are duty bound to answer your inquiries, but by the same token their many duties will not permit them time to work out the problems of your genealogy. Here again, a businesslike approach, brief and to the point, is likely to make available to you their time and their important records.

In your first correspondence with the county recorder or clerk it is not necessary to know their names.

A letter addressed to their office in care of the county seat will bring your reply. In your reply to them be sure to state their name and title as a matter of courtesy.

COUNTY HISTORIES

The county histories as contained in the following pages will be the key to searching in county records throughout the country. The name of the county seat is given, also the date of the formation of the county. As explained in an earlier chapter, make sure that you are writing to the right county recorder or probate clerk and that the *time* element of your problem is correct.

As a rule most of the records of the county recorder and county clerk are indexed. There are many exceptions to this however, especially in the miscellaneous records such as "Orphan Court Records" and "Guardianship Records." Whereas it might be quite probable that records of recent date are well indexed, it is quite likely that the earlier records will not be indexed at all. To have a search made under these circumstances will require the services of a local professional researcher; or if you are doing the searching in microfilm records, you yourself will be required to search, page by page, the many records not indexed but none-the-less important to your problem.

If you are fortunate to be able to examine the records of a county archive in person as a result of microfilming, do not fail to utilize the wide variety of records in such archives. As long as you know that you are looking in the right place, go as far as you are able to in searching all available records.

Among county records will be found wills, administrations of estates, inventories of estates, bills of sale, settlement of estates, power of attorney deeds, indentures, leases, grants, orphan court records, guardian-

ship records, a register of voters, assessment rolls, etc. With such an extensive array of records in his custody it will behoove you to make a friend of the county recorder and county clerk in the county where your research problem is centered.

THE WPA SURVEY OF RECORDS

The following list of surveys as made by the Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration is helpful to research in county archives. These surveys are available in the larger libraries throughout the country under a variety of listings but usually under the word "Guide" or "Inventory" in the indexes of the library. You will find them of value in locating all possible records for any one locality.

INVENTORIES OF COUNTY ARCHIVES

(Extracted from: "Bibliography of Research Projects Reports. Check List of Historical Records Survey Publications. W.P.A. Technical Series, Research and Records Bibliography # 7. Revised April, 1943. Federal Works Agency, Works Projects Administration, Division of Service Projects, Washington, D. C.)

Alabama

Clay, Colbert, Conecuh, Cullman, Greene, Hale, Lauderdale, Lowndes, Madison, Marengo, Sumter, Talladega, Wilcox, Winston.

Arizona

Maricopa, Pima, Santa Cruz.

Arkansas

Baxter, Benton, Carroll, Cleburne, Cleveland, Cross, Faulkner, Hot Springs, Izard, Jackson, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Polk, Saline, Scott, Searcy.

California, Northern

Alameda, Fresno, Kern, Marin, Mono, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara.

California, Southern

San Bernardino, Title-Line Inventory of, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Title-Line Inventory of, Ventura, Title-Line Inventory of.

Colorado

Alamosa, Arapahoe, Bent, Conejos, Costilla, Fremont, Garfield, Hinsdale, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Prowers, San Miguel, Washington, Yuma.

Delaware

New Castle.

Florida

Charlotte, Clay, Collier, Duval, Flagler, Hardee, Hendry, Leon, Okaloosa, Pinellas, Sarasota, Wakulla.

Georgia

Chatham, Clinch, Cook, Dougherty, Echols, Jefferson, Lee, Muscogee, Richmond.

Idaho

County Government in Idaho: Supplementing Inventories of County Archives, Bingham, Boundary, Clark, Kootenai, Lemhi, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Power, Teton.

Illinois

Adams, Brown, Carroll, Campaign, Clark, Cumberland, De-witt, Douglas, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Jackson, Jo Daviess, Knox, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Menard, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Piatt, Pike, Rock Island, Saline, Sangamon, Scott, Shelby, St. Clair, Stephenson, Vermilion.

Indiana

Allen, Blackford, Boone, Clay, Delaware, Fulton, Greene, Howard, Jay, La Porte, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Morgan, Posey, St. Joseph, Shelby, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Wells.

Iowa

Carroll, Cherokee, Dallas, Dubuque, Ida, Jasper, Montgomery, Polk, Sac, Taylor, Woodbury.

Kansas

Bourbon, Cherokee, Franklin, Gove, Graham, Gray, Green-wood, Johnson, Montgomery, Morris, Osage, Phillips, Sew-ard, Shawnee.

Kentucky

Anderson, Breckenridge, Carlisle, Fayette, Jessamine, Knox, Laurel, McCreary, Meade.

Louisiana

Title-Line Inventory of the Parish Archives of Louisiana, Parts 1 and 2, Acadia through Winn, Allen, Assumption, Beauregard, Bossier, Calcasieu, Grant, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lafourche, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, Terrebonne, Washington, Webster.

Maryland

Allegheny, Anne Arundel, Carroll, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, Washington, Wicomico.

Massachusetts

Essex.

Michigan

Alger, Alpena, Baraga, Bay, Calhoun, Cheboygan, Genesee, Iosco, Iron, Jackson, Marquette, Muskegon.

Minnesota

Aitkin, Anoka, Beltrami, Benton, Big Stone, Blue Earth, Cass, Chippewa, Dakota, Dodge, Douglas, Fairbault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Grant, Houston, Hubbard, Jackson, Kanabec, Lincoln, Marshall, Martin, Meeker, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Olmsted, Otter Tail, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rice, Rock, Scott, Sherburne, Stearns, Traverse, Wabasha, Washington, Wright, Yellow Medicine.

Mississippi

Amite, Forrest, Grenada, Humphreys, Lamar, Pearl River, Tippah, Tunica, Walthall.

Missouri

Cass, Cole, Dallas, Henry, Johnson, Linn, McDonald, Macon, Marion, Jasper, Pettis, Pike, Reynolds, Ripley, Shelby.

Montana

Beaverhead, Carbon, Flathead, Gallatin, Lake, Lincoln, Madison, Mineral, Missoula, Park, Ravalli, Sanders, Silver Bow, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Toole.

Nebraska

Gosper, Greeley, Howard, Loup, Merrick, Seward, Webster.

Nevada

Douglas, Elko, Eureka, Mineral, Nye, Ormsby, Washoe.

New Hampshire

Belnap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Merrimack.

New Jersey

Bergen, Morris, Ocean, Passaic.

New Mexico

Bernalillo, Colfax, Dano Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Mora, Otero, Sandoval, San Miguel, Sierra, Torrance, Union, Valencia.

New York State

Albany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Chemung, Ulster.

New York City

Bronx, Kings, Richmond Borough and County.

North Carolina

Vol. 1. Alamance through Columbus. (26 Counties) Vol. 2. Craven through Moore. (40 Counties) Vol. 3. Nash through Yancey. (37 Counties)

North Dakota

Golden Valley, Mercer, Williams.

Ohio

Adams, Allen, Ashland, Athens, Brown, Columbian, Cuyahoga, Fayette, Franklin, Geauga, Hamilton, Hancock, Jackson, Knox, Lake, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Montgomery, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Seneca, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Washington.

Oklahoma

Atoka, Beckham, Cherokee, Cimarron, Haskell, Lincoln, McIntosh, Mayes, Muskogee, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.

Oregon

Benton, Clatsop, Coos, Hood River, Josephine, Klamath, Linn, Morrow, Multnomah, Tillamook, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington.

Pennsylvania

County Government and Archives in Pennsylvania: Adams, Beaver, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Lancaster, Lawrence, Luzerne, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland.

South Carolina

Abbeville, Aiken, Allendale, Anderson, Cherokee, Dillon, Florence, Jasper, Lee, McCormick, Oconee, Pickens, Richland, Saluda.

South Dakota

Bennett, Buffalo, Clark, Faulk, Haakon, Jackson and Washabaugh, Millette, Miner, Washabaugh.

Tennessee

Anderson, Bedford, Blount, Bradley, Cheatham, Crockett, Hamilton, Haywood, Loudon, Rutherford, Sullivan, Tipton, Wilson.

Texas

Bandera, Bastrop, Brown, Caldwell, Calhoun, Denton, De Witt, Fayette, Gillespie, Gregg, Guadalupe, Hays, Hood, Jackson, Marion, Milam, Mills, Orange, Robertson, Rockwall, Sabine, Somervell, Uvalde, Wilson.

Utah

Box Elder, Carbon, Daggett, Emery, Grand, Morgan, Sanpete, Tooele, Uintah, Utah, Wasatch, Weber.

Vermont

Lamoille.

Virginia

Amelia, Brunswick, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Isle of Wight, Middlesex, Powhatan, Prince George, Southampton.

Washington

Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Cowlitz, Garfield, King, Lewis, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Yakima.

West Virginia

Gilmer, Grant, Lincoln, Marion, Mineral, Monroe, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Putnam, Randolph, Ritchie, Doane, Taylor.

Wisconsin

County Government in Wisconsin, Vols. 1, 2, 3: Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Jackson, La Crosse, Marathon, Monroe, Oneida, Pepin, Polk.

Wyoming

Goshen, Laramie, Lincoln, Park, Platte, Sweetwater.

COUNTY HISTORIES OF THE UNITED STATES

BY

F. DOUGLAS HALVERSON

Author's Note: Bullinger's Postal Guide has been listed to verify county seat information.

ALABAMA

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Autauga	1818	Montgomery	Prattville
Baldwin	1809	Washington	Bay Minette
Barbour	1832	Pike	Clayton
Bibb	1818	Monroe	Centerville
Blount	1818	Montgomery	Oneonta
Bullock	1866	Barbour, Pike, Macon, Montgomery	Union Springs
Butler	1819	Conecuh, Montgomery	Greenville
Calhoun	1832	Formerly Benton	Anniston

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Chambers	1832	Creek Cession	Lafayette
Cherokee	1836	Cherokee Cession	Center
Chilton	1868	Autauga, Bibb, Perry, Shelby	Clanton
Choctaw	1847	Sumter	Butler
Clarke	1812	Washington	Grove Hill
Clay	1866	Talladega	Ashland
Cleburne	1866	Calhoun, Randolph	Heflin
Coffee	1841	Dale	Elba
Colbert	1867	Franklin	Tuscumbia
Abolished 29 Nov. 1867. Re-established 9 Dec. 1869			
Conecuh	1818	Monroe	Evergreen
Coosa	1832	Creek Cession, 1832	Rockford
Covington	1821	Henry	Andalusia
Crenshaw	1866	Covington, Butler, Coffee, Lowndes, Pike	Luverne
Cullman	1877	Blount, Morgan, Winston	Cullman
Dale	1824	Covington, Henry	Ozark
Dallas	1818	Montgomery	Selma
Dekalb	1836	Cherokee Cession	Fort Payne
Elmore	1866	Montgomery, Coosa, Autauga	Wetumpka
Escambia	1868	Baldwin, Conecuh	Brewton
Etowah	1868	Formerly Blaine	Gadsden
Fayette	1824	Marion, Pickens	Fayette
Franklin	1818	Cherokee Cession	Russellville
Geneva	1868	Coffee, Dale, Henry	Geneva
Greene	1819	Marengo, Tuscaloosa	Eutaw
Hale	1867	Greene, Marengo, Perry	Greensboro
Henry	1819	Conecuh	Abbeville
Houston	1903	Dale, Geneva, Henry	Dothan
Jackson	1819	Cherokee Cession	Scottsboro
Jefferson	1819	Blount	Birmingham
Lamar	1867	Jones	Vernon
Lauderdale	1818	Cherokee Cession	Florence
Lawrence	1818	Cherokee Cession	Moulton
Lee	1866	Chambers, Macon	Opelika
Limestone	1818	Cherokee Cession	Athens
Lowndes	1830	Butler, Dallas	Haynesville
Macon	1832	Creek Cession	Tuskegee
Madison	1809	Cherokee Cession	Huntsville

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Marengo	1818	Choctaw Cession	Linden
Marion	1818	Indian Lands	Hamilton
Marshall	1836	Blount	Guntersville
Mobile	1817	Louisiana Purchase	Mobile
Monroe	1815	Creek Cession	Monroeville
Montgomery	1816	Monroe	Montgomery
Morgan	1818	Cotaco	Decatur
Perry	1819	Tuscaloosa	Carrollton
Pickens	1820	Tuscaloosa	Carrollton
Pike	1821	Henry, Montgomery	Troy
Randolph	1832	Creek Cession	Wedowee
Russell	1832	Creek Cession	Seale
St. Clair	1818	Shelby	Pell City
Shelby	1818	Montgomery	Columbiana
Sumter	1832	Choctaw Cession	Livingston
Talladega	1832	Creek Cession	Talladega
Tallapoosa	1832	Chicksaw Cession	Dadeville
Tuscaloosa	1818	Indian Lands	Tuscaloosa
Walker	1823	Marion, Tuscaloosa	Jasper
Washington	1800	Original county	Chatom
Wilcox	1819	Dallas, Monroe	Camden
Winston	1850	Walker	Double Springs

ARIZONA

Apache	1872	Mohave	St. Johns
Cochise	1881	Pima	Bisbee
Coconino	1891	Yavapai	Flagstaff
Gila	1881	Maricopa, Pinal	Globe
Graham	1881	Apache, Pima	Safford
Greenlee	1911	Graham	Clifton
Maricopa	1870	Yavapai, Yuma	Phoenix
Mohave	1864	Original County	Kingman
Navajo	1895	Apache	Holbrook

*Pah Ute county was subsequently returned to Mohave county by act of Legislature 1895

Pima	1864	Original County	Tucson
Pinal	1875	Pima	Florence
Santa Cruz	1899	Pima	Nogales
Yavapai	1864	Original County	Prescott
Yuma	1864	Original County	Yuma

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
ARKANSAS			
Arkansas	1813	Original County	DeWitt
Ashley	1848	Union Drew	Hamburg
Baxter	1873	Fulton	Mountain Home
Benton	1836	Washington	Bentonville
Boone	1869	Carroll, Marion	Harrison
Bradley	1840	Union	Warren
Calhoun	1850		Hampton
Carroll	1833	Izard	Berryville
Chicot	1823	Arkansas	Lake Village
Clark	1818	Arkansas	Arkadelphia
Clay	1873	Randolph	Corning
Cleburne	1883	White, Van Buren	Heber Springs
Cleveland	1873	Dallas	Rison
Columbia	1852	Lafayette	Magnolia
Conway	1825	Pulaski	Morrilton
Craighead	1859	Mississippi	Jonesboro
Crawford	1820	*Lovely	Van Buren
Crittenden	1825	Phillips	Marion
Cross	1862	Crittenden	Wynne
Dallas	1845	Clark, Hot Springs	Fordyce
Desha	1838	Arkansas	Arkansas City
Drew	1846	Arkansas	Montecillo
Faulkner	1873	Pulaski	Conway
Franklin	1837	Crawford	Ozark
Fulton	1842	Izard	Salem
Garland	1873	Montgomery	Hot Springs
Grant	1869	Jefferson	Sheridan
Greene	1833	Lawrence	Paragold
Hempstead	1818	Arkansas	Hope
Hot Springs	1829	Clark	Malvern
Howard	1873	Pike	Nashville
Independence	1820	Arkansas	Batesville
Izard	1825	Independence	Melbourne
Jackson	1829	Independence	Newport
Jefferson	1829	Arkansas, Pulaski	Pine Bluff
Johnson	1833	Pope	Clarksville

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Lafayette	1827	Hempstead	Lewisville
Lawrence	1815	A New Madrid	Walnut Ridge
Lee	1873	Phillips, Monroe	Mariana
Lincoln	1871	Arkansas	Star City
Little River	1857	Hempstead	Ashdown
Logan	1871	Pope	Paris
Lonoke	1873	Pulaski, Jefferson	Lonoke
*Lovely	1827	Abolished 1828	
Madison	1836	Washington	Huntsville
Marion	1835	Izard	Yellville
Miller	1820	Abolished 1836, re-established 1874	Texarkana
Mississippi	1833	Crittenden	Osceola
Monroe	1829	Phillips, Arkansas	Clarendon
Montgomery	1842	Clark	Mount Ida
Nevada	1871	Hempstead	Prescott
Newton	1842	Johnson	Jasper
Ouachita	1842	Clark	Camden
Perry	1840	Pulaski	Perryville
Phillips	1820	Arkansas	Helena
Pike	1833	Carroll, Clark	Murfreesboro
Poinsett	1838	Greene	Harrisburg
Polk	1844	Montgomery	Mena
Pope	1829	Pulaski	Russelville
Prairie	1846	Monroe	Des Arc
Pulaski	1818	Arkansas	Little Rock
Randolph	1835	Lawrence	Pocahontas
Saline	1835	Pulaski	Benton
Scott	1833	Crawford, Pope	Waldron
Scancy	1838	Marion	Marshall
Sebastian	1851	Crawford	Ft. Smith
Sevier	1828	Hempstead	DeQueen
Sharp	1868	Izard	Evening Shade
St. Frances	1827	Phillips	Forrest City
Stone	1873	Izard, Independence	Mountain View
Union	1829	Hempstead, Clark	El Dorado
Van Buren	1833	Independence	Clinton
Washington	1828	Miller, *Lovely	Fayetteville

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
White	1835	Pulaski, Jackson, Independence	Searcy
Woodruff	1862	White	Augusta
Yell	1840	Pope	Danville

CALIFORNIA

Alameda	1853	Contra Costa, Santa Clara	Oakland
Alpine	1869	Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado	Markleeville
Amador	1854	Calaveras	Jackson
Butte	1850	Original County	Oroville
Calaveras	1850	Original County	San Andreas
Colusa	1850	Original County	Colusa
Contra Costa	1850	Original County	Martinez
Del Norte	1857	Klamath	Crescent City
Eldorado	1850	Original County	Placerville
Fresno	1856	Mariposa, Merced	Fresno
Glenn	1891	Colusa	Willows
Humboldt	1853	Trinity	Eureka
Imperial	1907	San Diego	El Centro
Inyo	1866	Tulare	Independ- ence
Kern	1866	Los Angeles, Tulare	Bakersfield
Kings	1893	Tulare	Hanford
Lake	1861	Tuolumne	Lakeport
Lassen	1864	Plumas, Shasta	Susanville
Los Angeles	1850	Original County	Los Angeles
Madera	1893	Fresno	Madera
Marin	1850	Original County	San Rafael
Mariposa	1850	Original County	Mariposa
Mendocino	1850	Original County	Ukiah
Merced	1855	Mariposa	Merced
Modoc	1874	Siskiyou	Alturas
Mono	1861	Calaveras, Fresno	Bridgeport
Monterey	1850	Original County	Salinas
Napa	1850	Original County	Napa
Nevada	1851	Yuba	Nevada City
Orange	1889	Los Angeles	Santa Ana
Placer	1851	Yuba, Sutter	Auburn

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Plumas	1854	Butte	Quincy
Riverside	1893	San Bernardino, San Diego	Riverside
Sacramento	1850	Original County	Sacramento
San Benito	1874	Monterey	Hollister
San Bernardino	1853	Los Angeles	San Berna- dino
San Diego	1850	Original County	San Diego
San Francisco	1850	Original County	San Fran- cisco
San Joaquin	1850	Original County	Stockton
San Luis Obispo	1850	Original County (Santa Barbara)	San Luis Obispo
San Mateo	1856	San Francisco	Redwood City
Santa Barbara	1851	Original County	Santa Barbara
Santa Clara	1850	Original County	San Jose
Santa Cruz	1850	Original County	Santa Cruz
Shasta	1850	Original County	Redding
Sierra	1852	Yuba	Downieville
Siskiyou	1852	Klamath, Shasta	Yreka
Solano	1850	Original County	Fairfield
Sonoma	1850	Original County	Santa Rosa
Stanislaus	1851	Tuolumne	Modesto
Sutter	1850	Original County	Yuba City
Tehama	1856	Butte, Colusa, Shasta	Red Bluff
Trinity	1850	Original County	Weaverville
Tulare	1852	Mariposa	Visalia
Tuolumne	1850	Original County	Sonora
Ventura	1872	Santa Barbara	Ventura
Yolo	1850	Original County	Woodland
Yuba	1850	Original County	Marysville

COLORADO

Adams	1861	Original County	Brighton
Alamosa		Costilla	Alamosa
Arapahoe	1861	Original County	Littleton
Archuleta	1885	Conejos	Pagosa Springs
Baca	1889	Las Animas	Springfield

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Bent	1874	Greenwood	Las Animas
Boulder	1859	Original County	Boulder
Chaffee	1879	Lake	Salida
Cheyenne	1889	Bent, Elbert	Cheyenne Wells
Clear Creek	1859	Original County	Georgetown
Conejos	1861	Original County	Conejos
Costilla	1859	Original County	San Luis
Crowley		Bent	Ordway
Custer	1877	Fremont	Westcliffe
Delta	1883	Gunnison	Delta
Denver	no date	Adams	Denver
Dolores	1881	Curay	Rico
Douglas	1859-60	Original County	Castle Rock
Eagle	1883	Summit	Eagle
Elbert	1874	Douglas, Greenwood	Kiowa
El Paso	1859	Original County	Colorado Springs
Fremont	1859	Original County	Canon City
Garfield	1883	Summit	Glenwood Springs
Gilpin	1861	Original County	Central City
Grand	1874	Summit	Hot Sulphur Springs
Gunnison	1877	Lake	Gunnison
Hinsdale	1874	Conejos	Lake City
Huerfano	1861	Original County	Walsenburg
Jackson	1891	Grand	Walden
Jefferson	1861	Original County	Golden
Kiowa	1889	Cheyenne, Bent	Eads
Kit Carson	1889	Elbert	Burlington
Lake	1861	Original County	Leadville
La Plata	1874	Conejos Lake	Durango
Larimer	1861	Original County	Fort Collins
Las Animas	1866	Huerfano	Trinidad
Lincoln	1889	Elbert	Hugo
Logan	1887	Weld	Sterling
Mesa	1883	Gunnison	Grand Junction
Mineral	1893	Hinsdale	Creede
Moffatt	1909	Routt	Craig
Montezuma	1889	La Plata	Cortez

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Montrose	1883	Gunnison	Montrose
Morgan	1889	Weld	Fort Morgan
Otero	1889	Bent	La Junta
Ouray	1877	Hinsdale	Ouray
Park	1861	Original County	Fair Play
Phillips	1889	Logan	Holyoke
Pitkin	1881	Gunnison	Aspen
Prowers	1889	Bent	Lamar
Pueblo	1861	Original County	Pueblo
Rio Blanco	1874	Summit	Meeker
Rio Grande	no date	Conejos	Del Norte
Routt	1877	Grand	Steamboat Springs
Saguache	1870	Costilla	Saguache
San Juan	1876	La Plata	Silverton
San Miguel	1883	Ouray	Telluride
Sedgwick	1889	Logan	Julesberg
Summit	1861	Original County	Breckenridge
Teller	1891	Fremont	Cripple Creek
Washington	1889	Logan	Akron
Weld	1861	Original County	Greeley
Yuma	1889	Washington	Wray

CONNECTICUT

Fairfield	1666	Original County	Bridgeport
Hartford	1666	Original County	Hartford
Litchfield	1751	Hartford, Fairfield	Litchfield
Middlesex	1785	Hartford, New London, New Haven	Middletown
New Haven	1666	Original County	New Haven
New London	1666	Original County	New London
Tolland	1786	Windham	Tolland
Windham	1726	Hartford, New London	Putnam

DELAWARE

Sussex	1682	Known in early 17th century as Horre Kill District	Georgetown
Kent	1682	St. Jones. Name changed in 1682	Dover
New Castle	1673	Original County	Wilmington

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
FLORIDA			
Alachua	1824	Duval, St. Johns	Gainesville
Baker	1861		Macclenny
Bay	1913	Calhoun, Washington	Panama City
Bradford	1858	New River	Starke
Brevard	1844	St. Lucie	Titusville
Broward	1915	Dade, Palm Beach	Ft. Lauderdale
Calhoun	1838	Franklin, Washington	Blountstown
Charlotte	1921	DeSoto	Punta Gorda
Citrus	1887	Harnondo	Iverness
Clay	1858	Duval	Green Cove Springs
Collier	1923	Lee, Monroe	Everglades
Columbia	1832	Alachua	Lake City
Dade	1836	Monroe	Miami
DeSoto	1887	Manatee	Arcadia
Dixie	1921	Lafayette	Cross City
Duval	1822	St. Johns	Jacksonville
Escambia	1821	Original County	Pensacola
Flagler	1917	St. Johns, Volusia	Bunnell
Franklin	1832	Jackson	Apalachicola
Gadsden	1823	Jackson	Quincy
Gilehrist	1925	Alachua	Trenton
Glades	1921	DeSoto	Moore Haven
Gulf	1925	Calhoun	Wewahitchka
Hamilton	1827	Duval	Jasper
Hardee	1921	DeSoto	Wauchula
Hendry	1923	Lee	LaBelle
Hernando	1842	Benton	Brookville
Highland	1921	DeSoto	Sebring
Hillsborough	1834	Alachua, Monroe	Tampa
Holmes	1848	Walton, Washington	Bonifay
Indian River	1925	St. Lucie	Vero Beach
Jackson	1822	Escambia	Marianna
Jefferson	1827	Leon	Monticello
Lafayette	1856	Madison	Mayo
Lake	1887	Orange, Sumter	Tavares
Lee	1887	Monroe	Fort Myers

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Leon	1824	Gadsden	Tallahassee
Levy	1845	Alachua, Marion	Bronson
Liberty	1855	Franklin, Gadsden	Bristol
Madison	1827	Jefferson	Madison
Manatee	1855	Hillsborough	Bradenton
Marion	1844	Alachua	Ocala
Martin	1925	Palm Beach	Stuart
Monroe	1824	St. John	Key West
Mosquite	1824	Name changed to Orange 1845	
Nassau	1824	Duval	Fernandina
New River	1858	Name changed to Bradford 1861	
Okaloosa	1915	Santa Rosa, Walton	Crestview
Okeechobee	1917	Osceloa, Palm Beach	Okeechobee
Orange	1845	Formerly Mosquite	Orlando
Osceloa	1887	Brevard, Orange	Kisimée
Palm Beach	1909	Dade	West Palm Beach
Pasco	1887	Hernando	Dade City
Pinellas	1911	Hillsborough	Clearwater
Polk	1861	Brevard, Hillsborough	Bartow
Putnam	1849	Alachua, Marion, Orange, St. Johns	Palatka
St. Johns	1821	Original County	St. August- ine
St. Lucie	1844	Name changed to Brevard 1855	Fort Pierce
Santa Rosa	1842	Escambia	Milton
Sarasota	1921	Manatee	Sarasota
Seminole	1913	Orange	Sanford
Sumter	1853	Marion, Orange	Bushnell
Sewanee	1858	Columbia	Live Oak
Taylor	1856	Madison	Perry
Union	1921	Bradford	Lake Butler
Volusia	1854	St. Lucie	Deland
Walulla	1843	Leon	Crawford- ville
Walton	1824	Jackson	Defuniak Springs
Washington	1825	Jackson, Walton	Chipley

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
GEORGIA			
Appling	1818	Creek Cession	Baxley
Atkinson	1917	Coffee	Pearson
Bacon	1914	Appling, Pierce	Alma
Baker	1825	Early	Newton
Baldwin	1803	Creek Indian Lands	Milledgeville
Banks	1858	Franklin	Homer
Barrow	1914	Jackson, Walton	Winder
Bartow	1832	Cass	Cartersville
Ben Hill	1906	Irwin, Wilcox	Fitzgerald
Berrion	1856	Lowndes	Nashville
Bibb	1822	Jones, Monroe	Macon
Blackley	1912	Pulaski	Cochran
Brantley	1920	Chalton, Pierce	Nahunta
Brooks	1851	Lowndes, Thomas	Quitman
Bryan	1793	Effingham, Liberty	Clyde
Bulloch	1796	Creek Indian Lands	Statesboro
Burke	1777	St. George Parish	Waynesboro
Butts	1825	Henry, Monroe	Jackson
Calhoun	1854	Early	Arlington
Camden	1777	St. Mary, St. Thomas	Woodbine
Campbell	1828	Carroll, Coweta (Merged with Fulton since 1932)	Fairburn
Candler	1914	Bullock, Emanuel	Metter
Carroll	1826	Indian Lands	Carrollton
Catoosa	1853	Walker	Ringgold
Charlton	1854	Muscogee, Randolph	Cuset
Charlton	1854	Appling, Wayne	Folkston
Chatham	1774	St. Phillip	Savannah
Chattahoochee	1854	Muscogee, Randolph	Cusseta
Chattooga	1838	Floyd	Summerville
Cherokee	1831	Cherokee Lands	Canton
Clarke	1801	Jackson	Athens
Clay	1854	Early, Randolph	Fort Gaines
Clayton	1858	Fayette, Henry	Jonesboro
Clinch	1850	Wayne	Homerville
Cobb	1832	Cherokee	Marietta
Coffee	1854	Appling, Irwin	Douglas
Colquitt	1856	Irwin, Thomas	Moultrie
Columbia	1790	Richmond	Appling
Cook	1918	Berrion	Adel

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Coweta	1826	Indian Lands	Newman
Crawford	1822	Houston	Knoxville
Crisp	1905	Dooly	Cordele
Dade	1837	Walker	Trenton
Dawson	1857	Forsyth, Gilmer	Dawsonville
Decatur	1823	Early	Bainbridge
Dekalb	1822	Fayette, Henry	Decatur
Dodge	1870	Montgomery, Pulaski	Eastman
Dooly	1821	Indian Lands	Vienna
Dougherty	1853	Baker	Albany
Douglas	1870	Carroll	Douglasville
Early	1818	Creek Indian Lands	Blakely
Echols	1858	Appling, Irwin	Statenville
Effingham	1777	St. Matthew	Springfield
Elbert	1790	Wilkes	Elberton
Emanuel	1812	Montgomery	Swainsboro
Evans	1914	Bullach, Tattnall	Claxton
Fannin	1854	Gilmar, Union	Blue Ridge
Fayette	1821	Indian Lands	Fayetteville
Floyd	1832	Cherokee	Rome
Forsyth	1832	Cherokee	Cumming
Franklin	1784	Cherokee Lands	Carnesville
Fulton	1853	Dekalb	Atlanta
Gilmer	1832	Cherokee	Elijay
Glascok	1857	Warren	Gibson
Glynn	1777	St. David, St. Patrick	Brunswick
Gordon	1850	Cass, Floyd	Calhoun
Grady	1905	Decatur, Thomas	Cairo
Greene	1786	Washington	Greensboro
Gwinnett	1818	Cherokee Lands	Lawrence- ville
Habersham	1818	Cherokee Lands	Clarkesville
Hall	1818	Cherokee Lands	Gainesville
Hancock	1793	Greene, Washington	Sparta
Haralson	1856	Carroll, Polk	Buchanan
Harris	1827	Muscogee	Hamilton
Hart	1853	Elbert, Franklin	Hartwell
Heard	1830	Carroll, Coweta	Franklin
Houston	1821	Indian Lands	Perry
Henry	1821	Indian Lands	McDonough
Irwin	1818	Indian Lands	Ocilla
Jackson	1796	Franklin	Jefferson

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Jasper	1812	Baldwin	Monticello
Jeff Davis	1905	Appling, Coffee	Hazelhurst
Jefferson	1796	Burke, Warren	Louisville
Jenkins	1905	Bulloch, Burke, Screven	Millen
Johnson	1858	Emmanuel, Laurens	Wrightsville
Jones	1807	Baldwin	Gray
Lamar	1920	Monroe, Pike	Barnesville
Lanier	1919	Berrien, Lowndes	Lakeland
Laurens	1807	Washington, Wilkinson	Dublin
Lee	1827	Indian Lands	Leesburg
Liberty	1777	St. Andrew, St. James	Hinesville
Lincoln	1796	Wilkes	Lincolnton
Long	1920	Liberty	Ludowici
Lowndes	1835	Irwin	Valdosa
Lumpkin	1832	Cherokee	Dahlonega
McDuffie	1870	Columbia, Warren	Thomson
McIntosh	1793	Liberty	Darien
Macon	1837	Dooly, Houston, Lee	Ogelthorpe
Madison	1811	Clark, Elbert	Danielsville
Marion	1827	Troup, Lee, Muscogee	Buena Vista
Meriwether	1827	Troup	Greenville
Miller	1856	Baker, Early	Colquitt
Milton	1857	Merged with Fulton 1932	
Mitchell	1857	Baker	Camilla
Monroe	1821	Indian Lands	Forsyth
Montgomery	1793	Washington, Wilkinson	Mt. Vernon
Morgan	1807	Baldwin	Madison
Murray	1832	Cherokee	Chatsworth
Muscogee	1826	Creek Lands	Columbus
Newton	1821	Baldwin, Henry, Walton	Covington
Oconee	1875	Clarke	Watkinsville
Ogelthorpe	1783	Wilkes	Lexington
Paulding	1832	Cherokee Lands, Gilmer	Dallas
Peach	1924	Houston, Macon	Fort Valley
Pickens	1853	Cherokee, Gilmer	Jasper
Pierce	1857	Appling, Ware	Blackshear
Pike	1822	Monroe	Zebulon
Polk	1851	Paulding	Cadartown
Pulaski	1808	Laurens	Hawkinsville
Putnam	1807	Baldwin	Eatonton
Quitman	1858	Randolph, Stewart	Georgetown
Rabun	1819	Cherokee Lands	Clayton

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Randolph	1828	Lee	Cuthbert
Richmond	1777	St. Paul Parish	Augusta
Rockdale	1870	Henry	Conyers
Schley	1857	Macon, Marion	Sumter, Ellaville
Screven	1793	Burke, Effingham	Sylvania
Seminole	1920	Decatur, Early	Donalson- ville
Spalding	1851	Henry, Pike	Griffin
Stephens	1905	Franklin	Habersham, Toccoa
Stewart	1830	Randolph	Lumpkin
Sumter	1831	Lee	Americus
Talbot	1827	Muscogeo, Troup	Talbotton
Taliferro	1825	Greene, Hancock, Warren, Wilkes	Crawford- ville
Taylor	1853	Crawford, Macon, Talbot, Monroe	Butler
Telfair	1807	Wilkinson	McRae
Terrell	1856	Rabun, Union	Dawson
Thomas	1825	Decatur, Irwin	Thomasville
Towns	1856	Rabun, Union	Hiawassee
Treulden	1917	Emmanuel, Montgomery	Soperton
Troup	1826	Indian Lands	LaGrange
Turner	1905	Dooly, Irwin	Wilcox, Ashburn
Twiggs	1809	Wilkinson	Jeffersonville
Union	1832	Cherokee Lands	Blairsville
Upson	1824	Crawford, Pike	Thomaston
Walker	1833	Murray	Lafayette
Walton	1818	Cherokee Lands	Monroe
Ware	1824	Waycross, Richmond, and Wilkes	Waycross
Warren	1793	Wilkes	Warrenton
Washington	1784	Indian Lands	Sandersville
Wayne	1803	Indian Lands	Jesup
Webster	1856	Randolph	Preston
Wheeler	1912	Montgomery	Alamo
White	1857	Habersham	Lumpkin, Cleveland
Whitefield	1851	Murray	Dalton

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Wilcox	1857	Dooly, Irwin	Pulaski, Abbeville
Wilkes	1777	Washington	Washington
Wilkinson	1803	Creek Cession	Irwinton
Worth	1852	Dooly, Irwin	Sylvester

IDAHO

Ada	1864	Boise	Boise
Adams	1911	Washington	Council
Alturas	1864	Discontinued	
Bannock	1893	Oneida, Bear Lake	Pocatello
Bingham	1915	Kootenai	Blackfoot
Blaine	1895	Alturas, Logan	Hailey
Boise	1862	Original County	Idaho City
Bonner	1907	Kootenai	Sand Point
Bear Lake	1875	Oneida	Paris
Bonneville	1911	Bingham	Idaho Falls
Boundary	1915	Bonner	Bonners Ferry
Butte	1917	Bingham, Blaine, Jefferson	Arco
Camas	1917	Blaine	Fairfield
Caribou	1919	Bannock, Oneida	Soda Springs
Canyon	1891	Owyhee, Ada	Caldwell
Clark	1919	Fremont	Dubois
Cassia	1879	Oneida	Burley
Clearwater	1911	Nez Perce	Orofino
Custer	1881	Alturas	Challis
Elmore	1911	Blaine	Mountain Home
Fremont	1893	Bingham, Lemhi	St. Anthony
Franklin	1913	Oneida	Preston
Gem	1915	Boise, Canyon	Emmett
Gooding	1913	Lincoln	Gooding
Idaho	1862	Original County	Grangeville
Jefferson	1914	Fremont	Rigby
Jerome	1919	Gooding, Lincoln	Jerome
Kootenai	1864	Original County	Coeur D'Alene
Latah	1888	Kootenai	Moscow

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Lehmi	1869	Idaho	Salmon
Lewis	1911	Nez Perce	Nez Perce
Lincoln	1895	Alturas	Shoshone
Madison	1913	Lincoln, Cassia	Rexburg
Minidoka	1913	Lincoln	Rupert
Nez Perce	1861	Shoshone	Lewiston
Oneida	1865	Original County	Malad
Owyhee	1863	Original County	Murphy
Payette	1917	Canyon	Payette
Power	1913	Bingham, Blaine	American Falls
Shoshone	1861	Original	Wallace
Twin Falls	1907	Cassia	Twin Falls
Teton	1915	Fremont	Driggs
Valley	1917	Boise	Cascade
Washington	1881	Boise	Weiser

ILLINOIS

Adams	1825	Pike	Quincy
Alexander	1819	Unorganized Territory	Cairo
Bond	1817	Madison	Greenville
Boone	1837	Winnebago	Belvedere
Brown	1839	Schuler	Mt. Sterling
Bureau	1837	Putnam	Princeton
Calhoun	1825	Pike	Hardin
Carroll	1839	Jo Daviess	Mt. Carroll
Champaign	1833	Vermillion	Urbana
Christian	1839	Sagamon	Montgomery, Taylorville

(Originally Dane Co., Name changed to Christian Feb. 15, 1840)

Clark	1819	Crawford	Marshall
Clay	1824	Lawrence, Wayne, Fayette	Louisville
Clinton	1824	Crawford, Washington, Bond, Fayette	Carlyle
Cook	1831	Putnam	Chicago
Crawford	1816	Edwards	Robinson
Cumberland	1843	Coles	Toledo
Dekalb	1837	Kane	Sycamore
DeWitt	1839	McLean, Macon	Clinton

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Douglas	1859	Coles	Tuscola
DuPage	1839	Cook	Wheaton
Edgar	1823	Clark	Paris
Edwards	1814	Madison, Gallatin	Albion
Effingham		Fayette, Crawford	Effingham
	(Est. 1831)		
Fayette	1821	Bond, Jefferson, Wayne	Clark-Vandalia
Ford	1859	Unorganized Territory	Paxton
Franklin	1818	Randolph, White	Benton
Fulton	1823	Pike	Lewiston
Gallatin	1813	Randolph	Shawnee-town
Greene	1821	Madison	Carrollton
Grundy	1841	LaSalle	Morris
Hamilton	1821	White	McLeansboro
Hancock	1825	Unorganized Territory	Carthage
Hardin	1839	Pope	Elizabethton
Henderson	1841	Warren	Oquawka
Henry	1837	Knox	Cambridge
Iroquois	1834	Unorganized Territory	Watseka
Jackson	1816	Randolph, Johnson	Murphysboro
Jasper	1835	Crawford, Clay	Newton
Jefferson	1819	Edwards, White	Mt. Vernon
Jersey	1839	Greene	Jerseyville
Johnson	1812		Vienna
Kane	1836	LaSalle	Geneva
Kankakee	1835	Iroquois, Will	Kankakee
Kendall	1841	LaSalle, Kane	Yorkville
Knox	1825	Unorganized Territory	Galesburg
Lake	1839	McHenry	Waukegan
LaSalle	1831	Putnam	Ottawa
Lawrence	1821	Crawford, Edwards	Lawrenceville
Lee	1839	Ogle	Dixon
Livingston	1837	LaSalle, McLean	Pontiac
Logan	1839	Sangamon	Lincoln
McDonough	1830	Schuylerville	Macomb
McHenry	1836	Cook	Woodstock
McLean	1830	Tazewell	Bloomington

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Macon	1839	Shelby	Decatur
Macoupin	1829	Madison	Carlinville
Madison	1812	St. Clair	Randolph- Edwards- ville
Morgan	1823	Sangamon	Jacksonville
Moultrie	1843	Shelby, Macon	Sullivan
Marion	1823	Fayette, Jefferson	Salem
Marshall	1839	Putnam	Lacon
Massac	1843	Pope, Jefferson	Metropolis
Menard	1839	Sangamon	Petersberg
Mercer	1825	Unorganized Territory	Aledo
Monroe	1816	Randolph, St. Clair	Waterloo
Morgan	1823	Sangamon	Jacksonville
Montgomery	1821	Bond, Madison	Hillsboro
Ogle	1836	Jo Daviess	Oregon
Peoria	1825	Fulton	Peoria
Perry	1827	Randolph, Jackson	Pinckney- ville
Piatt	1841	DeWitt, Macon	Monticello
Pike	1821	Madison, Bond, Clark	Pitsfield
Pope	1816	Johnson	Golconda
Pulaski	1843	Johnson	Mound City
Putnam	1825	Jo Daviess	Hennepin
Randolph	1795	Northwest Territory	Chester
Richland	1814	Clay, Lawrence	Olney
Rock Island	1833	Jo Daviess	Rock Island
St. Clair	1790	Northwest Territory	Belleville
Saline	1847	Gallatin	Harrisburg
Sangamon	1821	Bond, Madison	Springfield
Schuylerville	1825	Pike, Fulton	Rushville
Scott	1839	Morgan	Winchester
Shelby	1827	Fayette	Shelbyville
Stark	1839	Knox, Putnam	Toulon
Stephenson	1837	Winnebago, Jo Daviess	Freeport
Tazewell	1827	Fayette	Pekin
Union	1818	Johnson	Jonesboro
Vermillion	1826	Unorganized Territory	Danville
Wabash	1827	Edwards	Mt. Carmel
Warren	1830	Peoria, Schuyler	Monmouth
Washington	1818	St. Clair	Nashville
Wayne	1819	Edwards	Fairfield

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
White	1816	Gallatin	Carmi
Whitesides	1839	Jo Daviess, Henry	Morrison
Will	1836	Cook, Iroquois	Joliet
Williamson	1839	Franklin	Marion
Winnebago	1836	Jo Daviess	Rockford
Woodford	1841	Tazewell, McLean	Eureka

INDIANA

Adams	1838	Warren	Decatur
Allen	1823	Indian Lands	Fort Wayne
Bartholemew	1821	Indian Lands	Columbus
Benton	1840	Indian Lands	Fowler
Blackford	1839	Jay	Hartford
Brown	1836	Morgan, Johnson, Monroe, Lawrence	Nashville
Boone	1831	Indian Lands	Lebanon
Carrell	1828	Indian Lands	Delphi
Cass	1828	Indian Lands	Logansport
Clark	1801	Knox	Jeffersonville
Clinton	1830	Indian Lands	Frankfort
Clay	1825	Indian Lands	Brazil
Crawford	1818	Harrison	English
Decatur	1821	Indian Lands	Greensburg
Daviess	1817	Indian Lands	Washington
Dearborn	1803	Original	Lawrence- burg
DeKalb	1836	Allen	Auburn
Delaware	1828	Indian Lands	Muncie
Dubois	1817	Orange, Perry	Jasper
Elkhart	1830	Indian Lands	Goshen
Floyd	1819	Harrison, Clay	New Albany
Franklin	1811	Wayne, Ripley	Brookville
Fountain	1826	Montgomery	Covington
Fayette	1819	Wayne	Connersville
Fulton	1836	Indian Lands	Rochester
Grant	1831	Delaware	Marion
Gibson	1813	Knox	Princeton
Greene	1820	Knox	Bloomfield
Henry	1822	Delaware	New Castle
Harrison	1809	Northwest Territory	Coryden

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Howard	1844	Indian Lands, originally Richardville Co.	Kokomo
Huntington	1834	Grant	Huntington
Hamilton	1823	Handcock, Marion	Noblesville
Hancock	1828	Madison	Greenfield
Hendricks	1824	Indian Lands	Danville
Jasper	1838	Indian Lands	Rensselaer
Johnson	1822	Indian Lands	Franklin
Jefferson	1810	Indian Lands	Madison
Jennings	1816	Indian Lands	Vernon
Jackson	1815	Washington	Brownstown
Jay	1837	Randolph	Portland
Kosciusko	1835	Indian Lands	Warsaw
Knox	1787	Northwest Territory	Vincennes
LaPorte	1832	Indian Lands	LaPorte
Lawrence	1818	Orange	Bedford
Lake	1837	Porter, Newton	Crown Point
LaGrange	1832	Unorganized Territory	La Grange
Marion	1821	Formerly from Ohio	Indianapolis
Madison	1823		Anderson
Martin	1820	Indian Lands	Shoals
Marshall	1836	Indian Lands	Plymooth
Montgomery	1823	Indian Lands	Crawfordsville
Monroe	1818	Orange	Bloomington
Miani	1834	Cass	Peru
Morgan	1822	Delaware	Martinsville
Noble	1836	Elkhart	Albion
Newton	1857	Jasper	Kentland
Ohio	1844	Dearborn	Rising Sun
Orange	1816	Crawford, Washington	Paoli
Owen	1818	Indian Lands	Spencer
Porter	1832	Indian Lands	Valparaiso
Posey	1814	Knox	Mt. Vernon
Putnam	1822	Indian Lands	Greencastle
Parke	1821	Indian Lands	Rockville
Perry	1815	Harrison, Warrick	Cannelton
Pulaksi	1839	Case	Winamac
Pike	1817	Indian Lands	Petersberg
Ripley	1817	Indian Lands	Versailles
Randolph	1818	Wayne	Winchester
Rush	1822	Franklin	Rushville

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
St. Joseph	1830	Indian Lands	South Bend
Scott	1820	Clark, Jackson	Scottsburg
Shelby	1821	Indian Lands	Shelbyville
Spencer	1817	Warrick	Rockport
Stark	1850	Marshall	Knox
Steuben	1837	Indian Lands	Angola
Sullivan	1817	Unorganized Territory	Sullivan
Switzerland	1814	Indian Lands	Vevay
Tippecanoe	1826	Montgomery	La Fayette
Tipton	1844	Hamilton	Tipton
Union	1821	Wayne	Liberty
Vandenberg	1818	Indian Lands	Evansville
Vermillion	1824	Porke	Newport
Vigo	1818	Indian Lands	Terre Haute
Wabash	1835	Huntington	Wabash
Warren	1825	Indian Lands	Williamsport
Washington	1813	Indian Lands	Salem
Wayne	1810	Indian Lands	Richmond
Wells	1837	Huntington, Allen	Bluffton
White	1834	Carroll	Monticello
Whitley	1828	Huntington	Columbia City

IOWA

Adair	1853	Cass	Greenfield
Adams	1853	Taylor	Corning
Allamakee	1851	Clayton	Waukon
Appanoose	1846	Davis	Centerville
Audubon	1855	Cass, Black Hawk	Audubon
Benton	1846	Indian Land Purchase	Vinton
Black Hawk	1843	Delaware	Waterloo
Boone	1846	Polk	Boone
Bremer	1851	Winnebago, Indian Reserve	Waverly
Buchanan	1848	Delaware	Independ- ence
Buena Vista	1859	Sac, Clay County Seat removed to Storm Lake	Sioux Rapids
Butler	1853	Buchanan, Black Hawk	Allison
Calhoun	1855	Formerly Fox Co.	Rockwell City

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Carroll	1854	Guthrie	Carroll
Cass	1853	Pottawattomie	Atlantic
Cedar	1838	Wisconsin Territory	Tipton
Cerro Gordo	1855	Floyd	Mason City
Cherokee	1857	Crawford	Cherokee
Chickasaw	1855	Fayette	New Hampton
Clark	1850	Lucas	Osceola
Clay	1858	Indian Lands	Spencer
Clayton	1837	Dubuque	Elkader
Crawford	1855	Shelby	Denison
Clinton	1839	Dubuque	Clinton
Dallas	1847	Polk	Adel
Davis	1844	Van Buren	Bloomfield
Delaware	1837	Dubuque	Manchester
Decatur	1850	Appanoose	Leon
Des Moines	1836	Wisconsin Territory	Burlington
Dickinson	1857	Kossuth	Spirit Lake
Dubuque	1836	Wisconsin Territory	Dubuque
Emmett	1859	Kossuth, Dickinson	Esterville
Fayette	1850	Clayton	West Union
Floyd	1854	Chickasaw	Charles City
Franklin	1855	Chickasaw	Hampton
Freemont	1850	Pottawattamie	Sidney
Greene	1854	Dallas	Jefferson
Grundy	1856	Black Hawk	Grundy Center
Gutherie	1851	Jackson	Gutherie Center
Hamilton	1856	Webster	Webster City
Hancock	1857	Wright	Garner
Hardin	1853	Black Hawk	Eldora
Harrison	1853	Pottawattamie	Logan
Henry	1855	Wisconsin Territory	Mt. Pleasant
Howard	1857	Chickasaw, Floyd	Cresco
Humboldt	1858	Webster	Dakotah
Ida	1847	Cherokee	Ida Grove
Iowa	1837	Washington	Marenge
Jackson	1837	From Wis. Territory	Maquoketa
Jasper	1839	Mahaska	Newton
Jones	1844	Wisconsin Territory	Anomosa

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Keokuk	1855	Washington	Sigourney
Kossuth	1843	Webster	Algona
Lee	1837	Des Moines	Ft. Madison
Linn	1837	Wisconsin Territory	Cedar Rapids
Lucas	1872	Monroe	Chariton
Lyon	1850	Woodbury	Rock Rapids
Madison	1844	Polk	Winterset
Mahaska	1844	Fox, Sac Indian Purchase	Oskaloosa
Marion	1845	Washington	Knoxville
Marshall	1849	Jasper	Marshalltown
Mills	1851	Pottawottamie	Glenwood
Mitchell	1854	Chickasaw	Osage
Monona	1854	Harrison	Onawa
Monroe	1845	Wapello	Albia
Montgomery	1851	Polk	Red Oak
Muscative	1837	Des Moines	Muscatine
O'Brien	1860	Cherokee	Pringhar
Oscella	1872	Woodbury	Sibley
Page	1850	Pottawottamie	Clarinda
Palo Alto	1858	Kossuth	Emmettsburg
Plymouth	1858	Woodbury	LeMars
Pocahontas	1859	Humboldt, Greene	Pocahontas
Polk	1836	Indian Lands	Des Moines
Pottawottamie	1848	Indian Lands	Council Bluffs
Poweshiek	1848	Musquaka	Montezuma
Ringgold	1855	Taylor	Mt. Ayr
Sac	1857	Greene	Sac City
Scott	1837	Wisconsin Territory	Davenport
Shelby	1853	Cass	Harlan
Sioux	1860	Plymouth	Orange City
Story	1853	Jasper, Polk, Boone	Nevada
Tama	1852	Boone, Benton	Toledo
Taylor	1851	Page	Bedford
Union	1855	Clarke	Creston
Van Buren	1836	Des Moines	Keeosaqua
Wapello	1844	Indian Lands	Ottumwa
Warren	1846	Polk	Indianola
Washington	1837	Wisconsin Territory	Washington
Wayne	1850	Appanoose	Coryden

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Webster	1852	Yell, Risley (now known as Hamilton)	Fort Dodge
Winnebago	1857	Kessuth	Forest City
Winneshiek	1851	Indian Lands	Decorah
Woodbury	1857	Indian Lands	Sioux City
Worth	1857	Mitchell	Northwood
Wright	1855	Webster	Clarion

KANSAS

Allen	1855	Original County	Iola
Anderson	1855	Original County	Garnett
Arapahoe	1873	Unorganized Territory	
Atchison	1855	Original County	Atchison
Barbour (Barber)	1873	Harper	Medicine Lodge
Barton	1872	Ellsworth	Great Bend
Bourbon	1855	Original County	Fort Scott
Brown	1855	Original County	Hiawatha
Butler	1855	Original County	Eldorado
Chase	1859	Butler	Cottonwood Falls
Chautauqua	1875	Howard	Sedan
Cherokee	1873	Unorganized Territory	Columbus
Cheyenne	1875	Kirwin Land Dist.	St. Francis
Clark	1873	Ford, Seized Territory	Ashland
Clay	1856	Original County	Clay Centre
Cloud	1860-5	Formerly Shirley Co.	Concordia
Coffey	1856	Reorganized 1875 Kiowa	Burlington
Commanche	1875	Kiowa	Coldwater
Cowley	1867	Formerly Hunter	Winfield
Crawford	1867	Bourbon	Girard
Davis (changed to Geary)	1876	Riley (this county has been renamed Geary)	Junction City
Decatur	1873	Norton	Oberlin
Dickinson	1855	Original County	Abilene
Donophan	1855	Original County	Troy
Douglas	1855	Original County	Lawrence
Edwards	1875	Howard	Kinsley
Elk	1875	Howard	Howard
Ellis	1865	Unorganized Territory	Hays City
Ellsworth	1867	Saline	Ellsworth

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Finney	1884	Arapahoe, Foote	Garden City
Ford	1873	Unorganized Territory	Dodge City
Franklin	1856	Original County	Ottawa
Garfield	1887	Annexed to Finney 1893	
Geary	1889	Davis Co., 1875 to 1889	Junction City
Gove	1880	Unorganized Territory	Grove
Graham	1881	Rooks	Hill City
Grant	1887	Finney, Kearney	Ulysses
Gray	1887	Finney, Ford	Cimmaron
Greeley	1887	Wichita	Tribune
Greenwood	1855	Original County	Eureka
Hamilton	1878	Unorganized Territory	Syracuse
Harper	1879	Kingman	Anthony
Harvey	1872	McPherson, Sedgwick	Newton
Haskell	1887	Finney	Sublette
Hodgeman	1868	Org. 1879 Lndian Lands	Jetmore
Howard		Taken to form Elk, Chautauqua Co., 1875	
Jackson	1855	Calhoun	Holton
Jefferson	1855	Original County	Oskaloosa
Jewell	1870	Mitchell	Mankato
Johnson	1855	Original County	Olathe
Kearney (reorg.)	1887	Finney	Lakin
Kingman	1874	Unorganized Territory	Kingman
Kiowa	1886	Commanche, Edwards	Greensburg
Labette	1867	Neosho	Oswego
Lane	1877	Finney	Dighton
Leavenworth	1855	Original Co.	Leavenworth
Lincoln	1870	Ellsworth	Lincoln
Linn	1855	Original Co.	Mound City
Logan	1881	Formerly Wallace	Russell Springs
Lyon	1862	Madison, Name changed from Breckenridge	Emporia
McPherson	1870	Unorganized Territory	McPherson
Madison	1860-3	Indian Lands	
Marion	1860	Chase	Marion
Marshall	1855-6	Original Co.	Marysville
Meade	1873	Unorganized Territory	Meade
Miami	1855	Formerly Lykins	Paola
Mitchell	1870	Kirwin Land Dist.	Beloit

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Montgomery	1869	Labette	Independence
Morris	1858	Madison	Council Grove
Morton	1881	Stanton	Richfield
Nemaha	1855	Original Co.	Seneca
Ness	1873	Hodgeman	Ness City
Neosha	1866-8	Labette	Erie
Norton	1872	Unorganized Territory	Norton
Osage	1864	Formerly Weller	Lyndon
Osborne	1871	Mitchell	Osborne
Ottawa	1866	Saline	Minneapolis
Pawnee	1872	Ruch, Stafford	Larned
Phillips	1872	Kirwin Land Dist.	Phillipsburg
Pottawattamie	1857	Indian Lands	Westmoreland
Pratt	1870	Stafford	Pratt
Rawlins (Est.)	1873	Kirwin Land Dist.	Atwood
Reno (Org.)	1881	Sedgwick	Hutchinson
Republic	1868	Washington, Cloud	Belleville
Rice	1871	Reno	Lyons
Riley	1871	Wabaunsee	Manhattan
Rooks	1872	Kirwin Land Dist.	Stockton
Rush	1874	Unorganized Territory	LaCrosse
Russell	1872	Ellsworth	Russell
Saline	1855	Original Co.	Salina
Scott	1873	Finney	Scott
Sedgewick	1872	Butler	Wichita
Seward	1873	Indian Lands	Liberal
Shawnee	1855	Original Co.	Topeka
Sheridan	1880	Unorganized Territory	Hoxie
Sherman	1873	Kirwin Land Dist.	Goodland
Smith	1872	Unorganized Territory	Smith Center
Stafford	1870-79	Unorganized Territory	St. John
Stanton	1887	Reorganized	Johnson
Stevens	1873	Indian Lands	Hugoton
Sumner	1871	Cowley	Wellington
Thomas	1873	Kirwin Land Dist.	Colby
Trego	1879	Ellis	Wakeeney
Wabaunsee	1871	Riley, Mooris	Alma
Wallace	1865	Indian Lands	Sharon Springs

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Washington	1856	Original Co.	Washington
Wichita	1873	Indian Lands	Leoti
Wilson	1855-6	Original Co.	Fredonia
Woodson	1855	Original Co.	Yates Center
Wyandotte	1856	Original Co.	Kansas City

KENTUCKY

Adair	1801	Green Co.	Columbia
Allen	1815	Warren, Barren	Scottsville
Anderson	1827	Franklin, Mercer, Washington	Lawrenceburg
Ballard	1842	McCracken, Hickman	Wickliffe
Barren	1798	Warren, Green	Glasgow
Bath	1811	Montgomery	Owingsville
Bell	1867	Knox, Harlan, Whitley Formerly called Josh Bell Co.	Pineville
Boone	1798	Campbell	Burlington
Bourbon	1785	Fayette	Paris
Boyd	1860	Carter, Lawrence, Greenup	Catlettsburg
Boyle	1842	Lincoln, Mercer	Danville
Bracken	1796	Campbell, Mason	Brookville
Breathitt	1839	Estill, Clay, Perry	Jackson
Breckenridge	1799	Hardin	Hardinsburg
Bullitt	1796	Jefferson, Nelson	Sheperdsville
Butler	1810	Logan, Ohio	Morgantown
Caldwell	1809	Livingston	Princeton
Calloway	1822	Hickman	Murray
Campbell	1794	Scott, Harrison, Mason	Alexandria
Carlisle	1886	Ballard	Bardwell
Carroll	1838	Gallatin	Carrollton
Carter	1838	Greenup, Lawrence	Grayson
Casey	1806	Lincoln	Liberty
Christian	1796	Logan	Hopkinsville
Clark	1792	Bourbon, Fayette	Winchester
Clay	1806	Madison, Knox, Floyd	Manchester
Clinton	1835	Wayne, Cumberland	Albany
Crittenden	1842	Livingston	Marion
Cumberland	1798	Green	Burksville
Daviess	1815	Ohio	Owensboro
Edmundson	1825	Hart, Warren, Grayson	Brownsville

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Elliott	1869	Lawrence, Morgan, Carter	Sandy Hook
Estill	1808	Madison, Clark	Irvine
Fayette	1780	One of original 3 coun- ties	Lexington
Fleming	1798	Mason	Flemings- burg
Floyd	1799	Fleming, Mason, Mont- gomery	Prestonburg
Franklin	1794	Woodford, Mercer, Shelby	Frankfort
Fulton	1845	Hickman	Hickman
Gallatin	1798	Franklin, Shelby	Warsaw
Garrard	1796	Madison, Lincoln, Mercer	Lancaster
Grant	1820	Pendleton	Williams- town
Graves	1823	Hickman	Mayfield
Grayson	1810	Hardin, Ohio	Leitchfield
Green	1792	Lincoln, Nelson	Greensburg
Greenup	1803	Mason	Greenup
Hancock	1829	Breckinridge, Ohio, Daviess	Hawesville
Hardin	1792	Nelson	Elizabeth Town
Harlan	1819	Floyd, Knox	Harlan
Harrison	1793	Bourbon, Scott	Cynthiana
Hart	1819	Hardin, Green	Munfordville
Henderson	1798	Christian	Henderson
Henry	1798	Shelby	New Castle
Hickman	1821	Caldwell, Livingston	Clinton
Hopkins	1806	Henderson	Madisonville
Jackson	1858	Madison, Owsley, Es- till, Laurel, Clay, Rockcastle	McKee
Jefferson	1780	Original Co.	Louisville
Jessamine	1798	Fayette	Nicholasville
Johnson	1843	Lawrence, Floyd, Morgan	Paintsville
Kenton	1840	Campbell	Independ- ence
Knott	1884	Floyd, Letcher, Perry, Breathitt	Hindman

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Knox	1799	Lincoln	Barboursville
LaRue	1843	Hardin	Hodgensville
Laurel	1825	Rockcastle, Knox, Clay, Whitley	London
Lawrence	1821	Floyd, Greenup	Louisa
Lee	1870	Owsley, Breathitt, Es- till, Wolf	Beattyville
Leslie	1878	Clay, Harlan, Perry	Hyden
Letcher	1842	Harlan, Perry	Whitesburg
Lewis	1806	Mason	Vanceburg
Lincoln	1780	Original Co.	Stanford
Livingston	1798	Christian	Smithland
Logan	1792	Lincoln	Russellville
Lyon	1854	Caldwell	Eddyville
Madison	1785	Lincoln	Richmond
Magoffin	1860	Floyd, Johnson, Morgan	Salyersville
Marion	1834	Washington	Lebanon
Martin	1870	Johnson, Pike, Floyd, Lawrence	Inez
Marshall	1842	Calloway	Benton
Mason	1788	Bourbon	Maysville
McCracken	1824	Hickman	Paducah
McLean	1854	Daviess, Ohio, Muhlen- burg	Calhoon
Meade	1823	Breckinridge, Hardin	Brandenburg
Menifee	1869	Montgomery, Bath, Wolf, Morgan, Powell	Frenchburg
Mercer	1785	Lincoln	Harrodsburg
Metcalfe	1860	Adair, Monroe, Cumber- land, Barren, Green	Edmonton
Monroe	1820	Barren, Cumberland	Tompkins- ville
Montgomery	1796	Clark	Mount Ster- ling
Morgan	1822	Floyd, Bath	W. Liberty
Muhlenburg	1798	Christian, Logan	Greenville
Nelson	1784	Jefferson	Bardstown
Nicholas	1800	Bourbon, Mason	Carlisle
Ohio	1798	Hardin	Hartford
Oldham	1823	Jefferson, Shelby, Henry	LaGrange
Owen	1819	Scott, Gallatin, Franklin	Owenton
Owsley	1843	Clay, Estill, Breathitt	Booneville

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Pendleton	1798	Campbell, Bracken	Falmouth
Perry	1820	Clay, Floyd	Hazard
Pike	1821	Floyd	Pikeville
Powell	1852	Montgomery, Clark, Es- till	Stanton
Pulaski	1798	Lincoln, Green	Somerset
Robertson	1867	Nicholas, Harrison, Bracken	Mount Olivet
Rockcastle	1810	Lincoln, Pulaski, Madi- son, Knox	Mount Vernon
Rowan	1856	Fleming, Morgan	Morehead
Russell	1852	Wayne, Adair, Cumber- land	Jamestown
Scott	1792	Woodford	Georgetown
Shelby	1792	Jefferson	Shelbyville
Simpson	1819	Logan, Warren	Franklin
Spencer	1824	Nelson, Shelby, Bullitt	Taylorsville
Todd	1819	Logan, Christian	Elkton
Taylor	1848	Green	Campbellsville
Trigg	1820	Christian, Caldwell	Cadiz
Trimble	1836	Gallatin, Oldham, Henry	Bedford
Union	1811	Henderson	Morganfield
Warren	1796	Logan	Bowling Green
Washington	1792		Springfield
Wayne	1800	Pulaski, Cumberland	Monticello
Webster	1860	Hopkins, Union	Dixon
Whitley	1818	Knox	Williams- burg
Wolfe	1860	Breathitt, Morgan, Pow- ell, Owsley	Campton
Woodford	1788	Fayette	Versailles

LOUISIANA

Acadia		Calcasieu	Crowley
Ascension (Census of 1802)		St. James	Donaldson- ville
Assumption	1786	Original Co. (Parish)	Napoleon- ville

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Avoyelles	1763	Original Co., Reorganized 1873	Marksville
Allen	1913	Calcasieu	Oberlin
Bienville	1848	Natchitoches	Arcadia
Beauregard	1913	Calcasieu	DeRidder
Bossier	1843	Natchitoches	Benton
Caddo		Natchitoches	Shreveport
Calcasieu	1815-20	St. Landry	Lake Charles
Caldwell		Catahoula	Columbia
Cameron	1870	Calcasieu, Vermillion	Cameron
Calibre	1828	Natchitoches	Homer
Concordia (Census of 1807)		Catahoula, Avoyelles	Vidalia
DeSoto		Natchitoches	Mansfield
East Baton Rouge	1763	Original County	Baton Rouge
East Carroll	1877	Carroll	Lake Providence
East Feliciana	1824	Seceded from Feliciana	Clinton
Evangeline	1811	St. Landry	Ville Platte
Franklin	1843	Catahoula	Winnsboro
Grant	1869	Rapides, Winn	Calfax
Iberia	1868	St. Martin, St. Mary	New Iberia
Iberville	1807	Assumption, Ascension	Plaquemine
Jackson	1823-4	Winn	Jonesboro
Jefferson	1825	Orleans	Gretna
Jefferson Davis	1913	Calcasieu	Jennings
Lafayette	1823	Attarapas (New Rapids), St. Landry	Lafayette
La Fourche		St. James, St. John, St. Charles	Thibodaux
LaSalle	1910	Catahoula	Jena
Lincoln	1873	Beinville, Jackson, Union	Rushton
Livingston	1832	Baton Rouge, Ascension	Livingston
Madison	1848	Tensas	Tallulah
Morehouse		Ouachita	Bastrop
Natchitoches	1763	Original Co. (Parish)	Natchitoches
Orleans (Settled)	1718)	Original Co., (Parish)	New Orleans
Ouachita	1807	Catahoula	Monroe
Plaquemines		Orleans	Ponte a la Hache

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Pointe Coupee		Feliciana, Avoyelles	New Roads
Rapides	1763	Original Parish (Co.)	Alexandria
Red River	1871	Caddo, Bossier, Vienville	Coushatta
Richland		Ouachita	Rayville
Sabine		Natchitoches	Many
St. Bernard	1775	Orleans	Chalmette
St. Charles (Census of 1785)		Original Settlement	Hahnville
St. Helena	1845-50	Livingston	Greenburg
St. James (Census of 1785)		Original Parish	Convent
St. John, the Baptist (Census of 1785)		Original Settlement	Edgard
St. Landry		Avoyelles, Rapides	Opelousas
St. Martin			St. Martin- ville
St. Mary		Assumption	Franklin
St. Tammany		Orleans	Covington
Tangipahoa	1869	Livingston, St. Tammany	Amite
Tensas	1843	Concordia	St. Joseph
Terrebonne	1822	LaFourche	Houma
Union	1838	Ouachita	Farmerville
Vermillion	1844	Lafayette	Abbeville
Vernon	1871	Natchitoches, Rapides, Sabine	Leesville
Washington	1819	Original Parish	Franklin
Webster	1871	Bossier, Claiborne	Minden
West Baton Rouge		Baton Rouge	Port Allen
West Carroll	1877	Carroll	Oak Grove
West Feliciana	1824	Feliciana	St. Francis- ville
Winn	1851	Natchitoches	Winnfield

MAINE

Androscogggin	1854	Cumberland, Oxford, Kennebec	Auburn
Aroostook	1839	Washington, Penobscot	Houlton- Fort Kent
Cumberland	1760	Franklin, Oxford, Som- erset	Portland
Franklin	1838	Cumberland	Farmington

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Hancock	1802	Cumberland	Ellsworth
Kennebec	1799	Lincoln	Augusta
Knox	1860	Lincoln, Waldo	Rockland
Lincoln	1760	York	Wiscasset
Oxford	1805	York, Cumberland	Paris-
			Fryeburg
Penobscot	1816	Hancock	Bangor
Piscataquis	1838	Penobscot, Somerset	Dover-
			Foxcroft
Sagadahoc	1854	Lincoln	Bath
Somerset	1809	Kennebec	Skowhegan
Waldo	1847	Hancock	Belfast
Washington	1789	Aroostook	Machias
Yorkshire (now York)	1658	Original county	Alfred

MARYLAND

Allegany	1789	Washington	Cumberland
Anne Arundel	1650	Original County	Annapolis
Baltimore	1659	Original County	Towson
Baltimore City		Baltimore	Baltimore
Calvert	1650	Original County	Prince Frederick
Caroline	1773	Dorchester, Queen Annes	Denton
Carroll	1836	Baltimore, Frederick	Westminster
Cecil	1674	Kent	Elkton
Charles	1658	Original County	La Plata
Dorchester	1669	Original County	Cambridge
Frederick	1748	Prince Georges	Frederick
Garrett	1872	Allegany	Oakland
Harford	1773	Baltimore	BelAir
Howard	1851	Baltimore	Ellicott City
Kent	1642	Original County	Chestertown
Montgomery	1776	Frederick	Rockville
Prince Georges	1695	Charles, Calvert	Upper Marlboro
Queen Annes	1706	Talbot	Centerville
St. Marys	1637	Original County	Leonardtown
Somerset	1666	Original County	Princess Anne
Talbot	1662	Kent	Easton

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Washington	1776	Frederick	Hagerstown
Wicomico	1867	Somerset, Worcester	Salisbury
Worcester	1742	Somerset	Snow Hill

MASSACHUSETTS

Barnstable	1685	Middlesex	Barnstable
Bristol	1685	Middlesex	Taunton
Berkshire	1761	Hampshire	Pittsfield
Dukes	1695	Suffolk	Edgartown
Essex	1643	Original County	Salem
Franklin	1811	Hampshire	Greenfield
Hampden	1812	South part of Hampshire	Springfield
Hampshire	1662	Middlesex	Northampton
Middlesex	1643	Original County	Cambridge
Nantucket	1695	Original County	Nantucket
Norfolk	1793	Suffolk	Dedham
Plymouth	1685	Suffolk	Plymouth
Suffolk	1643	Original County	Boston
Worcester	1713	Suffolk	Worcester

MICHIGAN

Alcona	1869	Alpena	Harrisville
Alger	1885	Schoolcraft	Munising
Allegan	1835	Kalamazoo	Allegan
Alpena	1857	Presque Isle	Alpena
Antrim	1843	Sheboygan (Formerly Meegisskee Co.)	Bellaire
Arenac	1883	Bay	Standish
Bay	1857	Saginaw, Midland	Bay City
Baraga	1875	Houghton	L'Anse
Barry	1839	Eaton	Hastings
Benzie	1869	Manistea, Traverse	Beulah
Berrien	1829	Indian Lands	St. Joseph
Branch	1829	St. Joseph	Coldwater
Calhoun	1829	Indian Lands	Marshall
Cass	1829	Indian Lands	Cassapolis
Charlevoix	1869	Manitou, Otsego	Charlevoix
Cheboygan (Est. 1840, Org. 1853)	Antrim, Un- org. Terr.)		Cheboygan

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Chippewa	1826	Mackinac	Sault Ste. Marie
Clare	1871	Isabella	Harrison
Clinton	1839	Shiawassee	St. Johns
Crawford	1818	Original Co.	Grayling
Delta	1861	Schoolcraft	Escanaba
Des Moines	1834	Since disorganized	
Dickinson	1891	Marquette	Iron Mtn.
Eaton	1829-37	Kalamazoo	Charlotte
Emmett	1853	Mackinac	Petoskey
Genesee	1836	Oakland	Flint
Gladwin	1855	Unorganized Lands	Gladwin
Gogebic	1881	Ontonagon	Bessemer
Grand Traverse	1851	Traverse, Antrim	Traverse City
Gratiot	1855	Saginaw	Ithaca
Hillsdale	1835	Lenawee	Hillsdale
Houghton	1845	Schoolcraft	Houghton
Huron (Est. 1840, Org. 1859,	Sanilac, Tuscola		Bad Axe
Ingham	1838	Unorganized Terr.	Lansing
Ionia	1837	Unorganized Terr.	Ionia
Iosco	1857	Formerly Kenosha	Tawas City
Iron	1885	Marquette	Crystall Falls
Isabella	1831	Unorganized Terr.	Mt. Pleasant
Jackson	1832	Washtenaw	Jackson
Kalamazoo	1829	St. Joseph	Kalamazoo
Kalkaska	1871	Crawford	Kalkaska
Kent	1836	Unorganized Terr.	Grand Rapids
Keweenaw	1861	Houghton	Eagle River
Lake	1871	Osceola	Baldwin
Lapeer	1835	St. Clair	Lapeer
Leelanau	1863	Grand Traverse	Leland
Lenawee	1822	Indian Lands	Adrian
Livingston	1836	Shiawassee	Howell
Luce	1887	Chippewa	Newberry
Mackinac	1818	Original Co.	St. Ignace
Macomb	1818	Original Co.	Mt. Clemens
Manistee	1855	Wexford	Manistee
Marquette	1851	Schoolcraft	Marquette

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Mason	1855	Newago	Ludington
Mecosta	1859	Isabella	Big Rapids
Menominee	1863	Marquette	Menominee
Midland	1850	Saginaw	Midland
Missaukee	1840	(Reorg. 1871 Unorganized Lands)	Lake City
Monroe	1817	Original Co.	Monroe
Montcalm	1831	Isabella	Stanton
Montmorency	1881	Alpena	Atlanta
Muskegon	1859	Newaygo	Muskegon
Newaygo	1851	Unorganized Terr.	White Cloud
Oakland	1819	Original County	Pontiac
Oceana	1855	Newaygo	Hart
Ogemaw	1875	Iosco	West Branch
Osceola (Org.)	1857, formed 1869	Misseeukee	Reed City
Ontonagon	1848	Houghton	Ontonagon
Oscoda	1840	Unorganized Lands	Mio
Otsego	1875	Crawford	Gaylord
Ottawa	1837	Allegan	Grand Haven
Presque Isle (Org. 1871)		Unorganized Lands	Rogers City
Roscommon	1875	Crawford	Roscommon
Saginaw	1835	Unorganized Indian Lands	Saginaw
St. Clair	1822	Original County	Port Huron
St. Joseph	1829	Indian Lands	Centerville
Sanilac	1848	St. Clair	Sandusky
Schoolcraft	1848	Formerly Upper Peninsula	Manistique
Shiawassee	1822	Indian Lands	Corunna
Tuscola	1850	Sanilac	Caro
Van Buren	1837	Unorganized Lands	PawPaw
Washtenaw	1826	Original County	Ann Arbor
Wayne	1815	Original County	Detroit
Wexford	1840	Formerly Kautawufet, changed to Wexford 1868	Cadillac

MINNESOTA

Aitkin	1873	Cass, Ithasca	Aitkin
Anoka	1869	Hennepin	Anoka

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Becker	1871	Indian Lands	Detroit Lakes
Beltrami	1879	Unorganized Terr.	Bemidji
Benton	1849	Original County	Foley
Bigstone	1862	Pierce	Ortonville
Blue Earth	1853	Unorganized Terr.	Mankato
Brown	1855	Nicollett	New Ulm
Carlton	1887	Pine	Carlton
Carver	1855	Hennepin	Chaska
Cass	1851	Original County	Walker
Chippewa	1869	Pierce	Montevideo
Chisago	1851	Washington	Center City
Clay	1862	Breckenridge	Moorhead
Clearwater	1903	Beltrami	Bagley
Cook	1875	Lake	Grand Marais
Cottonwood	1875	Brown	Windom
Crow Wing	1881	Cass, Aitkin	Brainerd
Dakota	1849	Original County	Hastings
Dodge	1855-6	Olmstead	Mantorville
Douglas	1881	Todd	Alexandria
Faribault	1855	Blue Earth	Blue Earth
Fillmore	1853	Original County	Preston
Freeborn	1856-67		Albert Lea
Goodhue	1853	Wabasha	Redwing
Grant	1873	Stearns	Elbow Lake
Hennepin	1851	Original County	Minneapolis
Houston	1854	Fillmore	Caledonia
Hubbard	1883	Cass	Park Rapids
Isanti	1857	Anoka	Cambridge
Itasca	1851	Original Co.	Grand Rapids
Jackson	1869-71	Unorganized Terr.	Jackson
Kanabec	1881	Pine	Mora
Kandiyohi	1857	Meeker	Willmar
Kittson	1879	Unorganized Terr.	Hallock
Koochiching	1907	Itasca	International Falls
Lac Qui Parle	1863	Formerly Toombs	Madison
Lake	1855	Formerly Doty	Two Harbors

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
LeSueur	1853	Unorganized Terr.	Le Center
Lincoln	1873	Lyon	Ivanhoe
Lyon	1871	Redwood	Marshall
McLeod	1883	Carver	Glencoe
Mahnomen	1878-81	Becker	Mahnomen
Marshall	1878	Kittson	Warren
Martin	1865	Farrbault	Fairmont
Meeker		Wright	Litchfield
Mille Lacs	1905	Kanabec	Princeton
Morrison	1883-85	Benton, Stearns	Littlefalls
Mower	1875-77	Fillmore	Austin
Murray	1872	Lyon	Slayton
Nicollett	1853	Unorganized Terr.	St. Peter
Norman	1881	Polk	Ada
Nobles	1871	Jackson	Worthington
Olmsted	1855	Unorganized Terr.	Rochester
Ottertail	1860-65	Pembina, Cass	Fergus Falls
Pennington	1910	Red Lake	Thief River Falls
Pine	1857	Unorganized Terr.	Pine City
Pipestone	1879	Murray	Pipestone
Polk	1879-81	Indian Lands	Crookstown
Pope	1862	Pierce	Glenwood
Ramsey	1849	Original County	St. Paul
Red Lake	1897	Polk	Red Lake Falls
Redwood	1862	Brown	Redwood Falls
Renville	1855	Unorganized Terr.	Olivia
Rice	1853	Nobles	Fairbault
Rock	1870	Nobles	Luverne
Roseau	1895	Kittson	Roseau
Scott	1869	Dakota	Shakopee
Sherburne		Anoka	Elk River
Sibley	1853	Unorganized Terr.	Gaylord
St. Louis	1855	Doty (Now Lake)	Duluth
Stearns	1855	Unorganized Terr. Indian Land	St. Cloud
Steele	1855	Unorganized Terr.	Owatonna
Stevens	1862	Pierce	Morris

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Swift	1860-5	Chippewa	Benson
Todd	1856-7	Stearns	Long Prairie
Traverse	1862	Toombs	Wheaton
Wabasha	1849	Original County	Wabasha
Wadena	1858	Cass, Todd	Wadena
Waseca	1857	Steele	Waseca
Washington	1860	Original County	Stillwater
Watsonwan	1860	Brown	St. James
Wilkin	1872	Cass	Breckenridge
Winona	1854	Unorganized Terr.	Winona
Wright	1855	Hennepin	Buffalo
Yellow Medic- cine	1872	Red Wood	Granite Falls

MISSISSIPPI

Adams	1799	Natchez Dist.	Natchez
Alcorn	1870	Tippaw, Tishomingo, Wilkinson	Corinth
Amite	1809	Wilkinson	Liberty
Attala	1833	Choctaw, Cession	Kosciusko
Benton	1870	Marshall, Tippah	Ashland
Bolivar	1836	Choctaw, Cession	Cleveland
Calhoun	1852	Lafayette, Yalobusha	Pittsboro
Carroll	1833	Choctaw, Cession	Carrolton
Chickasaw	1836	Chickasaw Cession 1832	Houston
Choctaw	1833	Chickasaw Cession 1832	Ackerman
Claibourne	1802	Jefferson	Port Gibson
Clarke	1833	Choctaw Cession	Quitman
Clay	1871	Colfax	West Point
Coahoma	1836	Chickasaw Cession 1836	(Clarksdale- Pt. Friar)
Calfax	1871	Name changed to Clay 1876	
Copiah	1823	Hinds	Hazelhurst
Covington	1819	Lawrence, Wayne	Collins
DeSoto	1836	Indian Lands	Hernando
Forest	1908	Perry	Hattiesburg
Franklin	1809	Adams	Meadville
George	1910	Greene, Jackson	Lucedale
Greene	1811	Amite, Franklin, Wayne	Leakesville
Grenada	1870	Carroll, Tallahatchie	Grenada

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Hancock	1812	Mobile District	Bay St. Louis
Harrison	1841	Hancock, Jackson	Gulfport
Hinds	1821	Choctaw Cession	Jackson
Holmes	1833	Yazoo	Lexington
Humphreys	1918	Holmes, Washington, Yazoo, Sunflower	Belonzi
Issaquena	1844	Washington	Mayersville
Itawamba	1836	Indian Lands	Fulton
Jackson	1836	Mobile District	Pascagoula
Jasper	1833	Indian Lands	Paulding
Jefferson	1799	Natchez	Fayette
Jefferson Davis	1906	Covington, Lawrence	Prentiss
Jones	1826	Covington, Wayne	Ellisville
Kemper	1833	Indian Lands	DeKalb
Lafayette	1836	Chickasaw Cession 1832	Oxford
Lamar	1904	Marion, Pearl River	Purvis
Lauderdale	1833	Choctaw Cession	Meridian
Lawrence	1814	Marian	Monticello
Leake	1833	Choctaw Cession 1830	Carthage
Lee	1866	Stawamba, Pontotoc	Tupelo
Leflore	1871	Carroll, Sunflower	Greenwood
Lincoln	1870	Amite, Pike, Lawrence, Franklin	Brookhaven
Lowndes	1830	Monroe	Columbus
Madison	1828	Yazoo	Canton
Marion	1811	Amite, Wayne, Franklin	Columbia
Marshall	1836	Indian Lands	Holly Springs
Monroe	1821	Chickasaw Cession 1821	Aberdeen
Montgomery	1871	Carroll, Choctaw	Winona
Neshoba	1833	Choctaw Cession 1830	Philadelphia
Newton	1836	Neshoba	Decatur
Noxubee	1833	Choctaw Cession 1830	Macon
Oktibbeha	1833	Choctaw Cession 1830	Starkville
Panola	1836	Indian Lands	Sardis, Batesville
Pearl River	1890	Hancock, Marion	Poplarville
Perry	1820	Greene	New Au- gusta
Pike	1815	Marion	Magnolia
Pontotoc	1836	Chicksaw Cession	Pontotoc

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Prentiss	1870	Tishomingo	Booneville
Quitman	1877	Panola, Coahoma	Marks
Rankin	1828	Hinds	Brandon
Scott	1833	Choctaw Cession 1832	Forest
Sharkey	1876	Warren, Washington, Issaquena	Rolling Fork
Simpson	1824	Copiah	Mendenhall
Smith	1833	Indian Lands	Raleigh
Stone	1816	Harrison	Wiggins
Sunflower	1844	Bolivar	Indianola
Tallahatchie	1833	Indian Lands	Charleston- Sumner
Tate	1873	DeSoto, Marshall, Tunica	Senatobia
Tippah	1836	Chicksaw Cession	Ripley
Tishomingo	1836	Chicksaw Cession	Iuka
Tunica	1836	Chicksaw Cession	Tunica
Union	1870	Pontotoc, Tippah	New Albany
Walthall	1914	Marion, Pike	Tylertown
Warren	1809	Natchez Dist.	Vicksburg
Washington	1827	Warren, Yazoo	Greenville
Wayne	1809	Washington	Waynesboro
Webster	1874	Sumner, Montgomery	Walthall
Wilkinson	1802	Adams	Woodville
Winston	1833	Indian Lands	Louisville
Yalobusha	1833	Choctaw Cession 1830	Coffeyville- Water Valley
Yazoo	1823	Hinds	Yazoo City

MISSOURI

Adair	1841	Macon	Kirksville
Andrew	1841	Platte Purchase	Savanna
Atchinson	1845	Holt	Rockport
Audrian	1836	Pike	Mexico
Barry	1835	Old Howard County	Cassville
Barton	1855	Jasper	Lamar
Bates	1841	Cooper	Butler
Benton	1835	Cooper	Warsaw
Bollinger	1851	Cape Girardeau, Madi- son, Stoddard, Wayne	Marblehill

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Boone	1820	Howard	Columbia
Buchanan	1838	Platte Purchase	St. Joseph
Butler	1849	Wayne	Poplarbluff
Caldwell	1836	Ray	Kingston
Callaway	1820	Howard, Bonne, Montgomery	Fulton
Camden	1841	Pulaski, Morgan, Benton	Camdenton
Cape Girardeau	1812	Original County	Jackson
Carroll	1833	Ray	Carrollton
Carter	1859	Ripley, Reynolds, Shannon, Oregon	Van Buren
Cass	1835	Jackson	Harrisonville
Cedar	1845	Dade, St. Clair	Stockton
Chariton	1820	Howard	Keytesville
Christian	1859	Taney, Greene, Webster	Ozark
Clark	1836	Lewis	Kahoka
Clay	1822	Ray	Liberty
Clinton	1833	Clay, (Ray)	Platsburg
Cole	1820	Cooper	Jefferson City
Cooper	1818	Howard	Boonville
Crawford	1829	Gasconade	Greenfield
Dade	1841	Polk, Barry	Steelville
Dallas	1841	Polk	Buffalo
Daviess	1836	Ray	Gallatin
Dekalb	1845	Clinton	Maryville
Dent	1851	Shannon, Crawford	Salem
Douglas	1857	Ozark	Ava
Dunklin	1845	Stoddard	Kennett
Franklin	1818	St. Lewis	Union
Gasconade	1820	Franklin	Hermann
Gentry	1845	Clinton	Albany
Greene	1833	Wayne, Crawford	Springfield
Grundy	1841	Livingston (Ray)	Trenton
Harrison	1845	Daviess (Ray)	Bethany
Henry	1834	Lafayette	Clinton
Hickory	1845	Benton, Polk	Hermitage
Holt	1841	Platte Purchase	Oregon
Howard	1816	St. Lewis, St. Charles	Fayette
Howell	1857	Oregon	Westplains

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Iron	1857	Madison, St. Francis, Washington, Rey- nolds, Wayne	Ironton
Jackson	1826	Lafayette	Independ- ence
Jasper	1841	Barry	Carthage
Jefferson	1818	St. Genevieve, St. Lewis	Hillsboro
Johnson	1834	Lafayette	Warrens- burg
Knox	1845	Scotland	Edina
Laclede	1849	Pulaski, Wright, Cam- den	Lebanon
Lafayette	1820	Cooper	Lexington
Lawrence	1845	Dade, Barry	Mt. Vernon
Lewis	1833	Marion	Monticello
Lincoln	1818	St. Charles	Troy
Linn	1837	Chariton	Linneus
Livingston	1837	Carroll	Chillicothe
McDonald	1849	Newton	Pineville
Macon	1837	Randolph, Chariton	Macon
Madison	1818	St. Genevieve, Cape Gi- rardeau	Frederick- town
Maries	1855	Osage, Pulaski	Vienna
Marion	1826	Ralls	Palmyra
Mercer	1845	Grundy (Livingston)	Princeton
Miller	1837	Cole, Pulaski	Tuscumbia
Mississippi	1845	Scott	Charleston
Moniteau	1845	Cole, Morgan	California
Monroe	1831	Ralls	Paris
Montgomery	1818	St. Charles	Montgomery City
Morgan	1833	Cooper	Versailles
New Madrid	1812	Original County	New Madrid
Newton	1838	Barry	Neosho
Nodaway	1845	Andrew	Maryville
Oregon	1845	Ripley	Alton
Osage	1841	Gasconade	Linn
Ozark	1841	Taney	Gainesville
Pemiscot	1851	New Madrid	Caruthers- ville

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Perry	1820	St. Genevieve	Perryville
Pettis	1833	Saline, Cooper	Sedalia
Phelps	1857	Crawford	Rolla
Pike	1818	St. Charles	Bowling Green
Platte	1838	Platte Purchase	Platte City
Polk	1835	Greene, Laclede	Boliver
Pulaski	1833	Crawford	Waynesville
Putnam	1845	Adair, Sullivan (Linn)	Unionville
Ralls	1820	Pike	New London
Randolph	1829	Chariton, Ralls	Huntsville
Ray	1820	Howard	Richmond
Reynolds	1845	Shannon	Centerville
Ripley	1833	Wayne	Doniphan
St. Charles	1812	Original County	St. Charles
St. Clair	1841	Rives	Osceola
St. Francis	1821	St. Genevieve, Jefferson, Washington	Farmington
St. Genevieve	1812	Original County	St. Genevieve
St. Louis	1812	Original County	St. Louis
Saline	1820	Cooper	Marshall
Schuyler	1845	Adair	Lancaster
Scotland	1841	Clark, Lewis, Shelby	Memphis
Scott	1821	New Madrid	Benton
Shannon	1841	Ripley	Eminence
Shelby	1835	Marion	Shelbyville
Stone	1851	Taney	Galena
Stoddard	1835	New Madrid	Bloomfield
Sullivan	1845	Linn	Milan
Taney	1837	Grenne	Forsyth
Texas	1845	Shannon, Wright (Highland)	Houston
Vernon	1855	Bates	Nevada
Warren	1833	Montgomery	Warrenton
Washington	1813	St. Genevieve	Potosi
Wayne	1818	Cape Girardeau, Lawrence	Greenville
Webster	1855	Greene	Marshfield
Worth	1861	Gentry	Grand City
Wright	1841	Pulaski	Hartville

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
MONTANA			
Beaverhead	1864	Original Co.	Dillon
Broadwater	1897	Jefferson, Meagher	Townsend
Big Horn	1913	Rosebud	Hardin
Blaine	1912	Chouteau, Hill	Chinook
Carter	1917	Custer	Ekalaka
Carbon	1895	Park, Yellowstone	Red Lodge
Cascade	1887	Chouteau, Meagher	Great Falls
Chouteau	1864	Original Co.	Fort Benton
Custer	1865	Original Co.	Miles City
Daniels	1920	Valley	Scobey
Dawson	1865	Original Co.	Glendive
Deerlodge	1864	Original Co.	Anaconda
Fergus	1885	Meagher	Lewistown
Flathead	1893	Missoula	Kalispell
Fallen,	1913	Custer	Baker
Golden Valley	1920	Musselshell	Rye Gate
Garfield	1919	Valley, McCone	Terry
Gallatin	1864	Original Co.	Bozeman
Glacier	1915	Flathead, Teton	Cut Bank
Granite	1893	Deerlodge	Phillipsburg
Hill	1912	Chouteau	Havre
Judith Basin	1920	Fergus, Cascade	Stanford
Jefferson	1864	Original Co.	Boulder
Lake	1923	Flathead, Missoula	Polson
Lewis & Clark	1864	Original Co.	Helena
Liberty	1920	Chouteau	Savoy
Lincoln	1909	Flathead	Chester
Madison	1864	Original Co.	Virginia City
McCone	1919	Dawson, Richland	Circle
Meagher	1864	Original Co.	White Sulphur Spgs.
Missoula	1864	Original Co.	Missoula
Musselshell	1911	Fergus, Meagher	Roundup
Mineral	1914		Superior
Pondera	1919	Yellowstone	Conrad
Park	1887	Gallatin	Livingston
Powder River	1921	Custer	Broadus
Praire	1915	Custer	Terry
Phillip	1915	Valley	Malta

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Powell	1901	Missoula	Deer Lodge
Petroleum	1917	Fergus, Garfield	Winnett
Ravalli	1893	Missoula	Hamilton
Richland	1914	Dawson	Sidney
Roosevelt	1919	Valley, Richland	Wolfpoint
Rosebud	1901	Dawson	Forsyth
Sanders	1906	Missoula	Thompson Falls
Silverbow	1881	Deer Lodge	Butte
Sweet Grass	1895	Meagher, Park, Yellow-stone	Big Timber
Sheridan	1911	Custer	Plentywood
Stillwater	1913	Sweet Grass, Yellow-stone	Columbus
Teton	1893	Chouteau	Chouteau
Tooele	1914	Teton	Shelby
Treasure	1919	Big Horn	Hysham
Valley	1893	Dawson	Glasgow
Wheatland	1917	Meagher, Sweet Grass	Harlowton
Wibaux	1914	Dawson	Wibaux
Yellowstone	1893	Gallatin, Meagher, Custer	Billings

NEBRASKA

Adams	1870	Clay	Hastings
Antelope	1875	Pierce	Neligh
Banner	1888	Cheyenne	Harrisburg
Blaine	1885	Custer	Brewster
Boone	1871	Platte	Albion
Boxbutte	1886	Unorganized Territory	Alliance
Boyd	1890-1	Holt	Butte
Brown	1883	Unorganized Territory	Ainsworth
Buffalo	1857	Original Co.	Kearney
Burt	1854	Original Co.	Tekamah
Butler	1857	Unorganized Territory	David City
Cass	1854	Original Co.	Plattsmouth
Cedar	1855	Original Co.	Hartington
Chase	1873	Unorganized Territory	Imperial
Cherry	1883	Unorganized Territory	Valentine
Cheyenne	1867	Unorganized Territory	Sidney
Clay	1857	Original Co.	Clay Center

Colfax	1865	Dodge	Schuyler
Cuming	1860	Burt	West Point
Custer	1875	Unorganized Territory	Broken Bow
Dakota	1854	Original Co.	Dakota
Dawes	1885	Sioux	Chadron
Dawson	1871	Buffalo	Lexington
Deuel	1888	Cheyenne	Chappell
Dixon	1854	Original Co.	Ponca
Dodge	1855	Original Co.	Fremont
Douglas	1854-5	Original Co.	Omaha
Dundy	1873	Unorganized Territory	Benkelman
Fillmore	1865	Unorganized Territory	Geneva
Franklin	1867-70		Bloomington
Frontier	1872-5	Unorganized Territory	Stockville
Furnas	1877	Unorganized Territory	Beaver City
Gage	1855	Original Co.	Beatrice
Garden	1887	Unorganized Territory	Oshkosh
Garfield	1884	Wheeler	Burwell
Gosper	1877	Unorganized Territory	Elwood
Grant	1887	Unorganized Territory	Hyamis
Greeley	1875	Boone	Greeley
Hall	1855-6	Original Co.	Grand Island
Hamilton	1870-5	York	Aurora
Harlan	1871	Unorganized Territory	Alma
Hayes	1873-7	Unorganized Territory	Hayes Center
Hitchcock	1873-5	Unorganized Territory	Trenton
Holt	1876	Knox	O'Neill
Hooker	1889	Unorganized Territory	Mullen
Howard	1871	Hall	St. Paul
Jefferson	1872	Gage	Fairbury
Johnson	1854	Original Co.	Tecumseh
Kearney	1854-6	Original Co.	Minden
Kieth	1873	Lincoln	Ogallala
Keya Paha	1884	Brown, Rock	Springview
Kimball	1888	Cheyenne	Kimball
Knox	1854-5	Formerly L'Eau Qui Court	Center
Lancaster	1854	Original Co.	Lincoln
Lincoln	1867-70	Unorganized Territory	North Platte
Logan	1885	Custer	Stapleton
Loup	1883	Unorganized Territory	Taylor

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
McPherson	1887	Lincoln, Keith	Tryon
Madison	1865-8	Platte	Madison
Merrick	1854	Original Co.	Central City
Merrill	1887	Cheyenne	Bridgeport
Nance	1879	Merrick	Fullerton
Nemaha	1855	Original Co.	Auburn
Nuckolls	1871	Unorganized Territory	Nelson
Otoe	1854	Original Co.	Nebraska City
Pawnee	1854	Original Co.	Pawnee City
Perkins	1887	Keith	Grant
Phelps	1873	Unorganized Territory	Holdredge
Platte	1854	Original Co.	Columbus
Pierce	1867-9	Madison	Pierce
Polk	1854	Original Co.	Osceola
Redwillow	1873	Unorganized Territory	McCook
Richardson	1855	Original Co.	Falls City
Rock	1888	Brown	Bassett
Saline	1871	Gage, Lancaster	Wilber
Sarpy	1854-5	Original Co.	Papillion
Saunders	1865	Sarpy, Douglas	Wahoo
Scotts Bluff	1888	Cheyenne	Gering
Sheridan	1885	Sioux	Rushville
Seward	1867	Lancaster	Seward
Sherman	1873	Buffalo	Loup City
Sioux	1877	Unorganized Territory	Harrison
Stanton	1865-8	Dodge	Stanton
Thayer	1872	Jefferson	Hebron
Thomas	1887	Blaine	Thedford
Thurston	1865-8	Burt	Pender
Valley	1871	Unorganized Territory	Ord
Washington	1854-5	Original Co.	Blair
Wayne	1867	Thurston	Wayne
Webster	1871	Unorganized Territory	Red Cloud
Wheeler	1877	Boone	Bartlett
York	1854	Original Co.	York

NEVADA

Churchill	1861	Original Co.	Fallon
Clark	1909	Lincoln	Las Vegas
Douglas	1861	Original Co.	Minden

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Elko	1875	Lander	Elko
Esmeralda	1861	Original Co.	Goldfield
Eureka	1875	Lander	Eureka
Humbolt	1861	Original Co.	Winne-mucca
Lincoln	1869	Nye	Pioche
Lyon	1861	Original Co.	Dayton
Mineral	1911	Esmeralda	Hawthorne
Nye	1864	Esmeralda	Tonopah
Ormsby	1861	Original Co.	Carson City
Pershing	1919	Humbolt	Lovelock
Storey	1861	Original Co.	Virginia City
Washoe	1861	Original Co.	Reno
White Pine		Elko, Lincoln	Ely

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Belknap	1842	Strafford	Laconia
Carroll	1842	Grafton	Ossipee
Cheshire	1769	Original Co.	Keene
Coos	1803	Northern Grafton	Lancaster
Grafton	1769	Original County	Woodsville
Hillsboro	1769	Original County	Nashua
Merrimack	1823	Rockingham, Hillsboro	Concord
Rockingham	1769	Original County	Exeter
Strafford	1769	Original County	Dover
Sullivan	1827	Cheshire	Newport

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic	1837	Burlington	Mays Landing
Bergen	1682	Original County	Hackensack
Burlington	1682	Original Co.	Mt. Holly
Camden	1844	Burlington, Gloucester	Camden
Cape May	1692	Cumberland	Cape May C. H.
Cumberland	1753	Salem	Bridgeton
Essex	1681-2	Original County	Newark
Gloucester	1681-2	Original County	Woodbury
Hudson	1840	Bergen	Jersey City
Hunterdon	1692	Somerset	Flemington

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Mercer	1838	Somerset, Middlesex	Trenton
Middlesex	1682	Original County	New Burns-wick
Monmouth	1682	Original County	Freehold
Morris	1738	Hunterdon	Morristown
Ocean	1850	Monmouth, Burlington	Toms River
Passaic	1837	Bergen, Sussex	Patterson
Salem	1681-2	Original County	Salem
Somerset	1688	Middlesex	Somerville
Sussex	1753	Morris	Newton
Union	1857	Essex, Middlesex	Elizabeth
Warren	1824	Sussex, Hunterdon	Belvidere

NEW MEXICO

Bernalillo	1852	Original Co.	Albuquerque
Chaves	1887	Lincoln	Roswell
Colfax	1869	Mora	Raton
Curry	1909	Quay, Roosevelt	Clovis
Catron	1921	Socorro	Reserve
Donna Anna	1852	Original Co.	Las Cruces
De Baca	1917	Chaves, Guadalupe, Roosevelt	Ft. Sumner
Eddy	1887	Lincoln	Carlsbad
Grant	1868	Socorro	Silver City
Guadalupe	1905	Lincoln, San Miguel	Santa Rosa
Harding	1921	Mora, Union	Mosquero
Hidalgo	1920	Grant	Lordsburg
Lea	1917	Chaves, Eddy	Lovington
Lincoln	1880	Socorro	Carrizozo
Luna	1901	Donna Anna, Grant	Deming
McKinley	1899	Bernalillo, Valencia, San Juan	Gallup
Mora	1859	San Miguel	Mora City
Otero	1899	Donna Anna, Lincoln, Socorro	Alamogordo
Quay	1903	Chaves	Tucumcari
Rio Arriba	1852	Original Co.	Tierra Amarillo
Roosevelt	1903	Chaves	Portales
Sandoval	1903	Rio Arriba	Bernalillo
San Juan	1887	Rio Arriba	Aztec

Santa Fe	1852	Original Co.	Santa Fe
San Miguel	1852	Original Co.	Las Vegas
Sierra	1884	Socorro	Hot Springs
Socorro	1852	Original Co.	Socorro
Taos	1852	Original Co.	Taos
Torrance	1903	Lincoln, San Miguel, Socorro, Santa Fe	Estancia
Union	1895	Colfax, Mora, San Mi- guel	Clayton
Valencia	1852	Original Co.	Los Lunas

NEW YORK

Albany	1683	Original County	Albany
Allegany	1806	Genesee	Belmont
Bronx	1914	New York	Bronx
Broome	1806	Tioga	Bingham- ton
Cattaraugus	1808	Genesee	Little Valley
Cayuga	1799	Onondaga	Auburn
Chautauqua	1808	Genesee	Mayville
Chemung	1836	Tioga	Elmira
Chenago	1798	Herkimer	Norwich
Clinton	1788	Washington	Plattsburg
Columbia	1786	Albany	Hudson
Cortland	1808	Onondaga	Cortland
Delaware	1797	Ulster, Otsego	Delhi
Duchess	1683	Original County	Pough- keepsie
Erie	1821	Niagara	Buffalo
Essex	1799	Clinton	Elizabeth- town
Franklin	1808	Clinton	Malone
Fulton	1838	Montgomery	Johnstown
Genesee	1802	Ontario	Batavia
Green	1800	Albany and Ulster	Catskill
Hamilton	1816	Montgomery	Lake Pleasant
Herkimer	1791	Montgomery	Herkimer
Jefferson	1805	Oneida	Watertown
Kings	1683	Original County	Brooklyn
Lewis	1805	Oneida County	Lowville
Livingstone	1821	Genesee, Ontario	Genesee

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Monroe	1821	Genesee	Rochester
Madison	1806	Chenango	Wampsville
Montgomery	1722	Albany	Fonda
Nassau	1899	Queens	Mineola
New York	1683	Original County	New York
Niagara	1808	Genesee	Lockport
Oneida	1798	Herkimer	Utica
Onondaga	1798	Herkimer	Syracuse
Ontario	1789	Montgomery	Canandaigua
Orange	1683	Original County	Goshen
Orleans	1824	Genesee	Albion
Oswego	1816	Oneida	Oswego
Otsego	1791	Mongtomery	Coopers- town
Putnam	1812	Dutchess	Carmel
Rensselaer	1791	Albany	Troy
Richmond	1683	Original County	St. George
Rockland	1798	Orange	New City
St. Lawrence	1802	Clinton	Canton
Saratoga	1791	Albany	Ballston Spa
Schenectady	1809	Albany	Schenectady
Schoharie	1795	Albany, Otsego	Schoharie
Schuyler	1859	Tompkins, Steuben, Ot- sego, Chenango	Watkins Glen
Seneca	1804	Cayuga	Waterloo
Steuben	1796	Ontario	Bath
Suffolk	1683	Original County	Riverhead
Sullivan	1809	Ulster	Monticello
Tioga	1791	Montgomery	Oswego
Tompkins	1817	Cayuga, Seneca	Ithaca
Ulster	1683	Original Co.	Kingston
Warren	1813	Washington	Lake George
Washington	1772	Albany	Hudson Falls
Wayne	1823	Ontario, Seneca	Lyons
Westchester	1683	Original Co.	White Plains
Wyoming	1841	Genesee	Warsaw
Yates	1823	Ontario	Penn Yann

NORTH CAROLINA

Alamance	1849	Orange	Graham
Alexander	1847	Iredell, Caldwell, Wilkes	Taylorsville

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Alleghany	1859	Surry	Sparta
Anson	1749	Bladen	Wadesboro
Ashe	1799	Wilkes	Jefferson
Avery	1911	Mitchell, Caldwell, Watauga	Newland
*Alber- marle	1663-1751	This co. was discontinued as all its dis- tricts subsequently became counties.	
Beaufort	1705	Bath	Washington
Bertie	1722	Bath	Windsor
Bladen	1734	Bath	Elizabeth- town
*Bath	1696-1739	Discontinued. Districts became separ- ate counties.	
Brunswick	1764	New Hanover, Bladen	Southport
Buncombe	1791	Burke, Rutherford	Asheville
Burke	1777	Rowan	Morgantown
*Bute	1764-1779	County discontinued	
Cabarrus	1792	Mecklenburg	Concord
Caldwell	1841	Burke, Wilkes	Lenoir
Camden	1777	Pasquotank	Camden
Carteret	1722	Bath	Beaufort
Caswell	1777	Orange	Yanceville
Catawba	1842	Lincoln	Newton
Chatham	1770	Orange	Pittsboro
Cherokee	1839	Macon	Murphy
Chowan	1672	Albermarle	Edenton
Clay	1861	Cherokee	Haysville
Cleveland	1841	Rutherford, Lincoln	Shelby
Columbus	1808	Bladen, Brunswick	Whiteville
Craven	1712	Bath	Newbern
Cumberland	1753	Bladen	Fayetteville
Currituck	1672	Albermarle	Currituck
Dare	1870	Tyrrell, Hyde	Manteo
Davidson	1822	Rowan	Lexington
Davie	1836	Rowan	Mocksville
*Dobbs	1758-1791	County discontinued	
Duplin	1749	New Hanover	Kenansville
Durham	1881	Orange, Wake	Durham
Edgecombe	1735	Bertie	Tarboro
Forsyth	1849	Stokes	Winston- Salem

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Franklin	1779	Bute	Louisburg
Gaston	1846	Lincoln	Gastonia
Gates	1778	Chowan	Gatesville
*Glasgow	1791-1799	Discontinued	
Greene	1799	Glasgow	Snow Hill
Graham	1872	Cherokee	Robbinsville
Granville	1746	Edgecomb	Oxford
Guilford	1770	Rowan, Orange	Greensboro
Halifax	1758	Edgecombe	Halifax
Harnett	1855	Cumberland	Lillington
Haywood	1808	Buncombe	Waynesville
Henderson	1838	Buncombe	Henderson- ville
Hertford	1759	Chowan, Bertie	Winton
Hoke	1911	Cumberland, Robeson	Raeford
Hyde	1705	Bath	Swanquarter
Iredell	1788	Rowan	Statesville
Jackson	1851	Haywood	Sylva
Johnston	1746	Craven	Smithfield
Jones	1778	Craven	Trenton
Lee	1907	Chatham, Moore	Sanford
Lenoir	1791	Dobbs, Craven	Kinston
Lincoln	1779	Tryon	Lincolnton
Macon	1828	Buncombe, Haywood	Franklin
McDowell	1842	Burke, Rutherford	Marion
Madison	1851	Yancey	Marshall
Martin	1774	Tyrell, Halifax	Williamston
Mecklenburg	1762	Anson	Charlotte
Mitchell	1861	Burke, Caldwell, McDowell, Watauga	Bakersville
Montgomery	1778	Anson	Troy
Moore	1784	Cumberland	Carthage
Nash	1777	Edgecombe	Nashville
New Hanover	1729	Bath, Clarendon	Wilmington
Northampton	1741	Bertie	Jackson
Onslow	1734	Bath	Jacksonville
Orange	1753	Bladen, Granville	Hillsboro
Pamlico	1872	Beaufort, Craven	Bayboro
Pasquotank	1672	Albermarle	Eliz. City
Pender	1875	New Hanover	Burgaw
Perquimans	1672	Albermarle	Hertford
Person	1791	Caswell	Roxboro

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Pitt	1760	Beaufort	Greenville
Polk	1855	Rutherford, Henderson	Columbus
Randolph	1779	Guilford	Asheboro
Richmond	1779	Anson	Rockingham
Robeson	1786	Bladen	Lumberton
Rockingham	1785	Guilford	Wentworth
Rowan	1753	Anson	Salisbury
Rutherford	1779	Burke, Tryon	Rutherfordton
Sampson	1784	Duplin, New Hanover	Clinton
Scotland	1899	Richmond	Laurinburg
Stanley	1841	Montgomery	Albermarle
Stokes	1798	Surry	Danbury
Surry	1770	Rowan	Dobson
Swain	1871	Jackson, Macon	Bryson City
Transylvania	1861	Jackson, Henderson	Brevard
Tyrrell	1729	Albermarle	Columbia
Union	1842	Mecklenburg	Monroe
Vance	1881	Franklin, Granville, Warren	Henderson
Wake	1770	Cumberland, Johnson, Orange	Raleigh
Warren	1779	Bute	Warrenton
Washington	1779	Tyrell	Plymouth
Watauga	1849	Ashe, Caldwell, Wilkes, Yancey	Boone
Wayne	1779	Craven	Goldsboro
Wilkes	1777	Burke, Surry	Wilkesboro
Wilson	1855	Edgecombe, Johnson, Wayne	Wilson
Yadkin	1850	Surry	Yadkinville
Yancey	1833	Buncombe, Burke	Burnsville

NORTH DAKOTA

Adams	1907	Stark	Hettinger
Barnes	1875	Cass	Valley City
Benson	1883	Ramsey	Minne- waukan
Billings	1879	Unorganized Territory	Medora
Bottineau	1873		Bottineau
Bowman	1883	Billings	Bowman

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Burke	1910	Ward	Bowbells
Burleigh	1873	Buffalo (now discontinued)	Bismarck
Cass		Original County	Fargo
Cavalier	1873	Pembina	Langdon
Dickey	1881	Lamoure	Ellendale
Divide	1910	Williams	Crosby
Dunn	1883	Howard (now discontinued)	Manning
Eddy	1885	Foster	New Rockford
Emmons	1879	Unorganized Territory	Linton
Foster	1873	Pembina	Carrington
Gingras		Now in South Dakota	
Grand Forks	1879	Pembina	Grandforks
Griggs	1881	Foster	Coppers-town
Hettinger	1883	Stark	Mott
Kidder	1873	Buffalo	Steele
La Moure	1873	Pembina	LaMoure
Logan	1873	Buffalo	Napoleon
McHenry	1873	Buffalo	Towner
McIntosh	1883	Logan	Ashley
McKenzie	1883	Howard	Watford City
McLean	1883	Stevens	Washburn
Mercer	1875	Original Territory	Stanton
Morton	1878	Original Territory	Mandan
Mountrail	1909	Ward (Old Mountrail was annexed to Ward 1891)	Stanley
Nelson	1883	Foster, Grand Forks	Lakota
Oliver	1885	Mercer	Center
Pembina	1871	Indian Lands	Cavalier
Pierce	1887	De Smet	Rugby
Ramsey	1873	Pembina	Devils Lake
Ransom	1873	Pembina	Lisbon
Renville	1873	Duel, Pembina	Mohall
Richland	1873	Original County	Wahpeton
Rolette	1873	Buffalo	Rolla
Sargent	1883	Ransom	Forman

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Sheridan	1873	Buffalo	McClusky
Stark	1879	Unorganized Territory	Dickinson
Steele	1871	Original County	Finley
Stutsman	1873	Pembina	Jamestown
Towner	1885	Rolette	Cando
Traill	1875	Grand Forks	Hillsboro
Walsh	1881	Grand Forks	Grafton
Ward	1885	Renville	Minot
Wells		Sheridan	Fessenden
Williams	1890	Mountrail	Williston

OHIO

Adams	1797	One of 4 original counties	West Union
Allen	1820	Mercer	Lima
Ashland	1846	Wayne	Ashland
Ashtabula	1807	Trumbull	Jefferson
Athens	1805	Washington	Athens
Auglaize	1848	Allen, Logan, Drake, Mercer, Shelby	Wapakoneta
Belmont	1801	Jefferson	St. Clairs- ville
Brown	1817	Adams, Clermont	Georgetown
Butler	1803	Hamilton	Hamilton
Carroll	1832	Columbiana, Stark, Har- rison, Jefferson	Carrollton
Champaign	1805	Greene, Franklin	Urbana
Clark	1817	Champaign, Madison, Greene	Springfield
Clermont	1800	Original County	Batavia
Clinton	1810	Highland	Wilmington
Columbiana	1803	Jefferson, Washington	Lisbon
Coshocton	1811	Muskingum	Coshocton
Crawford	1820	Old Indian Territory	Bucyrus
Cuyahoga	1810	Geauga	Cleveland
Darke	1809	Miami	Greenville
Defiance	1845	Williams, Henry, Paul- ding	Defiance
Delaware	1808	Franklin	Delaware
Erie	1838	Huron, Sandusky	Sandusky

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Fairfield	1800	Franklin	Lancaster (Washington, C. H.)
Fayette	1810	Ross, Highland	Washington, C. H.
Franklin	1803	Ross	Columbus
Fulton	1850	Lucas, Henry, Williams	Wauseon
Gallia	1803	Washington	Gallipolis
Geauga	1805	Trumbull	Chardon
Greene	1803	Hamilton, Ross	Xenia
Guernsey	1810	Belmont	Cambridge
Hamilton	1790	One of 4 Original Co's.	Cincinnati
Hancock		Indian Lands	Findlay
Hardin	1820	Indian Lands	Kenton
Harrison	1814	Jefferson, Tuscarawas	Cadiz
Henry	1820	Wood	Napoleon
Highland	1805	Ross, Adams, Clermont	Hillsboro
Hocking	1818	Athens, Ross	Logan
Holmes	1824	Coshocton	Millersburg
Huron	1809	Indian Lands	Norwalk
Jackson	1816	Pike	Jackson
Jefferson	1797	Original County	Steubenville
Knox	1808	Fairfield	Mt. Vernon
Lake	1840	Geauga, Cuyahoga	Painesville
Lawrence	1816	Gallia	Ironton
Licking	1817	Fairfield	Newark
Logan	1817	Champaign	Bellefon- taine
Lorain	1822	Huron, Cuyahoga, Medina	Elyria
Lucas	1835	Wood	Toledo
Madison	1810	Fayette	London
Mahoning	1846	Columbiana, Trumbull	Youngstown
Marion	1824	Crawford	Marion
Medina	1812	Portage	Medina
Meigs	1819	Gallia, Athens	Pomeroy
Mercer	1820	Drake	Colina
Miami	1807	Montgomery	Troy
Monroe	1813	Belmont, Washington, Guernsey	Woodsfield

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Montgomery	1805	Hamilton, Ross	Dayton
Morgan	1818	Washington	McConnells-ville
Morrow	1848	Knox, Marion, Dela-ware, Richland	Mt. Gilead
Muskingum	1804	Washington, Fairfield	Zanesville
Noble	1851	Monroe	Caldwell
Ottawa	1840	Erie, Sandusky, Lucas	Port Clinton
Paulding	1820	Indian Lands	Paulding
Perry	1817	Washington, Fairfield, Muskingum	New Lexing-ton
Pickaway	1810	Ross, Fairfield, Franklin	Circleville
Pike	1815	Ross, Highland, Scioto	Waverly
Portage	1807	Trumbull, Jackson	Ravenna
Preble	1808	Montgomery, Butler	Eaton
Putnam	1820	Oil Indian Territory	Ottawa
Richland	1813	Knox	Mansfield
Ross	1798	6th County from No. West Terr.	Chillicothe
Sandusky	1820	Huron	Fremont
Scioto	1803	Indian Territory	Portsmouth
Seneca	1824	Sandusky	Tiffin
Shelby	1824	Miami	Sidney
Stark	1809	Old Indian Territory	Canton
Summit	1840	Portage, Medina, Stark	Akron
Trumbull	1800	Jefferson	Warren
Tuscarawas	1808	Jefferson	New Philadelphi-a
Union	1820	Franklin, Madison, Logan	Marysville
Van Wert	1820	Indian Territory	Van Wert
Vinton	1850	Gallia, Athens, Ross, Jackson	McArthur
Warren	1803	Hamilton	Lebanon
Washington	1788	One of 4 orig. Counties N. W. Terr.	Marietta
Wayne	1796	5th county from N. W. Terr.	Wooster
Williams	1834	Henry	Bryan
Wood	1820	Indian Lands	Bowling Green
Wyandot	1845	Marion, Crawford, Har-din, Hancock	Upper Sandusky

OKLAHOMA

Adair	1907	Cherokee Lands	Stillwell
Alfalfa	1907	Woods	Sayre
Atoka	1907	Choctaw Lands	Stillwell
Beckham	1907	Roger Mills	Cherokee
Beaver	1890	Original County	Beaver
Blaine	1895	Original County	Watonga
Bryan	1907	Chickasaw Lands	Durant
Caddo	1891	Original County	Anadarko
Canadian	1890	Original County	El Reno
Carter	1907	Chickasaw Lands	Ardmore
Cimarron	1907	Beaver	Boise City
Cleveland	1890	Cherokee Lands	Norman
Cherokee	1907	Indian Lands	Tahlequah
Coal	1907	Chickasaw Lands	Lehigh
Choctaw	1907	Choctaw Lands	Hugo
Comanche	1907	Chickasaw Lands	Lawton
Cotton	1912	Comanche	Walters
Craig	1907	Cherokee Lands	Vinita
Creek	1907	Creek Lands	Sapulpa
Custer	1891	Original County	Arapahoe
Day	1891	Original County	
Delaware	1907	Cherokee Lands	Jay
Dewey	1895	Original County	Taloga
Ellis	1907	Day, Woodward	Arnett
Garfield	1895	Original County	Enid
Garvin	1907	Chickasaw Lands	Pauls Valley
Grady	1907	Caddo, Comanche	Chickasaw
Grant	1895	Original Co.	Medford
Greer	1890	Original Co.	Mangum
Harman	1909	Greer	Hollis
Harper	1905	Indian Lands	Buffalo
Haskell	1907	Choctaw Lands	Stigler
Hughes	1907	Creek Lands	Holdenville
Jackson	1907	Greer	Altus
Jefferson	1907	Comanche	Waurika
Johnston	1907	Chickasaw Lands	Tishomingo
Kay	1895	Original County	Newkirk
Kingfisher	1890-1	Original County	Kingfisher
Kiowa	1891	Original County	Hobart
Latimer	1907	Choctaw Lands	Wilburton
LeFlore	1907	Choctaw Lands	Poteau

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Lincoln	1891	Original County	Chandler
Logan	1891	Original County	Guthrie
Love	1907	Chickasaw Lands	Marietta
McClain	1907	Chickasaw Lands	Purcell
McCurtain	1907	Choctaw Lands	Idabel
McIntosh	1907	Indian Lands	Eufaula
Major	1909	Woods	Fairview
Marshall	1907	Chickasaw Lands	Madill
Mayes	1907	Indian Lands	Pryor
Muskogee	1907	Cherokee Lands	Muskogee
Murray	1907	Chickasaw Lands	Sulpher
Noble	1897	Indian Lands	Perry
Nowata	1907	Cherokee Lands	Nowata
Okfuskee	1907	Creek Lands	Okemah
Oklahoma	1891	Orig. Co.	Oklahoma City
Okmulgee	1907	Creek Lands	Okmulgee
Osage	1907	Osage Indian Lands	Pawhuska
Ottawa	1907	Indian Lands	Miami
Pawnee	1897	Indian Lands	Pawnee
Payne	1890-1	Orig. Co.	Stillwater
Pittsburg	1907	Choctaw Lands	McAlester
Ponotoc	1907	Choctaw Lands	Ada
Pottawatomie	1893-6	Original County	Shawnee
Pushmataha	1907	Indian Lands	Anters
Roger Mills	1895	Original Co.	Cheyenne
Rogers	1907	Cherokee Lands	Claremore
Seminole	1907	Seminole Indian Lands	Wewoka
Sequoyah	1907	Cherokee Indian Lands	Sallisaw
Stephens	1907	Comanche County	Duncan
Texas	1907	Beaver	Guymon
Tillman	1907	Comanche Indian Lands	Frederick
Tulsa	1907	Creek Indian Lands	Tulsa
Wagoner	1907-9	Creek Indian Lands	Wagoner
Washington	1907	Cherokee Indian Lands	Bartlesville
Washita	1897-9	Indian Lands	Cordell
Woods	1893-5	Original County	Alva
Woodward	1907	Indian Lands	Woodward

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
OREGON			
Baker	1862	Unorganized Territory	Baker
Benton	1847	Original County	Corvallis
Clackamas	1843	Original County	Oregon City
Clatsop	1844	Original County	Astoria
Columbia	1854	Washington	St. Helens
Coos	1853	Umpqua, Jackson	Coquille
Crook	1882	Wasco (Reorganized 1882, Settled 1854)	Prineville
Curry	1855	Coos	Gold Beach
Douglas	1852	Umpqua	Roseburg
Grant	1887-91	Harney	Canyon City
Gilliam	1885	Wasco, Umpqua, Uma- tilla	Condon
Harney	1889	Lake	Burns
Hood River	1908	Wasco	Hood River
Jackson	1852	Wasco	Medford
Josephine	1856	Jackson	Grant's Pass
Klamath	1882	West part of Lake Co.	Klamath Falls
Jefferson	1914-17		Madras
Lake	1874	Unorg. Terr.	Lakeview
Lane	1851	Linn, Benton	Eugene
Linn	1847	Original County	Albany
Lincoln	1893	Benton	Toledo
Malheur	1887	Baker	Vale
Marion	1849	Original Co.	Salem
Morrow	1865	Umatilla	Heppner
Multnomah	1854	Umpqua	Portland
Polk	1845	Original Co.	Dallas
Sherman	1889	Wasco	Moro
Tillamook	1853	Chatsop, Polk, Yamhill	Tillamook
Union	1864	Umatilla	LaGrande
Umatilla	1862	Wasco	Pendleton
Wallowa	1889-91	Union	Enterprise
Wasco	1854	Original Co. (Original- ly embraced entire Eastern Oregon.)	The Dalles
Washington	1843	Original Co.	Hillsboro
Wheeler	1899	Cook, Gilliam, Grant	Fossil
Yamhill	1843	Original Co.	McMinnville

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
PENNSYLVANIA			
Adams	1800	York	Gettysburg
Allegheny	1788	Westmoreland, Washington	Pittsburgh
Armstrong	1800	Allegheny, Lycoming, Westmoreland	Kittanning
Beaver	1800	Allegheny, Washington	Beaver
Bedford	1771	Cumberland	Bedford
Berks	1752	Bucks, Lancaster, Philadelphia	Reading
Blair	1846	Huntington, Bedford	Hollidaysburg
Bradford	1810	Luzerne, Lycoming (Formerly Ontario County)	Towanda
Bucks	1782	One of 3 Original Co's.	Doylestown
Butler	1800	Allegheny	Butler
Cambria	1804	Somerset, Bedford, Huntington	Ebensburg
Cameron	1860	Clinton, Elk, McKena, Potter	Emporium
Carbon	1843	Northampton, Monroe	Mauch Chunk
Centre	1800	Lycoming, Mifflin, Northumberland	Bellefonte
Chester	1682	One of 3 Original Cos.	West Chester
Clarion	1839	Venango, Armstrong	Clarion
Clearfield	1804	Lycoming, Northumberland	Clearfield
Clinton	1839	Lycoming, Centre	Lock Haven
Columbia	1813	Northumberland	Bloomsburg
Crawford	1800	Allegheny	Meadville
Cumberland	1750	Lancaster	Carlisle
Dauphin	1785	Lancaster	Harrisburg
Delaware	1789	Chester	Media
Elk	1843	Jefferson, Clearfield, McKean	Ridgway
Erie	1800	Allegheny	Erie
Fayette	1783	Westmoreland	Uniontown

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Forest	1848	Jefferson, Venango	Tionesta
Franklin	1784	Cumberland	Chambersburg
Fulton	1850	Bedford	McConnellsburg
Greene	1796	Washington	Waynesburg
Huntington	1787	Bedford	Huntington
Indiana	1803	Westmoreland, Lycoming	Indiana
Jefferson	1804	Lycoming	Brookville
Juniata	1831	Mifflin	Mifflintown
Lackawana	1878	Luzerne	Scranton
Lancaster	1729	Chester	Lancaster
Lawrence	1849	Beaver, Mercer	New Castle
Lebanon	1813	Dauphin, Lancaster	Lebanon
Lehigh	1812	Northampton	Allentown
Luzerne	1786	Northumberland	Wilkes-Barre
Lycoming	1795	Northumberland	Williamsport
McKean	1804	Lycoming	Smethport
Mercer	1800	Allegheny	Mercer
Mifflin	1789	Cumberland, Northumberland	Lewiston
Monroe	1836	Northampton, Pike	Stroudsburg
Montgomery	1784	Philadelphia	Norristown
Montour	1850	Columbia	Danville
Northampton	1752	Bucks	Easton
Northumberland	1772	Lancaster, Bedford	Sunbury
Perry	1820	Cumberland	New Bloomfield
Philadelphia	1862	One of 3 Original Cos.	Philadelphia
Pike	1814	Wayne	Milford
Potter	1804	Lycoming	Coudersport
Schuylkill	1811	Berks, Northampton	Pottsville
Snyder	1855	Union	Middleburg
Somerset	1795	Bedford	Somerset
Sullivan	1847	Laporte	Laporte
Susquehanna	1810	Luzerne	Monte Rose
Tioga	1804	Lycoming	Wellsboro
Union	1813	Northumberland	Lewisburg
Venango	1800	Allegheny, Lycoming	Franklin
Warren	1800	Allegheny, Lycoming	Warren

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Washington	1781	Westmoreland	Washington
Wayne	1798	Northampton	Honesdale
Westmoreland	1773	Bedford	Greensburg
Wyoming	1842	Luzerne	Tunkhannock
York	1749	Lancaster	York

RHODE ISLAND

Providence	1703	Original Co.	Providence
Kent	1750	Washington	East Greenwich
Washington	1729	Newport	West Kingston
Newport	1703	Original Co.	Newport
Bristol	1747	Newport	Bristol

Date of City and Town Incorporation in Rhode Island

Providence	1636	Smithfield	1731
Portsmouth	1638	Charlestown	1738
Newport	1639	Bristol	1747
Warwick	1643	Warren	1747
Westerly	1669	Twerton	1747
North Shoreham	1672	Cumberland	1747
North Kingstown	1674	Hopkinson	1757
West Greenwich	1741	Johnston	1759
Coventry	1741	North Providence	1765
Exeter	1743	Barrington	1770
Middletown	1743	Foster	1781
Cranston	1754	Pawtucket	1862
East Greenwich	1677	East Providence	1863
Jamestown	1678	Woonsocket	1867
South Kingston	1723	Lincoln	1871
Glocester	1731	North Smithfield	1871
Scituate	1731	Narragansett	1901

SOUTH CAROLINA

Present Name	District Formed	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Abbeville	1785	1868	Original County	Abbeville
Aiken		1871	Edgefield	Aiken
Allendale		1919	Barnwell	Allendale
Anderson	1826	1868		Anderson

Present Name	District Formed	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Bamberg		1897	Barnwell	Bamberg
Beaufort	1768	1868	Original County	Beaufort
Berkeley	1785		Original County	Monks Corner
Abolished 1798. Revived as Berkeley County 1882.				
Calhoun		1908	Lexington	St. Mathews
Charleston	1798	1868		Charleston
Cherokee		1897	Union, York	Gaffney
Chester	1785	1868	Camden	Chester
Chesterfield	1785	1868	Cheraws	Chesterfield
Clarendon	1785	1868	Camden	Manning
Colleton	1785	1868	Original County	Waterboro
Craven	1683	1768	No longer in existence	
Darlington	1798	1868		Darlington
Dillon		1910	Marion	Dillon
Dorchester	1765	1868	Dis. 96	St. George
Abolished 1798. Revived 1897.				
Edgefield	1798	1868	Dis. 96	Edgefield
Fairfield	1785	1868	Camden	Winnsboro
Florence		1888	Marion, Darlington	Florence
Georgetown	1798	1868	Georgetown	Georgetown
Granville	1700		Abolished 1798	
Greenville		1786	District 96	Greenville
Greenwood		1897	Abbeville	Greewood
Hampton		1878	Beaufort	Hampton
Horry	1801	1868	Kingston	Conway
Jasper		1912	Beaufort, Hampton	Ridgeland
Kersaw	1798	1868	Camden	Camden
Lancaster	1785	1798	Camden	Lancaster
Laurens	1768	1868	Camden	Laurens
Lee		1902	Darlington, Kersaw	Bishopville
Lexington	1804	1868	Lexington	Lexington
McCormick		1914	Edgefield	McCormick
Marion	1798	1868	Liberty	Marion
Marlboro	1798	1868	Cheraws	Bennettsville
Newberry	1798	1868	Dis. 96	Newberry
Oconee		1868	Pickens	Walhalla
Orangeburg	1798	1868	Original Dist.	Orangeburg
Pickens	1826	1826	Pendleton	Pickens

Present Name	District Formed	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Richland	1799	1868	Camden	Columbia
Saluda	1895		Edgefield	Saluda
Spartanburg	1785	1868	Original Dist.	Spartanburg
Sumter		1868	Clarendon	Sumter
Union		1873	District 96	Union
Williamsburg	1868	1868	Georgetown	Kingstree
York	1683	1868	Original Dist.	York

SOUTH DAKOTA

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Armstrong	1883	Unorganized Terr.	(See Stanley Co.)
Aurora	1881	Brule	Plankinton
Beadle	1873	(relocated 1880) Spink, Clark	Huron
Bennett	1912	Indian Lands	Martin
Bonhomme	1862	Charles Mix	Tyndall
Brookings	1871	Unorganized Terr.	Brookings
Brown	1880	Beadle	Aberdeen
Brule	1879	Old Buffalo	Chamberlain
Buffalo	1871	Territorial County	Gant Valley
Butte	1883	Harding	Bellefourche
Campbell	1883	Buffalo	Mound City
Charles Mix	1879	Original District	Lake Andes
Clark	1881	Hanson	Clark
Clay	1862		Vermillion
Codington	1878	Indian Lands	Watertown
Corson	1909	Boreman, Dewey	McIntosh
Custer	1877	Indian Lands	Custer
Davidson	1874	Hanson	Mitchell
Day	1882	Clark	Webster
Deuel	1878	Brookings	Clear Lake
Devey	1910	Indian Reservation	Timber Lake
Douglas	1882	Charles Mix	Armour
Edmunds	1883	Buffalo	Ipswich
Fall River	1883	Custer	Hot Springs
Faulk	1883		Faulkton
Grant	1878	Codington, Devel	Millbank
Gregory	1889		Burke
Haakin	1915		Philip
Hamlin	1878	Devel	Hayti

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Hand	1882	Buffalo	Miller
Hanson	1873	Buffalo, Devel	Alexandria
Harding	1881	Unorganized Terr.	Buffalo
Hughes	1880	Buffalo	Pierre
Hutchinson	1871	Unorganized Terr.	Olivet
Hyde	1883	Buffalo	Highmore
Jackson	1915	Stanley	Kadoka
Jerauld	1885	Aurora	Wessington Springs
Jones	1917	Lyman	Murdo
Kingsbury	1880	Hanson	Desmet
Lake	1873	Brookings, Hanson	Madison
Lawrence	1877	Unorganized Terr.	Deadwood
Lincoln	1867	Minnehaha	Canton
Lyman	1893	Unorganized Terr.	Kennebec
McCook	1879	Hanson	Salem
McPherson	1883	Buffalo	Leola
Marshall	1885	Day	Britton
Meade	1889	Lawrence	Sturgis
Mellette	1910	Tripp	White River
Miner	1880	Hanson	Howard
Minnehaha	1868	Territorial County	Sioux Falls
Moody	1873	Brookings, Minnehaha	Flandreau
Pennington	1877	Unorganized Terr.	Rapid City
Perkins	1909	Harding, Butte	Bison
Potter	1883	Buffalo	Gettysburg
Roberts	1883	Grant	Sisseton
Sanborn	1883	Miner	Woonsocket
Schnasse	1889	Corson 1889, Ziebach 1911	(no longer in existence)
Shannon	1875	Territorial County	Marderson (unorganized)
Spink	1879	Hanson, Walworth	Redfield
Stanley	1873	Unorg. Terr.	Ft. Pierre
Sully	1890	Potter	Onida
Todd	1871	Indian Lands	Rosebud (Unorganized)
Tripp	1909	Unorganized Terr.	Winner
Turner	1871	Lincoln	Parker

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Union	1864	Unorg. Terr.	Elk Point
Walworth	1883	Territorial County	Selby
Walette (not sure it was organized)	1873	Buffalo	
Washabaugh	1883	Indian Lands	Allen, (Unorganized)
Washington		(never organized) Pennington, Shannon	Rockford
Yankton	1862	Territorial County	Yankton
Ziebach	1879	(reorg. 1911) Pennington	Dupree

TENNESSEE

Anderson	1801	Knox	Clinton
Bedford	1807/8	Rutherford	Shelbyville
Benton	1835	Henry, Humphreys	Camden
Bledsoe	1807	Poane	Pikeville
Blount	1795	Knox	Maryville
Bradley	1835	Indian Lands	Cleveland
Campbell	1806	Anderson, Claiborne	Jacksboro
Cannon	1836	Coffee, Warren, Wilson	Woodbury
Carroll	1821	Western District	Huntington
Carter	1796	Formerly Carteret	Elizabethtown
Cheatham	1856	Dickson, Montgomery, Davidson	Ashland City
Chester	1875	Hardeman, Madison, Henderson	Henderson
Claiborne	1801	Grainger, Hawkins	Tazewell
Clay	1870	Jackson, Overton	Celina
Cocke	1797	Jefferson, Bedford, Warren	Newport
Coffee	1836	Franklin	Manchester
Crockett	1855	Dyer, Madison, Gibson	Alamo
Cumberland	1856	Bledsoe, Morgan, Roane	Crossville
Davidson	1785	Washington	Nashville
Decatur	1845	Perry	Decaturville
Dekalb	1827/8	Cannon, Warren, White	Smithville
Dickson	1802	Montgomery, Robertson	Charlotte
Dyer	1823	Western District	Dyersburg
Fayette	1824	Shelby, Hardeman	Somerville

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Fentress	1823	Western District	Jamestown
Franklin	1807	Bedford, Warren	Winchester
Gibson	1823	Western District	Trenton
Giles	1809	Maury	Pulaski
Grainger	1796	Hawkins, Knox	Rutledge
Greene	1783	Washington	Greeneville
Grundy	1844	Coffee, Warren	Altamont
Hamblen	1870	Grainger, Hawkins	Morristown
Hamilton	1819	Rhea	Chattanooga
Hancock	1844	Claiborne, Hawkins	Sneedville
Hardeman	1823	Western District	Bolivar
Hardin	1819	Western District	Savannah
Hawkins	1786	Sullivan	Rogersville
Haywood	1823	Western District	Brownville
Henderson	1821	Western District	Lexington
Henry	1821	Western District	Paris
Hickman	1807	Dickson	Centerville
Houston	1871	Dickson, Stewart	Erin
Humphreys	1809	Stewart, Smith	Waverly
Jackson	1801	Smith	Gainesboro
James	1871	Transferred to Hamilton 14 Apr. 1919	Dandridge
Jefferson	1792	Greene, Hawkins	Dandridge
Johnson	1836	Carter	Mountain City
Knox	1792	Greene, Hawkins	Knoxville
Lake	1870	Obion	Tiptonville
Lauderdale	1835	Dyer, Tipton	Ripley
Lawrence	1817	Hickman, Maury	Lawrence- berg
Lewis	1843	Hickman, Maury, Wayne, Lawrence	Hohenwald
Lincoln	1809	Bedford	Fayettesville
Loudon	1871	Blout, Monroe, Roane	Louden
McMinn	1819	Indian Lands	Athens
McNairy	1823	Hardin	Selmer
Macon	1842	Smith	Lafayette
Madison	1821	Western District	Jackson
Marion	1817	Indian Lands	Jasper
Marshall	1836	Bedford, Lincoln	Lewisburg
Maury	1807	Williamson	Columbia

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Meigs	1836	Hamilton, McMinn, Rhea	Decatur
Monroe	1819	Roane	Madisonville
Montgomery	1796	Tennessee County	Clarksville
Moore	1871	Bedford, Franklin	Lynchburg
Morgan	1817	Roane	Wartburg
Obion	1823	Western District	Union City
Overton	1806	Jackson	Livingston
Perry	1818	Hickman	Linden
Pickett	1879	Fentress, Overton	Byrdstown
Polk	1839	Bradley, McMinn	Benton
Putnam	1842	Smith, White, DeKalb	Cookeville
Rhea	1807	Roane	Dayton
Roane	1801	Knox	Kingston
Robertson	1796	Tennessee County	Springfield
Rutherford	1803	Davidson	Murfrees- boro
Scott	1849	Fentress, Morgan, Anderson	Huntsville
Sequatchie	1857	Hamilton	Dunlap
Sevier	1794	Jefferson	Sevierville
Shelby	1819	Hardin	Memphis
Smith	1799	Sumner	Carthage
Stewart	1803	Montgomery	Dover
Sullivan	1779	Washington	Blountville
Sumner	1786	Davidson	Gallatin
Tennessee	1788	The County Tennessee surrendered its name when the state was named	

Tennessee, April 9, 1796. It was given to two other counties.

Tipton	1823	Western Dist.	Covington
Trousdale	1870	Macon, Smith, Wilson	Hartsville
Unicoi	1875	Center, Washington	Erwin
Van Buren	1840	Bledsoe, Warren, White	Spencer
Warren	1807	White	McMinnville
Washington	1777	Covered Present State	Jonesboro
Wayne	1819	Hickman	Waynesboro
Weakley	1823	Western District	Dresden
White	1806	Smith	Sparta
Williamson	1799	Franklin	Franklin
Wilson	1799	Sumner	Lebanon

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
TEXAS			
Anderson	1846	Houston	Palestine
Andrews	1876	Bexar	Andrews
Angelina	1846	Nacogdoches	Lufkin
Arkansas	1871	Refugio	Rockport
Archer	1858	Fannin	Archer City
Armstrong	1876	Bexar	Claude
Atascosa	1856	Bexar	Jourdanton
Austin	1835	Old Mexican Municipality	Belleville
Bailey	1876	Bexar	Muleshoe
Bandera	1856	Uvalde	Bandera
Bastrop	1837	Old Mexican Municipality	Bastrop
Baylor	1858	Fannin	Seymour
Bee	1857	Goliad, Refugio	Beeville
Bell	1850	Bexar	Belton
Bexar	1835	Old Mexican Municipality	San Antonio
Blanco	1858	Gillespie, Comal	Johnson City
Borden	1876	Bexar	Gail
Bosque	1854	McLennan	Meridian
Bowie	1840	Red River	Boston
Brazoria	1837	Old Mexican Municipality	Angleton
Brazos	1841	Washington	Bryan
Brewster	1887	Presidio	Alpine
Briscoe	1876	Bexar	Silverton
Brooks	1911	Starr, Zapata	Falfurrias
Brown	1856	Caldwell	Brownwood
Burleson	1846	Milam, Washington	Caldwell
Burnett	1852	Travis	Burnett
Caldwell	1848	Gonzales	Lockhart
Calhoun	1846	Victoria	Port Lavaca
Callahan	1877	Milam, Travis	Baird
Cameron	1848	Nueces	Brownsville
Camp	1874	Upshur	Pittsburg
Carson	1876	Bexar	Panhandle
Cass	1871	Formerly named Davis	Linden
Castro	1876	Wheeler	Dimmitt
Childress	1876	Bexar, Fannin	Childress

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Clay	1857	Cooke	Henrietta
Chambers	1858	Jefferson, Liberty	Anahuac
Cherokee	1846	Nacogdoches	Rusk
Cochran	1876	Bexar	Morton
Coke	1889	Tom Green	Robert Lee
Coleman	1858	Travis	Coleman
Collin	1846	Fannin	McKinney
Collingsworth	1876	Bexar, Fannin	Wellington
Colorado	1835	Old Mexican Municipality	Columbus
Comal	1846	Bexar, Gonzales	New Braun- fels
Comanche	1856	Bosque, Coryell	Comanche
Concho	1858	Bexar	Paint Rock
Cooke	1848	Fannin	Gainesville
Coryell	1854	Bell, McLennan	Gatesville
Cottle	1876	Fannin	Paducah
Crane	1887	Tom Green	Crane
Crosby	1909	Garza	Crosbyton
Crockett	1875	Bexar	Ozona
Culberson	1911	El Paso	Van Horn
Dallam	1876	Bexar	Dalhart
Dallas	1846	Nacoqdochies	Dallas
Dawson	1876	Bexar	Lamesa
Deaf Smith	1876	Bexar	Hereford
Delta	1870	Lamar	Cooper
Denton	1846	Fannin,	Denton
Dewitt	1846	Goliad, Gonzales	Cuero
Dickens	1876	Bexar	Dickens
Dimmit	1880	Bexar, Maveric	Carrizo Springs
Donley	1876	Bexar	Clarendon
Duval	1858	Live Oak, Starr, Neuces	San Diego
Eastland	1858	Bosque, Corvell, Travis	Eastland
Ector	1891	Tom Green	Odessa
Edwards	1858	Bexar	Rocksprings
Ellis	1849	Navarro	Waxahachie
El Paso	1850	Old Santa Fe	El Paso
Erath	1856	Bosque, Coryell-	Stephenville
Falls	1850	Limestone, Milam	Martin
Fannin	1837	Red River	Bonham

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Fayette	1837	Bastrop, Colorado	Lagrange
Fisher	1876	Bexar	Roby
Floyd	1890	Bexar	Floydada
Foard	1891	Knox, King	Crowell
Fort Bend	1837	Austin	Richmond
Franklin	1875	Titus	Mt. Vernon
Freestone	1851	Limestone	Fairfield
Frio	1858	Bexar, Uvalde	Pearsall
Gaines	1876	Bexar	Seminole
Galveston	1838	Brazoria	Galveston
Garza	1876	Bexar	Post
Gillespie	1848	Bexar	Fredericksburg
Glasscock	1893	Town Green	Garden City
Goliad	1837	Old Mexican Municipality	Goliad
Gonzales	1837	Old Mexican Municipality	Gonzales
Gray	1876	Bexar	Pampa
Grayson	1846	Fannin	Sherman
Gregg	1873	Rusk, Upshur	Longview
Grimes	1846	Montgomery	Anderson
Guadalupe	1846	Bexar, Gonzales	Seguin
Hale	1876	Bexar	Plainsview
Hall	1890	Bexar	Memphis
Hamilton	1858	Bosque, Comanche	Hamilton
Hansford	1876	Bexar	Spearman
Hardeman	1858	Fannin	Quanah
Hardin	1858	Jefferson, Liberty	Kountze
Harris	1837	Formerly Harrisburg Municipality	Houston
Harrison	1839	Shelby	Marshall
Hartley	1876	Bexar	Channing
Haskell	1858	Fannin, Milam	Haskell
Hayes	1847	Travis	San Marcos
Hemphill	1876	Bexar	Canadian
Henderson	1846	Houston	Athens
Hidalgo	1852	Cameron	Edinburg
Hill	1853	Navarro	Hillsboro
Hockley	1876	Bexar	Levelland
Hood	1865	Johnson	Granbury

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Hopkins	1846	Lamar, Nacogdoches	Sulphur Springs
Houston	1837	Nacogdoches	Crockett
Howard	1876	Bexar	Big Spring
Hudspeth	1917	El Paso	Sierra Blanca
Hunt	1846	Fannin, Nacogdoches	Greenville
Hutchinson	1876	Bexar	Stinnett
Irion	1889	Tom Green	Sherwood
Jack	1857	Cooke	Jacksboro
Jackson	1836	Old Mexican Municipality	Edna
Jasper	1835	Old Mexican Municipality	Jasper
Jeff Davis	1887	Presidio	Fort Davis
Jim Hogg	1913	Brooks, Dubal	Hebronville
Jefferson	1836	Old Mexican Municipality	Beaumont
Jim Wells	1911	Nueces	Alice
Johnson	1845-54	McLennan, Navarro	Cleburne
Jones	1881	Bexar, Bosque	Anson
Kaufman	1873	Van Zant	Kaufman
Karnes	1921	Goliad	Karnes City
Kendall	1862	Derr	Boerne
Kent	1876	Bexar	Clairemont
Kerr	1856	Bexar	Kerrville
Kimble	1858	Bexar	Junction
King	1876	Fannin	Guthrie
Kinney	1874	Bexar	Bracketts- ville
Kleberg	1913	Nueces	Kingsville
Knox	1858	Fannin	Guthrie
Lamar	1840	Red River	Paris
Lamb	1876	Bexar	Littlefield
Lampasas	1856	Bell, Travis	Lampasas
LaSalle	1858	Bexar, Webb	Cotulla
Lavaca	1846	Colorado, Victoria, Jackson	Hallettsville
Lee	1874	Bastrop, Colorado, Lee	Giddings
Leon	1846	Robertson	Centerville
Liberty	1837	Bexar	Liberty
Limestone	1846	Robertson	Groesbeck

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Lipscomb	1876	Bexar	Lipscomb
Live Oak	1856	Nueces	George West
Llano	1856	Bexar	Llano
Loving	1887	Tom Green	Mentone
Lubbock	1876	Bexar	Lubbock (Taheka)
Lynn	1876	Bexar	Taheka (Brady)
McCulloch	1856	Bexar	Brady
McLennan	1850	Milam, Robertson, Navarro	Waco
McMullen	1858	Bexar, Live Oak	Tilden
Madison	1853	Leon	Madisonville
Marion	1860	Cass	Jefferson
Martin	1876	Bexar	Stanton
Mason	1858	Bexar	Mason
Matagorda	1837	Old Mexican Municipality	Bay City
Maverick	1871	Kennedy	Eagle Pass
Medina	1848	Bexar	Hondo
Menard	1858	Bexar	Menard
Midland	1885	Tom Green	Midland
Milam	1835	Old Mexican Municipality	Cameron
Mills	1887	Brown, Hamilton	Goldthwaite
Mitchell	1876	Bexar	Colorado
Montague	1857	Cooke	City Montague
Montgomery	1837	Washington	Conroe
Moore	1876	Bexar	Dumas
Morris	1875	Titus	Daingerfield
Motley	1876	Bexar	Matador
Nacogdoches	1837	Old Mexican Municipality	Nacogdoches
Navarro	1846	Robertson	Corsicana
Newton	1846	Jasper	Newton
Nolan	1876	Bexar	Sweetwater
Nueces	1846	San Patricio	Corpus Christi
Ochiltree	1876	Bexar	Perryton
Oldham	1876	Bexar	Vega
Orange	1852	Jefferson	Orange

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Palo Pinto	1856	Navarro	Palo Pinto
Panola	1846	Harrison, Shelby	Carthage
Parker	1855	Bosque, Navarro	Weatherford
Parmer	1876	Bexar	Farwell
Pecos	1871	Presidio	Fort Stockton
Polk	1846	Liberty	Livingston
Potter	1876	Bexar	Amarillo
Presidio	1850	Bexar	Maria
Rains	1870	Hopkins, Hunt	Emory
Randall	1876	Bexar	Canyon
Reagan	1903	Tom Green	Big Lake
Real	1913	Bandera, Perr.	Leakey
Red River	1835-6	Old Mexican Municipality	Clarksville
Reeves	1883	Pecos	Pecos
Refugio	1836	Old Mexican Municipality	Refugio
Robertson	1876	Bexar	Franklin
Roberts	1876	Bexar	Miami
Rockwall	1873	Kaufman	Rockwall
Runnels	1911	Coleman	Ballinger
Rusk	1843	Nacogdoches	Henderson
Sabine	1836	Old Mexican Municipality	Hemphill
San Augustine	1835	Old Mexican Municipality	San August- tine
San Jacinto	1870	Liberty	Coldspring
San Patricio	1835	Old Mexican Municipality	Sinton
San Saba	1856	Bexar	San Saba
Schleicher	1887	Crockett	Eldorado
Scurry	1876	Bexar	Snyder
Shackelford	1856	Bosque	Albany
Shelby	1836	Old Mexican Municipality	Center
Sherman	1876	Bexar	Stratford
Smith	1846	Nacogdoches	Tyler
Somerville	1875	Hood	Glen Rose
Starr	1848	Nueces	Riogrande City

Stephens	1876	Bosque	Breckenridge
Sterling	1891	Tom Green	Sterling City
Stonewall	1876	Fannin	Aspermont
Sutton	1890	Wood	Sonora
Swisher	1876	Bexar	Tulia
Tarrant	1849	Navarro	Fort Worth
Taylor	1858	Bexar	Abilene
Terrell	1905	Pecos	Sanderson
Terry	1876	Bexar	Brownfield
Throckmorton	1858	Bosque	Throckmorton
Titus	1846	Red River	Mt. Pleasant
Tom Green	1875	Bexar	San Angelo
Travis	1840	Bastrop	Austin
Trinity	1850	Houston	Groveton
Tyler	1846	Liberty	Woodville
Upshur	1846	Harrison, Nacogdoches	Gilmer
Upton	1887	Tom Green	Rankin
Uvalde	1850	Bexar	Uvalde
Van Zandt	1848	Henderson	Canton
Victoria	1837	Old Mexican Municipality	Victoria
Waller	1873	Austin	Hempstead
Ward	1887	Tom Green	Monahans
Washington	1837	Texas Municipality	Brenham
Webb	1848	Bexar	Laredo
Wharton	1846	Colorado, Jackson	Wharton
Wichita	1858	Fannin	Wichita Falls
Wheeler	1876	Bexar	Wheeler
Willacy	1911	Hidalgo	Raymondville
Wilbarger	1858	Bexar	Vernon
Williamson	1848	Milam	Georgetown
Wilson	1850	Bexar	Floresville
Winkler	1887	Tom Green	Kermit
Wise	1856	Cooke	Decatur
Wood	1850	Van Zandt	Quitman
Yoakum	1876	Bexar	Plains
Young	1856	Bosque	Graham
Zapata	1858	Starr, Webb	Zapata
Zavalla	1858	Uvalde, Maverick	Crystal City

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
UTAH			
Beaver	1856-1866	Iron, Millard	Beaver
Box Elder	1856	Unorganized Terr.	Brigham
Cache	1856	Unorganized Terr.	Logan
Carbon	1894	San Pete	Price
Daggett	1917	Uinta	Manilla
Davis	1850	Salt Lake	Farmington
Duchesne	1914	Wasatch	Duchesne
Emery	1850	San Pete, Sevier	Castle Dale
Garfield	1864-7	Iron, Sevier, Kane	Panguitch
Grand	1892	Emery, Uinta	Moab
Iron	1852	Unorganized Terr.	Parowan
Juab	1849	Original County	Nephi
Kane	1864	Washington and Unorg. Terr.	Kanab
Millard	1852	Juab	Fillmore
Morgan	1862	Davis, Summit	Morgan
Piute	1866	Sevier	Junction
Rich	1864	Formerly Richland	Randolph
Salt Lake	1849	Original County — Known as the Great Salt Lake Co. until 1868	Salt Lake City
San Juan	1880-4	Kane	Monticello
Sanpete	1849	Original Co.	Manti
Sevier	1854	Sanpete	Richfield
Summit	1854	Salt Lake	Coalville
Tooele	1849	Original Co.	Tooele
Uinta	1880	Wasatch	Vernal
Utah	1849	Original Co.	Provo
Wasatch	1862	Summit	Heber
Washington	1852	Unorganized Terr.	St. George
Wayne	1864-7	Piute	Loa
Weber	1849	Original Co.	Ogden
VERMONT			
Addison	1787	Rutland, Chittenden	Middlebury
Bennington	1781	Original Co.	Manchester- Bennington

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Caledonia	1782	Unorganized Terr.	St. Johnsbury
Chittenden	1782	Original Co.	Burlington
Essex	1792	Unorganized Terr.	Guildhall
Franklin	1792	Chittenden	St. Albans
Grand Isle	1802	Franklin	North Hero
Lamoille	1836	Orleans, Chittenden	Hyde Park
Orange	1793	Windson, Caledonia	Chelsea
Orleans	1792	Original County	Newport
Rutland	1781	Original County	Rutland
Washington	1810	Addison, Orange	Montpelier
Windham	1789	Bennington	Newfane
Windsor	1781	Original Co.	Woodstock

VIRGINIA

Accomac	1634	Part of it changed to Northampton in 1642	Accomac
Albermarle	1744	Goochland and Louisa	Charlottesville
Alexandria	1801	Fairfax, (1801 part for D. C.)	
Alleghany	1822	Bath, Botetourt, Monroe, Covington W. Va.	
Amelia	1734	Brunswick and Prince George	Amelia
Amherst	1761	Albermarle	Amherst
Appomattox	1845	Buckingham, Campbell, and Charlotte Appomattox	Appomattox
Arlington	1801	Fairfax	Arlington
Augusta	1738	Orange	Staunton
Bath	1790	Augusta, Botetourt, Greenbrier, W. Va.	Warm Spgs.
Bedford	1753	Albermarle, Lunenburg	Bedford
Bland	1861	Giles, Tazewell, Wythe	Bland
Botetourt	1769	Augusta, Rockbridge	Fincastle
Brunswick	1720	Prince Geo., Isle of Wight, King Wm.	Lawrenceville
Buchanan	1858	Tazewell, Russell	Grundy
Buckingham	1761	Albermarle, Lunenburg	Buckingham
Campbell	1781	Bedford	Rustburg

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Caroline	1727	Essex, King & Queen, King Wm.	Bowling Green
Carroll	1842	Grayson and Patrick	Hillsville
Charles City	1634	One of eight Original counties	Charles City
Charles River	1634	Original (changed to York in 1642)	Yorktown
Charlotte	1764	Lunenburg	Charlotte
Chesterfield	1748	Henrisco	Chesterfield
Clarke	1836	Frederick and Warren	Berryville
Craig	1851	Botetourt, Russell, Roanoke	Newcastle
Culpepper	1748	Orange	Culpepper
Cumberland	1748	Goochland	Cumberland
Dickenson	1880	Buchanan, Russell, Wise	Clintwood
Dinwiddie	1752	Prince George	Dinwiddie
Dunmore	1772	Frederick (Changed to Shenandoeh in 1778)	Woodstock
Elizabeth City	1634	One of eight original countries	Hampton
Essex	1692	Rappahannock	Tappahan- nock
Fairfax	1742	Prince William and Loudoun	Fairfax
Fauquier	1759	Prince William	Warrenton
Fincastle	1772	Botetourt (Abolished 1777)	
Floyd	1831	Montgomery, Franklin	Floyd
Fluvanna	1777	Albermarle	Palmyra
Franklin	1785	Bedford, Henry, Patrick	Rockymount
Frederick	1738	Orange, Augusta	Winchester
Giles	1806	Montgomery, Monroe, W. Va., Tazewell	Pearisburg
Gloucester	1651	York	Gloucester
Goochland	1727	Henrico	Goochland
Grayson	1792	Wythe and Patrick	Indepen- dence
Greene	1838	Orange	Standardville
Greenville	1780	Brunswick and Sussex	Emporia
Halifax	1752	Lunenburg	Halifax
Hanover	1720	New Kent	Hanover

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Henrico	1634	One of 8 original Cos.	Richmond
Henry	1776	Pittsylvania and Patrick	Martinsville
Isle of Wight	1637	Changed from Warros- sauosacke in 1637	Isle of Wight
Highland	1847	Bath, Pendleton, W. Va.	Monterey
James City	1634	Original (Jamestown dis- trict in this Co.)	Williams- burg
Kent Island—Settled by Virginians before 1629 but made part of Maryland in 1632		New Kent	King & Queen
King and Queen	1691		King George
King George	1720	Richmond and West- moreland	King George
King William	1701	King and Queen	King William
Lancaster	1651	York and Northumber- land	Lancaster
Lee	1792	Russell and Scott	Jonesville
Loudoun	1757	Fairfax	Leesburg
Louisa	1742	Hanover	Louisa
Lower Norfolk	1637	Changed to Norfolk in 1691	Portsmouth
Lunenburg	1746	Brunswick	Lunenburg
Madison	1792	Culpepper	Madison
Mathews	1790	Gloucester	Mathews
Mecklenburg	1764	Lunenburg	Boydton
Middlesex	1673	Lancaster	Saluda
Montgomery	1776	Fincastle, Botetourt, Pul- aski	Christian- burg
Nansemond	1642	Called Upper Norfolk until 1642	Suffolk
Nelson	1807	Amherst	Lovingston
New Kent	1654	York and James City	New Kent
New Norfolk	1691	Elizabeth City (Chang- ed to Norfolk 1691)	Portsmouth
Norfolk	1691	Lower Norfolk	Portsmouth
Northampton	1642	Accaumack	Eastville
Northumberland	1638	York	Heathsille
Nottoway	1788	Amelia	Nottoway
Orange	1734	Spotsylvania	Orange
Page	1831	Rockingham and Shen- andoah	Luray

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Patrick	1790	Henry	Stuart
Pittsylvania	1766	Halifax	Chatham
Powhatan	1777	Cumberland and Chesterfield	Powhatan
Prince Edward	1753	Amelia	Farmville
Prince George	1702	Charles City	Prince George
Prince William	1730	King George and Stafford	Manassas
Princess Anne	1691	Lower Norfolk	Princess Anne
Pulaski	1839	Montgomery and Wythe	Pulaski
Rappahannock (old)	1656	Lancaster (abolished in 1692)	Lancaster
Rappahannock (new)	1833	Culpepper	Washington
Richmond	1692	Old Rappahannock	Warsaw
Roanoke	1838	Botetourt and Montgomery	Salem
Rockbridge	1778	Augusta and Botetourt	Lexington
Rockingham	1778	Augusta	Harrisonburg
Russell	1787	Washington	Lebanon
Scott	1814	Lee, Russell, Washington	Gate City
Shenandoah	1772	Frederick (formerly called Dunmore)	Woodstock
Smyth	1832	Washington and Wythe	Marion
Southampton	1749	Isle of Wight and Nansemond	Courtland
Spotsylvania	1720	Essex, King and Queen, and King Wm.	Spotsylvania
Stafford	1664	Westmoreland	Stafford
Surry	1652	James City	Surry
Sussex	1652	Surry	Sussex
Tazewell	1799	Russell and Wythe	Tazewell
Upper Norfolk	1637	Changed to Nansemond in 1642	Suffolk
Warren	1836	Frederick and Shenandoah	Front Royal
Warrossau-sacke	1634	Original (Changed to Isle of Wight in 1637)	Isle of Wight

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Warwick	1642	Called Warwick River until 1642	Denbigh
Warwick River	1634	Original (Changed to Warwick in 1642)	Denbigh
Washington	1776	Fincastle and Montgomery	Abingdon
Westmoreland	1653	Northumberland	Montrose
Wise	1856	Lee, Russell, and Scott	Wise
Wythe	1789	Montgomery	Wytheville
York	1642	Called Charles River Until 1642	Yorktown

WASHINGTON

Adams	1883	Whitman	Ritzville
Asotin	1883	Garfield	Asotin
Benton	1855	Original County	Prosser
Chelan	1899	Kittitas, Okanogan	Wenatchee
Columbia	1855	Original County	Dayton
Cowlitz	1854	Original County	Kalama
Clark	1854-5	Original County	Vancouver
Callam	1854	Original County	Port Angeles
Douglas	1883	Lincoln	Waterville
Ferry	1899	Stevens	Republic
Franklin	1883	Whitman	Pasco
Grant	1883-7	Adams, Lincoln	Ephrata
Gray's Harbor	1855	Original County	Montesano
Garfield	1881	Columbia	Pomeroy
Island	1854	Original County	Coupeville
Jefferson	1854	Original County	Port Townsend
Kittsap	1871	Jefferson	Port Orchard
King	1855	Original County	Seattle
Klickitat	1858-9	Original County	Goldendale
Kittitas	1883	Yakima	Ellensburg
Lewis	1885	Original County	Chehalis
Lincoln	1883	Spokane	Davenport
Mason	1864	Sawanish	Shelton
Okanogan	1883	Stevens	Okanogan
Pacific	1854	Original County	South Bend
Pend Oreille	1891	Stevens	Newport

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Pierce	1853	Original County	Tacoma
San Juan	1873	Whatcom	Friday Harbor
Skamania	1854	Original County	Stevenson
Stevens	1854	Original County	Colville
Snohomish	1853-4	Original County	Everett
Spokane	1883	Stevens	Spokane
Skagit	1883	Whatcom	Mt. Vernon
Thurston	1853-8	Original County	Olympia
Walla Walla	1854	Original County	Walla Walla
Whitman	1871	Stevens	Colfax
Whatcom	1857	Island	Bellingham
Wahkiakum	1885	Original County	Cathlemont
Yakima	1865	Indian and Unorganized Territory	Yakima

WEST VIRGINIA

Barbour	1843	Harrison, Lewis, Randolph	Philippi
Berkeley	1772	Frederick (Virginia)	Martinsburg
Boone	1847	Kanawha, Cabell, Logan	Madison
Braxton	1836	Kanawha, Lewis Nicholas Sutton	
Brooke	1796	Ohio	Wellsburg
Cabell	1809	Kanawha	Huntington
Calhoun	1856	Gilmer	Grantsville
Clay	1858	Braxton, Nicholas	Clay
Doddridge	1845	Harrison, Tyler, Ritchie	West Union
Fayette	1831	Kanawha, Greenbrier, Logan	Fayetteville
Gilmer	1845	Lewis, Kanawha	Glenville
Grant	1866	Hardy	Petersburg
Greenbrier	1778	Montgomery	Lewisburg
Hampshire	1753	Frederick (then in Virginia)	Romney
Hancock	1848	Brooke	New Cumber-
Hardy	1785	Hampshire	berland
Harrison	1784	Monongalia	Moorefield
Jackson	1831	Kanawha, Mason, Wood	Clarksburg
Jefferson	1801	Berkeley	Ripley
			Charlestown

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Kanawha	1789	Greenbrier, Montgomery	Charleston
Lewis	1816	Harrison	Weston
Lincoln	1867	Boone, Cabell, Kanawha	Hamlin
Logan	1824	Cabell, Kanawha, Giles	Logan
McDowell	1858	Tazewell (Virginia)	Welch
Marion	1842	Harrison, Monongalia	Fairmont
Marshall	1835	Ohio	Moundsville
Mason	1804	Kanawha	Point Pleasant
Mercer	1837	Giles, Tazewell (Virginia)	Princeton
Mineral	1866	Hampshire	Keyser
Mingo	1895	Logan	Williamson
Monongalia	1776	Dist. of West Augusta (Virginia)	Morgantown
Monroe	1799	Greenbrier	Union
Morgan	1820	Berkeley, Hampshire	Berkeley Springs
Nicholas	1818	Greenbrier, Kanawha	Summersville
Ohio	1777	Dist. of West Augusta (Virginia)	Wheeling
Pendleton	1787	Augusta (Va.), Hardy (W. Va.)	Franklin
Pleasants	1851	Ritchie, Tyler, Wood	St. Mary's
Pocahontas	1881	Pendleton, Randolph	Marlinton
Preston	1818	Monongalia	Kingswood
Putnam	1848	Kanawha, Mason, Cabell	Winfield
Raleigh	1850	Fayette	Beckley
Randolph	1787	Harrison	Elkins
Ritchie	1843	Harrison, Lewis	Harrisville
Roane	1856	Kanawha, Jackson, Gilmer	Spencer
Summers	1871	Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer	Hinton
Tucker	1856	Randolph	Parsons
Tyler	1814	Ohio	Middlebourne
Upshur	1851	Randolph, Barbour, Lewis	Buckhannon
Wayne	1842	Cabell	Wayne
Webster	1860	Braxton, Nicholas	Webster Springs

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Wetzel	1846	Tyler	New Martinsville
Wirt	1848	Wood, Jackson	Elizabeth
Wood	1798	Harrison	Parkersburg
Wyoming	1850	Logan	Pineville

WISCONSIN

Adams	1856	Portage	Friendship
Ashland	1856	Unorganized Terr.	Ashland
Barron	1868	Formerly Dallas	Barron
Bayfield	1866	Ashland	Washburn
Brown	1818	Territorial County	Green Bay
Buffalo	1853	Trempleau	Alma
Burnett	1856	Polk	Grantsburg
Calumet	1836	Territorial County	Chilton
Chippewa	1845	Crawford	Chippewa Falls
Clark	1853	Marathon	Neillsville
Columbia	1846	Portage	Portage
Crawford	1818	Territorial County	Prairie DuChein
Dane	1839	Territorial County	Madison
Dodge	1836	Territorial County	Juneau
Door	1851	Drown	Sturgeon Bay
Douglas	1856	Unorganized Territory	Superior
Dunn	1856	Chippewa	Menomonie
EauClaire	1856	Clark	Eau Claire
Florence	1882	Marinette, Oconto	Florence
Fond DuLac	1836	Territorial County	Fond Du Lac
Forest	1885	Langlade, Oconto	Crandon
Grant	1836	Territorial County	Lancaster
Green	1836	Territorial County	Monroe
Green Lake	1856	Marquette Dist.	Green Lake
Iowa	1829	Territorial County	Dodgeville
Iron	1893	Ashland, Oneida	Hurley
Jackson	1853		Black River Falls
Jefferson	1853	Dodge, Waukesha	Jefferson
Juneau	1856	Adams	Mauston
Kenosha	1850	Racine	Kenosha

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Kewaunee	1852	Manitowoc	Kewaunee
LaCrosse	1851	Unorganized Territory	LaCrosse
LaFayette	1846	Iowa	Darlington
LaPointe	1845	Crawford (Discontinued)	
Langlade	1880	Oconto	Antigo
Lincoln	1866	Marathon	Merrill
Manitowoc	1836	Territorial County	Manitowoc
Marathon	1851	Portage	Wausau
Marinette	1879	Oconto	Martinette
Marquette	1818	Marquette District	Montello
Milwaukee	1834	Territorial County	Milwaukee
Monroe	1856	Unorganized Territory	Sparta
Oconto	1851	Unorganized Territory	Oconto
Oneida	1885	Lincoln	Rhinelander
Outagamie	1851	Brown	Appleton
Ozaukee	1853	Milwaukee	Fort Wash- ington
Pepin	1851	Chippewa	Durand
Pierce	1853	St. Croix	Ellsworth
Polk	1853	St. Croix	Balsam Lake
Portage	1836	Territorial County	Stevens Point
Price	1879	Chippewa, Lincoln	Phillips
Racine	1836	Territorial County	Racine
Richland	1842	Iowa	Richland Center
Rock	1836	Territorial County	Janesville
Rusk	1901	Chippewa	Chippewa
St. Croix	1838	Territorial County	Hudson
Sauk	1838	Territorial County	Baraboo
Sawyer	1883	Ashland, Chippewa	Howard
Shawano	1856	Oconto	Shawano
Sheboygan	1836	Territorial County	Sheboygan
Taylor	1875	Clark, Lincoln	Medford
Trumpeleau	1851	Chippewa	Whitehall
Vernon	1863	Richland, Crawford	Viroqua
Vilas	1893	Oneida	Eagle River
Walworth	1836	Territorial County	Elkhart
Washburn	1883	Burnett	Shell Lake
Washington	1836	Territorial County	West Bend
Waukesha	1840	Milwaukee	Waukesha

Present Name	Date Formed	Parent County	County Seat
Winnebago	1838	Territorial County	Oshkosh
Wood	1856	Portage	Wisconsin Rapids

WYOMING

Albany	1868	Original County	Laramie
Big Horn	1890	Fremont, Johnson, Sheridan	Basin
Campbell	1911	Johnson, Converse	Gillette
Carbon	1868	Original County	Rawlins
Converse	1888	Laramie, Albany	Douglas
Crook	1878	Formerly Pease County	Sundance
Fremont	1885	Sweetwater	Lander
Goshen	1911	Platte, Laramie	Torrington
Hot Springs	1911	Fremont	Thermopolis
Johnson	1875	Pease	Buffalo
Laramie	1868	Original County	Cheyenne
Lincoln	1911	Unita	Kemmerer
Natrona	1888	Carbon	Casper
Niobrara	1911	Converse	Lusk
Park	1901	Albany, Big Horn	Cody
Platte	1911	Johnson	Wheatland
Sheridan	1888	Johnson	Sheridan
Sweetwater	1868	Original County	Green River
Sublette	1921	Fremont	Pinedale
Teton	1921	Lincoln	Jackson
Unita	1868	Original County	Evanston
Weston	1890	Crook	New Castle
Washakie	1911	Big Horn, Fremont, Crook	Worland

CHAPTER 5

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

Note: Rather than make private inquiry into the record offices of each state and territory the author requested permission of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service of the United States Government to reprint their bulletins entitled: "Where to Write for Birth and Death Records," (November 1955) "Where to Write for Divorce Records," "Where to Write for Marriage Records," (November 1954). Under date of April 27, 1956, Mr. Herbert P. Dunning, Executive Officer, for Halbert L. Dunn, M. D., Chief, National Office of Vital Statistics, granted permission for the use of the information printed in the following pages.

Also, a similar request was made of the Veterans Administration to use information contained in their pamphlet VA 2-1. Under date of May 2, 1956, the following letter was received from Mr. Guy H. Birdsall, General Counsel, Veterans Administration.

"In the 1949 revision of this pamphlet, a special effort was made to obtain accurate information relating to the several subjects covered. However, at this time we cannot assure you that the state, territorial or foreign laws treated therein have not been changed since the revision. Although there is no objection to your using extracts from this publication, the pamphlet should not be cited as an authentic source. It is suggested that you verify the information with the original source in order to obtain the current status of the laws and procedures in question. It is hoped that the pamphlet will aid you in the publication of your book."

WHERE TO WRITE FOR BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS

Births and Deaths Occurring in the United States and Territories

To get a copy of a birth or death certificate, write or go to the Vital Statistics Office of the State or Terri-

tory where the birth or death took place. When you apply for a copy of a birth or death certificate, give the following information:

1. Full name of the person who was born, or died.
2. Date on which the birth or death occurred (especially important is the year).
3. Place at which the birth or death occurred.
4. Sex and race of the person who was born, or died.
5. Parents' names (especially for birth certificate, including the maiden name of mother).

If a birth certificate has never been filed, the Vital Statistics Office in the state of birth will give instructions for filing what is known as a delayed birth certificate.

Records of births and deaths occurring within the continental United States or any of the Territories or possessions should be requested ONLY from the place where the event took place. The addresses of the State and Territorial Vital Statistics Offices, including the Canal Zone and the District of Columbia, are listed below. The cost for a copy of a record is also given. Fees are subject to change. When mailing a fee, use a money order or a certified check.

Remember, if in doubt, always write or go to the Vital Statistics Office at the place where the birth or death occurred.

Births Occurring Outside of the United States and Territories

Citizens of the United States born outside of the limits of the States, Territories, or possessions listed below may obtain copies of their birth records in the following ways: (1) By making a request to the official vital statistics office of the country where the birth occurred. (2) By requesting the Passport Office, De-

partment of State, Washington 25, D.C., to issue a copy of the report filed by the United States Consul in the country of birth. (3) By obtaining, if person is judged to have citizenship status, a "Certificate of Citizenship" from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. in case the birth was not reported to the United States Consul in the country of birth. (4) For births of persons in the United States Army and Air Force hospitals, the Commanding Officer, Kansas City Records Center, 601 Hardesty Avenue, Kansas City 24, Missouri, will, upon request and when it is not otherwise feasible to obtain a record of birth, issue a statement of birth which will suffice for many purposes.

Deaths Occurring Outside the United States and Territories.

There are two general methods to obtain records of deaths of citizens of the United States who die in foreign countries. (1) Each country has its own registration system, and a copy of the death certificate issued by the country in which the death occurred may be obtained by writing to the vital statistics office in that country. (2) United States Consular Officers obtain information on deaths of all U.S. citizens which occur in their districts. To obtain copies of death records prepared overseas for civilians and merchant seamen, write to the Office of Special Consular Services, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

For deaths which occurred on the U.S. Army installations, (both military and civilian) write to the Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D.C.

For deaths which occurred on U.S. Naval installations, (including Coast Guard and Marine Corps per-

sonnel) write to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, Washington 25, D.C.

Remarks: (VaAdm) Original records for births after 1908 are on file. There are no records for births prior to 1908 except those established by delayed registration. Requests concerning birth records should include the date and place of birth and full names of parents, including mother's maiden name. No records exist for deaths which occurred prior to 1908.

ALASKA

Remarks: (VaAdm) All births and deaths are now filed in the Office of the Auditor. Incomplete prior to 1913, they are filed by the four judicial divisions of the Territory of Alaska. (See information on Marriages.)

Remarks: State office has records since July 1, 1909 and all original records filed in counties before that date have been transferred to the state office.

Remarks: State office has records from February 1, 1914. For records of births or deaths in Little Rock, Fort Smith, or Texarkana before that date write to City Clerk in city where birth or death occurred.

(VaAdm) Card index by name alphabetically for each year since above date. Approximate year of birth or death will facilitate searching files.

CALIFORNIA	\$1.00	\$1.00	Bureau of Records and Statistics State Department of Public Health 631 J Street, Sacramento, California
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Remarks: State office has records since July 1, 1905; city health officers have records of births and deaths occurring before that date in incorporated cities, and County Recorders have records of births and deaths occurring before that date in unincorporated areas.

(VaAdm) Most counties have some incomplete and scattered records of births and deaths prior to the requirement of State Registration, July 1, 1895. These usually are to be found in offices of the county clerk or county recorder. State records are indexed and are nearly complete, save for those of births for a few years subsequent to 1905. Destruction of Records: (1) Courthouse, County of Santa Clara, San Jose, destroyed by fire May 1931. Few records saved. (2) Courthouse, County of Del Norte, Crescent City, destroyed by fire January 18, 1948. Some files relative to divorce actions destroyed, but volumes in which decrees were recorded were saved. (3) Courthouse, County of Sierra, Downieville, destroyed by fire September 19, 1947. All county records were saved.

San Francisco, California.

Births: Destroyed April 18, 19, 20, 1906 (Certificate of deputy recorder dated September 25, 1907).

Deaths: Death records may be obtained from the Department of Health, San Francisco, California. The period groupings below relate to the binding of the stated records in individual volumes.

From November 8, 1865, to September 30, 1869.

From October 1, 1869, to April 30, 1873.

From April 1, 1882, to June 30, 1889. (These are the coroner's record and contain only the names of those who died suddenly, under circumstances that suggested the propriety of an investigation as to the cause of death.)

From August 1, 1894, to June 30, 1896.

From July 1, 1898, to March 16, 1900.

From March 17, 1900, to October 22, 1901.

From October 23, 1901, to June 30, 1903.

From July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1903.

From July 1, 1904, to December 1, 1904.

From March 30, 1906, to date, including the recognized and identified fire and earthquake victims.

The death records were kept in the office of the county recorder, but were all destroyed April 18, 1906, while the above noted records were in the office of the Board of Health.

Between July 17, 1905 and March 30, 1906, a record can be found in the office of the State Board of Health, Sacramento, California.

Cemetery Records: Many cemetery records of San Francisco were saved, and if "Date of death and place of interment" can be obtained, almost any death prior to April 18, 1906, can be traced and a record secured.

CANAL ZONE	\$1.00	Not Issued	Statistical Clerk, Vital Statistics Unit Administration Branch, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone
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Remarks: Birth records commenced May 4, 1904; from that date to 1909, very incomplete. From 1910 to the present, fairly complete. Indexed under father's name. City of Colon and city of Panama birth records commenced February 1915. Fairly complete. Indexed under father's name. City of Colon and city of Panama death records commenced May 4, 1904, very incomplete until February 1915, after which fairly complete to date. Indexed.

COLORADO	\$2.00	Not Issued	State Department of Public Health Records and Statistics Section, State Office Building Denver 2, Colorado
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Remarks: State office has records since 1907. When birth or death occurred before that year, write to the County Clerk in the county where the birth or death occurred.

(VaAdm) No State records dept. prior to January 1, 1900. Some counties have incomplete records prior to January 1, 1900. State records incomplete between January 1, 1900, and January 1, 1910; complete records from January 1, 1910. Records arranged alphabetically by name by counties and month. Master indexes of records arranged alphabetically by name for periods from January 1, 1900, through December 31, 1939. Approximate date and name of county necessary to make satisfactory search.

Remarks: State office has records since July 1, 1897. If birth or death occurred before that date, write to the Registrar of Vital Statistics of the town or city where the birth occurred.

Remarks: The State office has records since 1861.

(VaAdm) Birth and death registrations commenced in 1861, but were discontinued between the years 1863 and 1881. Registrations between 1881 and 1913 are somewhat fragmentary, some whole years being missing. Most of the records are indexed on cards and are easily available, though a record of the year is of assistance in conducting a search. Eventually all will be indexed in this way. The registrar is authorized to register any birth or death which may have escaped registration in the regular way. The present system dates from 1913 and may be considered quite complete.

Remarks: District office has records since 1871.

(VaAdm) Records begin with 1872; are scattering until August 1874; incomplete until 1900; indexed beginning with August 1874, no destruction of records.

Deaths: A scattering record from 1855 to August 1897; after which time the record is complete; indexed beginning August 1874; no destruction of records.

Remarks: State office has some records as far back as 1865, and majority of records since 1917.

(VaAdm) Records begin—births, 1865; deaths, 1877; complete only since January 1, 1917; include description of persons; indexed.

Remarks: State office has records since January 1, 1919. If birth or death occurred before that date in Atlanta or Savannah, write to the City Health Officer in the city.

HAWAII,
TERRITORY OF \$1.00 \$1.00 Bureau of Health
Statistics
Department of Health
Kapuaiwa Building
Honolulu 1, Hawaii

Remarks: Central office records since 1853. No records elsewhere. Also "Certificates of Hawaiian Births" (in effect Delayed Certificates) on file in Office of Secretary of Hawaii.

(VaAdm) Records began in days of the monarchy; incomplete; no destruction; indexed. Custody transferred to Board of Health, 1896.

Remarks: State office has records since 1911. For births or deaths occurring from 1907 to 1911, write to the County Recorder in the county seat where the birth or death occurred.

ILLINOIS	\$1.00	\$1.00	Bureau of Statistics Illinois Department of Public Health Springfield, Illinois
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Records: State office has records since July 1, 1915. County Clerks have copies of records filed since July 1, 1915, and original records of births and deaths occurring before that date.

(VaAdm) Records begin January 1, 1916: no destruction; 90 per cent complete; alphabetically arranged; indexed. Original reports are sent to the Director of Public Health, and copies of the originals are retained on file in the office of the county clerks of the various counties.

There is no central register of marriages and divorces in Illinois. These records are maintained by the Clerk of the Court of the county in which the marriage or divorce took place. Certified copies are available from such clerks at an approximate fee of \$1.00. You will find enclosed a form letter which lists the counties and the county seats in the State of Illinois.

Applicants for certified copies need not submit the request on a form provided by this office. Such forms, however, are available. If the form is not used, the applicant should be certain to specify all of the personal data together with a statement of his right to or interest in the record.

Birth and death registration was carried on by the individual County Clerks from 1877 to January 1, 1916. During that period, the initial registration was the only record of the event. From January 1, 1916, to the present the original of each birth and death record is deposited with the Illinois Department of Public Health by a Local Registrar, who is required by Statute to retain a copy of each record and to prepare a copy for the County Clerk, each of whom may issue certified copies.

Records in this office are indexed by name, but there is a single index for each year of occurrence.

When exact or complete information is not available, our Department does not attempt an extensive search. If the approximate dates and places are known, an attempt will be made to locate the record. The services of a private search may be secured for extensive searching of the records. The department will furnish the name and address and the rates for private searching upon request.

INDIANA

Free

Division of Vital
Records
State Board of Health
1330 W. Michigan Street
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

Remarks: State office has records since October 1, 1907. If birth or death occurred before that date, write to the Local Health Officer of the city or county where the birth or death occurred.

(VaAdm) Births: Records begin October 1, 1907; complete card index arranged chronologically for each year.

Deaths: Records begin October 1, 1899; incomplete prior to January 1, 1900; no general index prior to January 1, 1918; complete card-index system since that date.

Both birth and death records are arranged by counties for each year prior to January 1, 1918, in alphabetical order, for binding in volumes of 500 each, commencing with Adams County and going through the list of 92 counties in their alphabetical order. Approximate date and name of county necessary to make a satisfactory search. Since January 1, 1918, complete card index for each year is in alphabetical order without reference to county. The county clerk has custody of marriage and divorce records. The county health commissioner has custody of the county records of births and deaths. The city health officer is custodian of city records of births.

INDIAN TERRITORY

Remarks: (VaAdm) See Chapter on Marriages and Divorces.

IOWA

\$1.00 \$1.00

Division of Vital Records
State Department of
Health
Des Moines 19, Iowa

Remarks: Births: Records are fairly complete to July 4, 1897; from that date incomplete until January 1, 1918; arranged chronologically each year for each county.

Deaths: Records are complete from 1905, arranged chronologically each year for each county. Records begin July 4, 1880. These include current and old records.

KANSAS	\$1.00	\$1.00	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Health Topeka, Kansas
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Remarks: State Office has records since July 1, 1911. If the birth or death occurred before that date, write to the County Clerk in the county where the birth or death occurred.

(VaAdm) Records begin July 1, 1911; complete; include description of persons; indexed.

City and township clerks are the recorders of births and deaths in their respective districts and they, with the probate judges, make monthly reports directly to the State Registrar.

KENTUCKY	\$1.00	Birth Card Not Issued	Division of Vital Records State Department of Health 620 South Third Street Louisville 2, Kentucky
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Remarks: State office has records since January 1, 1911, and for Louisville before that date. If birth or death occurred in Covington before 1911, write to the City Health Department.

LOUISIANA (except New Orleans)	Free	Free	Division of Public Health Statistics State Department of Health Civil Courts Building New Orleans 7, Louisiana
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Remarks: State office has records since July 1, 1914. If birth or death occurred before that date, write to the Parish Clerk of the parish where the birth or death occurred.

(VaAdm) Registration required by Act 257 of 1918, and supplemental acts, creating the Bureau of Vital Statistics as a division of the State Board of Health.

Records begin July 12, 1914, incomplete; indexed. The State Bureau of Vital Statistics, New Orleans, Louisiana, has complete supervision over records of births and deaths for the State, inclusive of New Orleans, whereas the City Board of Health has the complete record of births, deaths, and marriages for the Parish of Orleans (city of New Orleans). The State Bureau

of Vital Statistics receives and retains the original records of all births and deaths collected by the local registrars throughout the state, they retaining copies. The certified copies are issued only by the New Orleans office of the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

NEW ORLEANS \$0.50 Birth Bureau of Vital Statistics
Card City Health Department
\$1.00 507 Carondelet Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Remarks: City Health Department has records since 1790.

Remarks: State office has records since 1892. If the birth or death occurred before that date, write to the Town Clerk in the town where birth or death occurred.

MARYLAND \$0.50 Free Division of Vital Records
(Except Baltimore) and Statistics
State Department of
Health
2411 North Charles St.
Baltimore 18, Maryland

Remarks: State Office has records since 1898.

(VaAdm) Records begin 1898, but are fragmentary to July 1912, since which date, they are complete; indexed by counties, months, and years. Births are cross-indexed through February 1931. After the lapse of a year, death records are arranged alphabetically by counties and years. Approximate date and name of county necessary to make a satisfactory search. By agreement, Registrar of Vital Statistics of Baltimore, who is Commissioner of Health, maintains the original records of births and deaths in Baltimore City. State records do not include the city of Baltimore.

Remarks: City Health Department has records since 1875.

(VaAdm) Records begin 1841; complete since 1848; include description of parties, indexed in 5-year periods. Copies of records are received from city and town clerks, the local registrars, who make and retain the original records. Approximate date is necessary to make a satisfactory search.

Remarks: City Registrar has records since 1639.

Remarks: State office has records since 1867. Copies of records since 1867 may also be obtained from County Clerk. Village and City Clerks have records of births and deaths occurring since 1906. Detroit records may be obtained from the City Health Department for births occurring since 1893, and deaths since 1897.

(VaAdm) Records fairly complete; include description of parties; indexed. Certificates of birth are also filed with the registrar of the district in which they occurred, except that records of adoptions and illegitimate births shall be filed with the State Department of Health and not with the registrar of the district in which adoption or birth of illegitimate child occurred.

Remarks: State office has records since 1900. Copies of records may be obtained from Clerk of District Court of county where birth or death occurred. If birth or death occurred in St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Duluth, write Local Health Officer of city where birth or death occurred.

Remarks: State office has records since November 1, 1912.

Remarks: State office has records since 1910. If birth or death occurred before that date, write to the County Clerk of the county where birth or death occurred. If birth or death occurred in either St. Louis or Kansas City before 1910, write City Health Department, where copies of records may be obtained for \$1.00.

Remarks: State office has records since 1907.

Remarks: State office has records since 1905. If birth or death occurred before that date, or if the record was not filed, write to the County Court of the county where birth or death occurred.

(VaAdm) Records begin July 1, 1905; not complete; include description of persons; indexed and filed alphabetically. Births indexed under name of father.

Note: Received by mail from the Nebraska State Department of Health 10 June 1954. "There is a statutory fee of \$1.00 required for each file search that is made in our office. The fee includes one copy of record, if found to be on file, but is not transferable or refundable when no record is found.

"Nebraska began registering births and deaths with our office in 1904, and marriages and divorces in 1909. A Russell-Soundex Filing System is used and the births are indexed under the given name of the father, the deaths under the name of the deceased, and the marriages under the bride and the groom, and the divorces under the name of the plaintiff. It is not necessary to use a special application form. The information may be listed in a letter." Signed: C. L. Chism, Director, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$0.50 \$0.50	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Health Concord, New Hamp- shire
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Remarks: Copies of records may be obtained from the State office or the City or Town Clerk where the birth or death occurred. The fifty-cent fee is a search fee, and includes the cost of the copy if the record is on file.

NEW JERSEY	\$1.00 \$1.00	State Registrar of Vital Statistics State Department of Health Trenton 7, New Jersey
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Remarks: State office has records since 1848.

(VaAdm) Births: Indexed from 1848 to 1900, arranged on a state-wide basis and listed under name of child; from 1901 to 1929, indexed by groups of years by place of birth and listed under first letter of surname.

Deaths: From 1848 to 1887, state-wide index listed alphabetically under name of decedent; from 1878 to 1900, indexed by single years by place of death, listed under first letter of decedent's surname; from 1901 to 1903, state-wide index to date, original records bound by single years and filed alphabetically under name of decedent; from 1916 to 1929, indexed for five-

year periods by usual residence of decedent and listed under first letter of decedent's surname.

Remarks: Wherever, above, an index is not given for a stated group of years, the original records are filed alphabetically by single years.

All the original records of births, marriages, and deaths are filed with the Department of Health in Trenton. In Hudson County there are certain towns in which the local registrars record marriages only. Births and deaths in these towns are recorded by the registrar of Hudson County.

NEVADA	\$1.00	\$1.00	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Health Carson City, Nevada
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Remarks: State office has records since July 1, 1911. If birth or death occurred before that date, write to County Recorder at the county seat where the birth or death occurred.

NEW MEXICO	\$1.00	Not Issued	Office of Vital Statistics State Department of Public Health P. O. Box 711 Santa Fe, New Mexico
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Remarks: State office has records since January 1, 1920.

(VaAdm) New Mexico was admitted to the registration area in November 1919; records are not complete; partly indexed; remaining certificates are filed by counties and towns, as well as by months; easily located.

NEW YORK	\$2.00	\$1.00	Office of Vital Statistics State Department of Health Albany 1, New York
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Remarks: State office has records since 1880. If birth or death occurred prior to 1914 in Albany, Buffalo or Yonkers, or before 1880 in any other city, write to Registrar of Vital Statistics in city where birth or death occurred. For rest of the state, except New York City, write to State office.

(VaAdm) The Department was organized in 1880. Birth and death records are available from 1880 through 1897, exclu-

sive of Albany, Buffalo, Yonkers, New York City, and Brooklyn. From 1898 through 1913, birth and death records are available except those Greater New York, Albany, Buffalo, and Yonkers. From 1914 records for State exclude only Greater New York.

Births and deaths occurring in Albany, Buffalo, and Yonkers prior to January 1914 are filed with the local city registrar of vital statistics.

Greater New York records are filed in the respective borough departments of health; main office, 125 Worth Street, New York 13, New York (New York City Department of Health). Records are fairly complete since 1890; include personal history; alphabetically indexed for each year.

NEW YORK CITY	\$1.00	\$1.00	Bureau of Records and Statistics City Department of Health 125 Worth Street New York 13, New York
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Remarks: Records on file since 1847. Records on file for old City of New York, which was made up of the present borough of Manhattan and part of the present borough of the Bronx. Records of the boroughs of Queens and Richmond prior to 1898, and records of other areas prior to the Annexation of those areas to the city are on file with the State Department of Health.

NORTH CARO- LINA	\$1.00	\$1.00	Public Health Statistics Section State Board of Health P. O. Box 2091 Raleigh, North Carolina
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Remarks: State office has records since October 1, 1913. If birth or death occurred before that date in an incorporated city, write the City Board of Health in the city where the birth or death occurred.

NORTH DAKOTA	\$1.00	\$1.00	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Health Bismarck, North Dakota
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Remarks: State office has records since 1908; some records from 1893-1908.

(VaAdm) Records begin 1907, not complete; alphabetically arranged by counties for each year. Approximate date and name of county necessary to make a satisfactory search. County officers have no jurisdiction over birth or death records.

OHIO	\$0.50	\$0.50	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Health G-20 State Departments Building Columbus 15, Ohio
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Remarks: State office has records since December 20, 1908. If birth or death occurred before that date, write to the Clerk of the Probate Court at the county seat where the birth or death occurred. If birth or death occurred in Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Akron, Cincinnati, Dayton, Canton, or Youngstown, copies of records may be obtained from the city Bureau of Vital Statistics in the city where the birth or death occurred.

(VaAdm) State registration established December 20, 1908, and a Bureau of Vital Statistics organized under the Secretary of State. In 1921, this bureau became the Division of Vital Statistics in the Department of Health. The Director of Health has general supervision, with a Chief of Division in immediate charge. Original certificates of births and deaths are received, recorded, and indexed.

OKLAHOMA	\$1.00	\$1.00	Division of Statistics State Department of Health 3400 North Eastern Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma
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Remarks: State office has records since 1908.

(VaAdm) The birth and death records of the State are complete and fully indexed since 1917. The records from 1907 are incomplete and somewhat inaccurate.

OREGON	\$1.00	\$1.00	Vital Statistics Section State Board of Health 1400 S. W. 5th Avenue Portland 1, Oregon
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Remarks: State office has records since 1903 with the exception of Portland records for period 1903 through 1915, which are in the Portland City Health Department.

(VaAdm) Records begin September 1903: complete; indexed; and do not include records of the city of Portland prior to 1915.

Records of births and deaths in Portland commence January 1, 1881, and are found in the Health Department, City Hall, Portland, Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA	\$1.00	\$1.00	Bureau of Statistics and Records State Department of Health South Office Building Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
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Remarks: State office has records since January 1, 1906. If birth or death occurred before that date, write to the Clerk of the Orphan's Court at county seat where the birth or death occurred.

PUERTO RICO	\$0.50	\$.050	Bureau of Registry and Demographic Statistics Department of Health San Juan, Puerto Rico
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Remarks: Central office records since July 22, 1931. Copies of records of occurrences prior to that date may be obtained either by writing the local registrar (*Registrador Demografic*) of the municipality of occurrence or to the central office.

(VaAdm) Records have been kept in the Department of Health since July 21, 1931. Before that date only copies of certificates registered in each municipality were received in the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health and used for statistical purposes. Provisions have been made for indexing all records.

RHODE ISLAND	\$0.50	Not Issued	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Health State Office Building Providence 2, Rhode Is- land
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Remarks: State office has records since 1852. If birth or death occurred before that date, write to the Town Clerk of the town where birth or death occurred.

(VaAdm) Records begin 1853; indexed; include description of parties; filed in office of State Registrar of Vital Statistics.

The registrar, upon request and satisfactory proof, may make a correction of a name in any birth record. Certificates of birth of adopted children show the name or names of the adopting parents of such person.

SOUTH CARO-	\$0.50	\$0.50	Bureau of Vital Statistics
LINA			State Board of Health State Office Building Columbia 1, South Caro- lina

Remarks: State office has records since January 1, 1915. If event occurred before that date in City of Charleston, write to State Board of Health for records of deaths from 1821 forward and from 1877 for records of births and deaths occurring in that county prior to 1915. If the birth or death occurred before 1915 in any other part of the State, write to the Clerk of the Court in the county where the birth or death occurred. In Berkley, Lexington and Sumter counties, the county health department has replaced the Clerk of Court. For records of events occurring in Spartanburg, write to the Director of Vital Statistics and Special Auditor for Spartanburg County.

SOUTH DAKOTA	\$1.00	\$1.00	Division of Public Health Statistics
			State Department of Health
			Capitol Building
			Pierre, South Dakota

Remarks: State office has certificates since July 1, 1905. State office also has access to other records for some births and deaths which occurred before that date.

TENNESSEE	\$1.00	\$1.00	Division of Vital Statistics
			State Department of Public Health
			Cordell Hull Office
			Building
			Nashville 3, Tennessee

Remarks: State office has records since January 1, 1914. If birth or death occurred before that date in Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, or Memphis, write to the City Health Department in the city where the birth or death occurred. A fee of \$1.00 is charged for search of the record. If the record is on file, one copy is issued without additional cost.

TEXAS	\$0.50 \$0.50	Bureau of Vital Statistics State Department of Public Health Austin 1, Texas
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Remarks: State office has records since 1903.

(VaAdm) Records begin 1903; 90 per cent complete—arranged by incorporated towns over 2,500, and by justice of peace precincts in other portions of the county. Although the present system of recording births and deaths in Texas was not established until 1903, nevertheless such records were kept many years prior to that time in the organized counties and larger cities of the State.

Note: Received by mail, 1954—"In this office are required to be filed only records of births, deaths and stillbirths. To obtain copies of marriage certificates you should access your request to the County Clerk at the county seat of the county in Texas in which the marriage license was issued.

"The statutory fee required for searching our files for a birth or death record is 50c for each hour of searching time or fraction thereof and this fee covers the issuance of a certified copy. Enclosed are several of the forms which may be used in requesting a search of our files. The information as shown on this form should be contained in any request to this office.

"The original law requiring the registration of births and deaths in Texas was not passed until the year 1903 and for this reason we would not have records of births occurring prior to this date.

"We have a complete alphabetic index for births occurring during the period 1903-1953 and our alphabetic index for deaths covers the period 1921-1953. We are now in the process of completing an alphabetic index for deaths occurring during the period 1903-1920 and this index should be in final form in about eight to ten months."

UTAH

\$1.00 \$1.00

Division of Vital
Statistics
State Department of
Health
Salt Lake City, Utah

Remarks: State office has records since 1905. If birth or death occurred from 1890 through 1904 in Salt Lake City or Ogden, write to City Board of Health in city where birth or death occurred. If birth or death occurred elsewhere in the State during 1898-1904, write to County Clerk at county seat of the county where birth or death occurred.

(VaAdm) Records are complete since 1905; indexed; alphabetically arranged chronologically by counties. Law requiring registration enacted 1905. Some delayed registrations on file. Prior to the enactment of the present law, reports of birth and death were made to the local registrar. The local records go back to about the 1890, but are not complete, as they were voluntarily made by the physician.

VERMONT

\$0.75 \$0.75

Commissioner of Health
115 Colchester Avenue
Burlington, Vermont

Remarks: All certified copies of records are issued from local offices. Write to the town or city clerk at the town or city where birth or death occurred.

(VaAdm) Records begin prior to 1800; the records of nearly all of the towns date back to 1787; the records of some of the towns date back as early as 1765, but are very incomplete. The records for the period 1787 to 1856, inclusive, are quite incomplete, but the records for the period 1857 to 1931 are substantially complete.

The original records of births, marriages, and deaths are made in the town or city clerk's office. Certified copies are forwarded monthly to the secretary of the State Board of Health where they remain until certain statistics are compiled. They are then transmitted to the office of the Secretary of State for permanent filing. The records of this office for the years prior to 1857 are upon cards and have been alphabetically arranged. The records from 1857 to 1908 were returned upon sheets that have been bound and are now being indexed, and the work of indexing these records for the years 1857 to 1886 has been completed. The records for the years 1909 to 1929, inclusive, are upon cards, alphabetically arranged.

Remarks:

Births on file since July 1, 1906.

Deaths on file since January 1, 1908. For occurrences on St. Croix, write to Registrar of Vital Statistics, Shristiansted, St. Croix, V. I.

Records since 1873.

Remarks: State office has records since June 14, 1912, and for periods 1853-1896. If births or death occurred between 1896 and June 14, 1912, in one of the larger cities, write to the City Health Department in the city where birth or death occurred.

(VaAdm) Records are about 95 per cent complete and indexed since June 14, 1912; the incomplete records from 1853 to 1896 are arranged for search but not yet indexed; place and time is essential for satisfactory search. Certain cities in Virginia and one county began before June 14, 1912, to keep such statistics. The cities and county in question, with the beginning dates of the keeping of such records, listed thereafter, are as follows:

Name	Births	Deaths
Richmond	January 1, 1900	Same
Lynchburg	August 1, 1910	Same
Norfolk	1892	Same
Roanoke	1891	Same
Newport News	1896	Same
Portsmouth	July 1, 1900	Same
Petersburg	January 1, 1910	January 1, 1906
Elizabeth City County	April 1900	Same

Note: Received by mail 1954—

"The earliest records on file in this Bureau for births, marriages, and deaths begin with the year 1853. We have no rec-

ords prior to that year, and there was no law for the registration of births and deaths between 1896 and June 14, 1912.

"The early birth and marriage records beginning with 1853 are indexed but the death records are not indexed. Information regarding births prior to 1853 would have to be secured from early church records, wills, deeds, etc. Marriages prior to 1853 were recorded as 'Marriage Bonds,' and any of these records still in existence are on file in the court houses of the State.

"This bureau is not required to do genealogical research work but will make a search of the indexed birth and marriage records since 1853 for specific cases for fifty cents. If the date and place are furnished for a death between 1853 and 1896, a search can be made for a fee of fifty cents. If no date and place can be furnished, the charge will depend on the time consumed."

WASHINGTON \$1.00 \$1.00 Public Health Statistics
Section
State Department of
Health
Olympia, Washington

Remarks: State office has records since July 1, 1907. If the birth or death occurred in Bellingham, Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, or Spokane, a copy of the record may also be obtained from the City Health Department in the city where birth or death occurred. If the birth or death occurred before July 1, 1907, write to the County Auditor at the county seat where the birth or death occurred.

WEST VIRGINIA \$0.50 Not Division of Vital
Issued Statistics
 State Department of
 Health
 State Office Building
 No. 3
 Charleston 5, West Vir-
 ginia

Remarks: State office has records since 1917. If birth or death occurred before that date, write to the Clerk of the County Court at the county seat of the county where birth or death occurred.

(VaAdm) Original records, starting with the year 1917, are alphabetically indexed by year of occurrence and approxi-

mately 90 percent complete. Records prior to the year 1917 are filed with the clerk of the County Court of the county in which the event occurred.

Remarks: State office has records since 1840.

EARLIEST REGISTRATION DATES

County	Marriages	Deaths	Births
Adams	1857	1876	1857
Ashland	1874	1877	1876
Barron	1868	1877	1877
Bayfield	1869	1870	1879
Brown	1823	1834	1814
Buffalo	1856	1873	1855
Burnett	1869	1846	1853
Calumet	1850	1856	1858
Chippewa	1869	1855	1858
Clark	1857	1877	1869
Columbia	1846	1870	1852
Crawford	1862	1876	1858
Dane	1839	1876	1852
Dodge	1843	1852	1852
Door	1860	1856	1852
Douglas	1854	1877	1861
Dunn	1858	1877	1870
Eau Claire	1857	1876	1870
Florence	1882	1882	1882
Fond du Lack	1844	1854	1849
Forest	1889	1871	1891
Grant	1842	1876	1870
Green	1838	1874	1862
Green Lake	1858	1877	1864
Iowa	1836	1871	1861
Iron	1893	1887	1886
Jackson	1858	1876	1876
Jefferson	1844	1856	1852
Juneau	1844	1876	1856
Kenosha	1852	1872	1867
Kewaunee	1857	1873	1861

La Crosse	1851	1876	1864
La Fayette	1847	1863	1854
Langlade	1881	1868	1882
Lincoln	1875	1871	1875
Manitowoc	1855	1861	1851
Marathon	1865	1868	1848
Marinette	1878	1879	1874
Marquette	1863	1876	1864
Milwaukee	1851	1872	1835
Monroe	1856	1876	1854
Oconto	1855	1872	1876
Oneida	1877	1888	1887
Outagamie	1855	1869	1856
Ozaukee	1855	1849	1852
Pepin	1857	1877	1863
Peirce	1851	1876	1870
Polk	1855	1865	1867
Portage	1859	1876	1866
Price	1880	1879	1880
Racine	1837	1877	1842
Richland	1864	1876	1857
Rock	1847	1871	1856
Rusk	1901	1901	1900
St. Croix	1852	1876	1858
Sauk	1852	1876	1864
Sawyer	1883	1883	1869
Shawano	1848	1873	1862
Sheboygan	1852	1854	1852
Taylor	1875	1877	1877
Trempealeau	1856	1847	1845
Vernon	1855	1867	1863
Vilas	1893	1889	1889
Walworth	1839	1872	1872
Washburn	1883	1883	1883
Washington	1846	1856	1859
Waukesha	1846	1872	1860
Waupaca	1852	1848	1858
Waushara	1852	1876	1859
Winnebago	1861	1880	1856
Wood	1844	1872	1871

Remarks: State office has records since July 1909.

WHERE TO WRITE FOR MARRIAGE RECORDS

Place for Marriage Fee for Certified Copy—Write to:

ALABAMA \$0.50 Since August 1936: Bureau
of Vital Statistics, State
Health Department, Mont-
gomery 4, Alabama

Remarks: (VaAdm) The original license and certificate of ceremony is on file for each marriage since August of 1936. Records are filed by year and county with a complete index. For marriages prior to August 1936, the records are in the custody of the probate judge who issued the license to marry. Requests should give the name of bride and groom, race or color, approximate date of marriage, and name of the county where license was issued.

ALASKA \$1.00 Bureau of Vital Statistics,
Dept. of Health, Alaska
Bldg., Fourth and Main
Streets, Juneau, Alaska

Remarks: Court maintains marriage records. There are four districts or judicial divisions: Juneau, Anchorage, Nome, and Fairbanks. The United States Commissioners, prior to the passage of the Vital Statistics Law in 1913, received some marriage certificates. There has been discontinuation or destruction of records. The office of Territorial Auditor was created and took over the records from the Secretary of Alaska.

ARIZONA Varies Clerk of Superior Court in county where license was issued.

Remarks: Records are now maintained in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of county in which consummated. Prior to 1889 records were maintained by county recorders. Under Act of March 19, 1891, clerk of Probate Court maintained records until February 14, 1912. The law requires a license but prescribes no penalty for failure to record.

ARKANSAS	\$1.00	County Clerk of county where license was issued.
	\$0.50	Copy of partial record available since 1917: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Little Rock, Arkansas

Remarks: State Custodian, (State Health Officer) Little Rock, Arkansas.

Records arranged alphabetically by counties for each year from April 1917.

CALIFORNIA	\$1.00	Bureau of Records and Statistics, State Department of Public Health, 631 "J" Street, Sacramento 14, Calif.
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Remarks: The county recorder is the sole local registrar for marriages performed anywhere in the county. The county clerk maintains an indexed record of licenses issued. In certain circumstances the necessity for issuance of a marriage license is dispensed with and the only record of such marriage is that entered by the officiating clergyman in the church records. State records are complete since July 1, 1905, indexed according to brides and grooms.

CANAL ZONE	\$1.00	U.S. District Court for the District of the Canal Zone; Deputy Clerk of Court, Cristobal, or Clerk of Court, Ancon, Canal Zone.
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Remarks: Marriage records began September 1905, very incomplete from that date to June 1907; complete from 1907 to date. Indexed under name of contracting parties.

COLORADO	Varies	County Clerk of county where license was issued.
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Remarks: (VaAdm) County clerk and recorder of county where license issued maintains records. No indexed record of licenses issued. Marriages cross-indexed, alphabetically, under surname of parties in county where license issued.

CONNECTICUT \$1.00 Bureau of Vital Statistics,
State Department of Health,
State Office Building, Hartford 15, Connecticut

Remarks: (VaAdm) Town clerk, who is registrar of births, marriages, and deaths maintains a record thereof except in towns where such registrars are elected or appointed under special law. The records have been kept by the towns for many years. Hartford and New Haven have a special registrar of vital statistics for such records. Copies of Marriage records are on file in the State Department of Health, Hartford, dating from July 1, 1897. For records prior to that date it is necessary to apply to registrar of town issuing license.

\$1.00 Also from Registrar of Vital Statistics in town where license was issued.

Remarks: (VaAdm) The earliest marriage records date from 1847 and are incomplete, being only the records of marriage bonds. More accurate recording commenced in 1861, but the system gradually fell into disuse. The system now in force dates from 1913, with the exception of the earliest, all marriages are indexed either in books or on cards. Information respecting the year and the county is of great assistance in conducting a search, especially of the records indexed in books.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA \$1.00 Marriage License Bureau,
U.S. District Court, Washington 1, D.C.

Remarks: Prior to June 1, 1870, ministers were not required to report marriages and no record was kept; complete records of licenses issued, however, from December 23, 1811, to date.

Earliest license issued December 23, 1811; returns for marriages fragmentary from June 1, 1870, until June 13, 1896; since June 1896, record is complete; indexed.

FLORIDA \$1.00 Since 1927; Bureau of Vital Statistics, Board of Health, Jacksonville 1, Florida

\$1.00 to \$10.00 If year is unknown, fee is \$1.00 for each calendar year to be searched, up to a maximum of \$10.00

Varies Prior to 1927; County Judge of county where license was issued

Remarks: (VaAdm) County judge of the county in which the woman resides issued license. A record of license and marriage is required, but the law prescribes no penalty for failure to report. Prior to Acts of May 27, 1887, and June 3, 1889, the clerk of the Circuit Court was required to keep a record of licenses issued. State records began June 1927.

GEORGIA \$2.00 County Ordinary of county where license was issued.

HAWAII \$1.00 Since 1853; Bureau of Health Statistics, Department of Health, Honolulu 1, Hawaii

Remarks: (VaAdm) Records began as early as 1841, in the days of the monarchy; incomplete; no destruction; kept in chronological order; indexed. Custody transferred to Board of Health in 1896.

IDAHO \$1.00 County Recorder of county where license was issued.

Remarks: License issued by county recorder (31-401 Idaho Code Annotated 1932) upon his personal knowledge of the competency of the parties, or written affidavit of persons applying that they are competent to marry. License and certificate returned to recorder within 30 days after ceremony performed, and recorder shall record all such returns of licenses within 1 month after receiving same and keep a marriage register. No license required prior to March 11, 1895. State Custodian: Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Statistics, Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS \$1.00 County Clerk of county where license was issued.

Remarks: (VaAdm) A record of licenses and registry of marriage is kept by the county clerk.

Remarks: (VaAdm) Clerk of deputy clerk of the United States District Court issued licenses. The law required that a record of licenses and marriages be kept but prescribed no penalty for failure to record.

Records incomplete; not tabulated; no records kept prior to May 2, 1890, when Oklahoma territory was organized with Guthrie as the capital. Indian Territory (unorganized) with Tahlequah as the capital, was included in the formation of the State of Oklahoma, November 16, 1907.

There was no court in the Indian Territory prior to 1889, when the United States courts were established. Prior to this the tribal courts existed but had no jurisdiction over persons not married under the tribal laws. In other words the tribal courts had no jurisdiction over persons not citizens of the tribe.

. . . a divorce might have been obtained by white people at Fort Smith. . . . The United States District Court Clerk as well as the Clerk of the County of Sebastian, Arkansas, has stated that Fort Smith had no jurisdiction in civil matters in the Indian Territory." However, white people residing in Indian territory, having no courts of proper jurisdiction, did, in many instances, apply for relief to United States courts in contiguous territory during the early pioneer days.

The marriage and divorce records at Greenwood, Arkansas, the other county seat of Sebastian County . . . date back to 1882.

IOWA \$0.50 Since 1880: Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Des Moines 19, Iowa

Remarks: (VaAdm) License to marry is issued by clerk of the District Court. Returns made to the clerk of the District Court in the county in which the marriage is celebrated; return must be made by person performing the ceremony within 15 days.

KANSAS	\$1.00	Since May 1913: Division of Vital Statistics. State Board of Health, Topeka.
	Varies	Prior to May 1913: Probate Judge of county where license was issued.

Remarks: (VaAdm) State Custodian: State Registrar, Topeka, Kansas. Records begin May 1, 1913; complete; include names and descriptions of parties; indexed.

Probate judges issue licenses. A record of license is required. The law requires that the marriages be reported by the person performing the ceremony.

KENTUCKY	Varies	County Court Clerk of county where marriage was performed.
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Remarks: (VaAdm) County Clerk issues licenses. The law requires that a record of marriage be kept but prescribes no penalty for failure to record; no record of licenses required.

LOUISIANA	Varies	Clerk of Court in parish where license was issued.
(excluding New Orleans)		
City of New Orleans	\$1.00	Bureau of Vital Statistics, City Board of Health, New Orleans 12, Louisiana

MAINE	\$0.50	Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health Welfare, Augusta, Maine
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Remarks: (VaAdm) Town clerk of the town in which each of the parties resides issues licenses provided both parties are residents of the State. The law requires that a record of license be kept, but prescribes no penalty for failure to record. There was no systematic registration of marriages prior to 1892.

State Custodian: Director of Vital Statistics, Augusta, Maine. Records begin in 1892; complete; include description of parties alphabetically arranged up to 1908 and then by years alphabetically. Divorce records received each February for the preceding year from the clerk of the Supreme Court of each county.

MARYLAND (excluding Baltimore City)	Varies	Since June 1, 1951: Clerk of the Circuit Court in county where license was issued.
	\$1.00	Also from State Department of Health, 2411 North Charles Street, Baltimore 18, Maryland
	Varies	Prior to June 1, 1951: Clerk of the Circuit Court in county where license was issued.
City of Baltimore	Varies	Clerk of the Court of Common pleas.

Remarks: Clerk of Circuit Court in the county in which marriage takes place issues license. In Baltimore, license is issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. (Baltimore is not located in any county.) The law requires that a record of license and a record of marriage be kept but prescribes no penalty for failure to record.

State Custodian: State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Baltimore, Maryland. Records begin April 13, 1914; include personal description of parties; indexed under names of males, by counties, months, and years.

MASSACHUSETTS (excluding Boston)	\$0.50	Division of Vital Statistics, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston 33, Massachusetts
		Also from Clerk of city or town where license was issued.

Records begin 1841; complete since 1848; include description of parties, indexed in 5-year periods. Copies of records are received from city and town clerks, the local registrars, who make and retain the original records. Approximate date is necessary to make a satisfactory search.

City of Boston	\$1.00	City Registrar, Registry Division, Health Department, 1004 City Hall Annex, Boston 8, Massachusetts
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MICHIGAN	\$1.00	Since 1867: Vital Records Section, State Department of Health, Lansing 4, Michigan
	Varies	Also from County Clerk of county where license was issued.

Remarks: The county clerk of the county in which either party resides issues licenses. No license required prior to September 28, 1887.

MINNESOTA	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where license was issued.
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MISSISSIPPI	\$1.00	Circuit Clerk of county where license was issued. (Name of county, if unknown, may be obtainable for records since 1926 from Division of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Jackson 5, Mississippi)
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Remarks: (VaAdm) The clerk of Circuit Court in county where license issued maintains records.

State Custodian: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Old Capitol Building, Jackson, Mississippi.

Statistical records of all marriages and divorces within the State since 1926 are with the State Registrar of Vital Statistics. Certified copies of original marriage and divorce records are obtainable only from the offices of the clerks of the courts listed above.

MISSOURI	Varies (excluding St. Louis city)	Recorder of Deeds of county where license was issued.
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Remarks: (VaAdm) The county recorder issues licenses. In St. Louis, they are issued by the city recorder. St. Louis is not located in any county.

City of St. Louis	\$1.50	City Recorder of Deeds, City Hall, St. Louis 3, Missouri
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MONTANA	\$1.00	Clerk of District Court in county where license is issued.
NEBRASKA	\$1.00	Since 1909: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Lincoln 9, Nebraska Few years prior to 1901: County Court where license was issued.

Remarks: (VaAdm) The county judge of the county in which the marriage is to be celebrated issues license. The law requires under penalty that the issuing county judge keep a permanent record of licenses and marriage certificates. The original marriage certificate always remains on file with the county judge. This dates back to 1856. The county judge is required by law under penalty to make annual statistical report of marriage licenses issued and marriage certificates recorded in his office to the Director, Department of Health, State House, Lincoln, Nebraska.

State Custodian: Director, Department of Health, State House, Lincoln, Nebraska. Records begin 1909; not complete; include description of parties; indexed; filed alphabetically.

NEVADA	Varies	County Recorder of county where license was issued.
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Remarks: (VaAdm) The county clerk issues license. Law does not require a record of the license. A marriage license may be obtained in one county and the ceremony performed in another. The person who performs the ceremony must report it to the recorder of the county in which the license was issued and the recorder keeps the record. The county clerk who issues the license keeps a record of such issuance.

Marriages between Indians performed in accordance with tribal custom within closed Indian reservations or Indian colonies are as valid as marriages performed in any other manner provided for by the laws of this State; provided, however, that there is filed in the county in which the marriage takes place, within 30 days after the performance of the tribal marriage, a certificate declaring such marriage to have been performed, giving the names of the persons married, their ages, tribe, and place

and date of marriage, and signed by an official of the tribe, reservation, or colony. The certificate shall be filed with recorder of the county in which the marriage was performed and by him recorded without charge.

NEW HAMPSHIRE \$0.50

Division of Vital Statistics,
State Department of Health,
Concord. Also from Clerk of
town or city where license
was issued.

The \$0.50 fee is a search fee,
and includes the cost of the
copy if the record is on file.

Remarks: (VaAdm) The town clerk issues license. If there is no such officer in the place where the parties reside, the entry is to be made with the clerk of any adjoining town.

State Custodian: State Registrar, Department of Vital Statistics, Concord, New Hampshire.

Records from 1640 to 1931 are being cross-indexed by women's names. Women's names with husbands whose names begin with A, B, and C, complete up to 1930. All the women's names have been taken off for the year 1930, and 1931 up to date.

NEW JERSEY \$1.00

State Registrar of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Trenton 7, New Jersey.

Remarks: (VaAdm) The county clerk issues license in Hudson County only. In other counties, licenses are issued by local registrar of vital statistics, or the town clerk, or the township assessor, or the clerk of cities, boroughs, towns. No record of license required.

Indexed from 1848 to 1864, arranged by counties and listed under first letter of husband's surname; from 1864 to 1867, State-wide index listed alphabetically under name of husband, also, a similar index exists for the same period under maiden name of wife; from 1867 to 1878, State-wide index listed under name of husband; from 1878 to 1900, State-wide index listed under name of the husband; also a similar one for the same period under maiden name of wife; from 1901 to, date, original records are bound by single years and filed alphabetically under name of

husband; from 1920 to 1929, State-wide index listed alphabetically under maiden name of wife; from 1930 to date, State-wide index by single years listed alphabetically under maiden name of wife.

NEW MEXICO Varies County Clerk of county where marriage was performed.

NEW YORK \$2.00
(excluding New York City)

1880-1907: Copies from original certificates, exclusive of Albany, Buffalo, New York City, and Yonkers, New York

1908 to April 1915: exclusive of New York City.

Since May 1915: copies from original certificates exclusive of New York City, Office of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Albany 1, New York

Remarks: (VaAdm) Licenses required since January 1, 1908. Prior to May 13, issued by town or city clerk of the district in which the woman resides; if the woman or both parties are non-residents of the State, license must be procured from the clerk of the town or city in which the ceremony is to be performed. Since May 1943, the license may be issued by any town or city clerk in New York state. Marriage licenses and certificates must be filed by the person solemnizing marriage. Persons failing to comply with this requirement are guilty of a misdemeanor.

Records fairly complete since 1890; include personal history; alphabetically indexed for each year.

City of New York

(Boundary lines for the City of New York have changed several times; principally in 1874, 1895, and 1898. Addresses outside the City prior to boundary changes require application to the State Department of Health, as above.)

\$1.00 From July 15, 1853 to December 31, 1937: In borough office of the City Health Department where the marriage was performed.

Manhattan, 125 Worth St., N. Y. 13.

Brooklyn, 295 Flatbush Ave. Extension, Brooklyn 1. Bronx, 1826 Arthur Avenue, New York 57.

Queens, 90-37 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica 32.

Richmond, 51 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, Staten Island 1.

January 1, 1908 to date:

In borough where license was issued: Manhattan, Municipal Building, N. Y. 7.

Brooklyn, Municipal Building, Brooklyn 1.

Bronx, Old Borough Hall, 177th at 3rd, New York 57. Queens, Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica 35.

Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island 1.

\$3.06
(\$1.00 payable to City Clerk;
\$2.06 payable to County
Clerk; both fees should be
sent to City Clerk.)

NORTH CAROLINA Varies

Register of Deeds of county where marriage was performed.

Remarks: (VaAdm) The county registrar of deeds, or his deputy, of the county in which the marriage is to be celebrated issues license and maintains marriage records.

NORTH DAKOTA Varies

County Judge of county where license was issued.

Remarks: (VaAdm) The county judge of the county in which the marriage is to be celebrated issues license.

No license required prior to March 29, 1890.

State Custodian: State Registrar of Vital Statistics, State Capitol, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Since 1925, the County Court of each county is required to furnish original of license to marry and certificate of marriage to the State.

OHIO \$0.50 Probate Judge of county where license was issued.

OKLAHOMA Varies Judge or Clerk of County Court in county where license was issued.

Remarks: (VaAdm) The judge or the clerk of the County Court issues marriage licenses. By practice and custom, the court clerk of the county in which the license is issued maintains the license records and also the certificates of marriage.

State Custodian: The State Commissioner of Health, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Marriages are not required to be reported to the State Commissioner of Health.

OREGON \$1.00 Since 1907: Vital Statistics Section, State Board of Health, 1400 S. W. 5th Avenue, Portland 5.

 Varies Also from County Clerk of County where marriage was performed.

 Varies Prior to 1907: County Clerk of County where marriage was performed.

Remarks: (VaAdm) The county clerk issues licenses to marry and the law requires that a record of licenses be kept, prescribes that the marriages be reported by the person performing the ceremony, and provides a penalty for failure to so report.

State Custodian: State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon.

Marriage records begin January 1908; indexed since 1913, inclusive. Records of marriages in county clerk's office, Multnomah County, of which Portland is the county seat, go back to January 1, 1855. County clerks in other counties are county custodians of records.

PENNSYLVANIA \$1.00 Office of Registrar and Recorder, Court House, county seat where license was issued.

Remarks: (VaAdm) The clerk of Orphans Court of the county in which marriage license is issued maintains records.

State Custodian: State Registrar, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Records begin January 1, 1906; complete; indexed.

PUERTO RICO \$0.50 Bureau of Registry and Vital Statistics, Department of Health, San Juan, Puerto Rico

RHODE ISLAND \$0.50 Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Room 353, State Office Building, Providence 2, Rhode Island
 Varies Also from Clerk of city or town where marriage was performed.

Remarks: (VaAdm) Records begin 1853; indexed; include description of parties; filed in office of State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Public Health Commission, State House Annex, Providence, Rhode Island.

SOUTH CAROLINA \$0.50 Since July 1, 1950: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Columbia.

Remarks: (VaAdm) No record of marriages prior to July 1, 1911. County Custodians are the probate judges.

Varies Also since July 1, 1911: Judge of Probate of county where license was issued.

SOUTH DAKOTA \$1.00 Division of Public Health Statistics, State Department of Health, Pierre, South Dakota

Varies Also from Clerk of Court in county of marriage.

Remarks: The clerk of Circuit Court of the county in which marriage is to be celebrated issues license. The law requires that a record of license be kept, but prescribes no penalty for failure to record.

State Custodian:: Director of Vital Statistics, Department of Health, Pierre, South Dakota, Records complete; indexed.

TENNESSEE	\$1.00	Since July 1945: Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Public Health, Nashville 3, Tennessee
	\$0.50	Prior to July 1945: County Court Clerk of county where license was issued.

Remarks: (VaAdm) No State records kept prior to July 1, 1945. For marriages and divorces prior to July 1, 1945, information can be procured only through the clerks of the County, Circuit, and Chancery Courts; each maintains an office in every county seat.

TEXAS	Varies	County Clerk of county where license was issued.
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Remarks: (VaAdm) State Custodian; Registrar of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Austin, Texas.

No state records kept.

The county clerk issues license to marry. The law requires that a record of license be kept, but prescribes no penalty for failure to record, and that the marriage be reported by the person performing the ceremony, but prescribes no penalty for failure to report.

UTAH	Varies	County Clerk of county where license was issued.
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Remarks: (VaAdm) The county clerk of the county in which the license is issued maintains records of marriages. No record of license was required and no license issued prior to March 8, 1883. The law requires that a record of marriage be kept but prescribes no penalty for failure to record.

State Custodian: Secretary of the State Board of Health, State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah, is the registrar of vital statistics.

Transcripts of applications for marriage license are filed with the State registrar. The transcripts are made from the records of the various county clerks; not indexed; the law requiring the forwarding of these transcripts to the State Board of Health went into effect in May 1919. Application for certified

copies of marriage records should be made to the county clerk of the county which issued the license, as the State Board of Health maintains transcripts for statistical purposes only.

VERMONT	\$0.75	Copies from original certificates by Clerk of town or city where license was issued.
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Remarks: (VaAdm) Records begin prior to 1800; the records of nearly all of the towns date back to 1787; the records of some of the towns date back as early as 1765, but are very incomplete. The records for the period 1787 to 1856, inclusive, are quite incomplete, but the records for the period 1857 to 1931 are substantially complete.

The original records of births, marriages, and deaths are made in the town or city clerk's office. Certified copies are forwarded monthly to the secretary of the State Board of Health where they remain until certain statistics are compiled. They are then transmitted to the office of the Secretary of State for permanent filing. The records of this office for the years prior to 1857 are upon cards and have been alphabetically arranged. The records from 1857 to 1908 were returned upon sheets that have been bound and are now being indexed and the work of indexing these records for the years 1857 to 1886 has been completed. The records for the years 1909 to 1929, inclusive, are upon cards, alphabetically arranged.

License to marry must be issued by the clerk of the town where the groom resides. If he is a non-resident, then by the clerk where the bride resides, or if she is not a resident of the State, by the clerk of the town where the marriage is to be solemnized. The law requires that a record of marriages be kept and prescribes a penalty of \$20 for falsely dating a certificate.

VERGIN ISLANDS	\$0.40	Judge of the Police Court; Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands
	\$0.75	Other copies from Office of Secretary of State, Mont- pelier, Vermont

VIRGINIA	\$0.50	Since 1853: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Richmond 19, Virginia
	Varies	Also from Clerk of Court in county or city where license was issued.

Remarks: (VaAdm) License to marry is issued by the clerk of the Circuit Court or of the Corporation or Hustings' Court of the county, city, or corporation, in which the female usually resides. If a non-resident, license is issued in the place where the marriage is to be celebrated. Marriage returns are to be made to the clerk who issued the license.

State Custodian: Registrar, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Richmond, Virginia.

Records begin 1853 (some missing years for certain counties); arranged by counties and years prior to 1900; but not indexed; indexed since 1900 (inclusive).

WASHINGTON	Varies	County Auditor of county where license was issued.
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Remarks: (VaAdm) The license to marry is issued by the county auditor who must keep a record of it. Prior to 1897, a report of the marriage was made to the probate judge but returns are now made to the county auditor of the county where the marriage license was issued.

WEST VIRGINIA	Varies	County Clerk of county where marriage occurred.
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Remarks: (VaAdm) The clerk of the County Court of the county, in which the female to be married usually resides, issues license. The statute requires such clerk to maintain a register, properly indexed in the names of both parties, of marriage solemnized pursuant to licenses issued by him. No penalty is prescribed for failure to maintain such register.

State Custodian: State Commissioner of Health, Charleston, West Virginia.

WISCONSIN	\$1.00	Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Madison 2, Wisconsin
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Remarks: (VaAdm) State Custodian: State Health Officer, Madison, Wisconsin.

Records began as early as 1860 in some of the older counties, but are not complete prior to 1907.

The county clerk of the county in which one of the parties resides issues the license; provided, that if both parties be non-residents of the State, such license may be obtained from the county clerk of the county where the marriage ceremony is to be performed.

WYOMING \$1.00 Since May 1914: Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Public Health, Cheyenne, Wyoming

Remarks: (VaAdm) The county clerk of the county in which the marriage is to be celebrated issues license. The law requires that a record of license be kept, but prescribes no penalty for failure to record.

Varies Prior to May 1941: County Clerk of county where license was issued.

WHERE TO WRITE FOR DIVORCE RECORDS

The Federal Government departments and agencies do not have files or indexes of divorce or annulment records. Most States file such records in the central office of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics. The remaining States file these reports with the appropriate official in a city, county, or other local office.

In the past, persons needing a certified copy of the divorce record and not knowing the name of the county where the record was filed, usually found it necessary to write each county office in a State. Frequently, this required more than 60 letters. This difficulty undoubtedly contributed to the centralization of divorce records in 30 States and in four independent registration areas. The problem still exists in some areas.

HOW TO WRITE FOR A DIVORCE RECORD

The request should include a postal money order covering the fee, if stated, in addition to the following information. This is necessary to identify the proper record:

1. Full names of husband and wife.
Present residence address.

Former addresses (as in court records).
 Ages at time of divorce (or dates of birth).
 Places of birth (State or foreign country).
 Date and place of divorce.
 Type of final decree.
 Include full names with nicknames.

2. In your letter, typewrite or print carefully all names and addresses.

Listed below is a summary collected by this office concerning divorce records in each State. Independent cities concerned are listed under the name of the State. The Territories and possessions follow the names of the States.

Fees for certification or searches are given as of date of going to press. These fees are subject to change.

ALABAMA	\$1.00	Clerk or Register of courts of equity in county where divorce was granted.
ARIZONA	Varies	Clerk of Superior Court in county where divorce was granted.
ARKANSAS	Varies	Clerk of County or Chancery Court in county where divorce was granted.
	\$0.50	Copy of partial record available for records since 1923 from Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Little Rock, Arkansas.
CALIFORNIA	Varies	Clerk of Superior Court in county where divorce was granted.
COLORADO	Varies	Clerk of District Court, or Clerk of County Court, in county where divorce was granted.
CONNECTI-CUT	\$1.50	Clerk of Superior Court in county where divorce was granted.
DELAWARE	\$1.00	Prothonotary of county where divorce was granted.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Varies	Clerk, U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C.
FLORIDA	\$1.00	Since 1927: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Jacksonville 1, Florida.

	\$1.00 to \$10.00	If year is unknown, fee is \$1.00 for each calendar year to be searched, up to a maximum of \$10.00.
	Varies	Prior to 1927: Clerk of Circuit Court in county where divorce was granted.
GEORGIA	Varies	Clerk of Superior Court in county where divorce was granted.
IDAHO	Varies	County Recorder where divorce was granted.
ILLINOIS	Varies	Clerk of the Court in which divorce was granted. Courts having jurisdiction are the Circuit Court of each county, the Superior Court of Cook County and certain city courts.
INDIANA	Varies	County Clerk of county where divorce was granted.
IOWA	Varies	County Clerk of county where divorce was granted.
	\$0.50	Copy of partial record available for records since 1907: Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Des Moines 19, Iowa.
KANSAS	\$1.00	Since July 1951: State Board of Health, Topeka.
	Varies	Prior to July 1951: Clerk of the District Court in which divorce was granted.
KENTUCKY	Varies	Clerk of District Court, or Clerk of Circuit Court, in county where divorce was granted.
LOUISIANA	Varies	Clerk of Court of parish where divorce was granted.
MAINE	\$1.00	Clerk of Superior Court in county where divorce was granted. Letter verifying place and date available from Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health and Welfare, Augusta, Maine.
MARYLAND (excluding Baltimore City)	\$1.25	Clerk of the Circuit Court in county where divorce was granted.

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Varies	Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Clerk of the Circuit Court Number 2, Baltimore, Maryland.
MASSACHUSETTS (excluding Boston)	Varies	Clerk of Superior Court, or Register of Probate, in county where divorce was granted.
CITY OF BOSTON	\$0.50	Regular certificate.
	\$0.90	Certificate signed in longhand. Clerk of Superior Court, or Register of Probate, Boston, Massachusetts.
MICHIGAN	\$1.00	Since 1897: Vital Records Section, State Department of Health, Lansing 4. Also from County Clerk of county where divorce was granted.
MINNESOTA	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where divorce was granted.
MISSISSIPPI	\$1.00	Chancery Clerk of county where divorce was granted. (Name of county, if unknown, may be obtainable for records since 1926 from Division of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Jackson 5, Mississippi.)
MISSOURI (excluding St. Louis City)	Varies	Clerk of the Circuit Court in county where divorce was granted.
CITY OF ST. LOUIS	Varies	Since 1821: Clerk of the Circuit Court, Civil Courts Building, St. Louis 2, Missouri.
MONTANA	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where divorce was granted. (Name of county, if unknown, may be obtainable for records since July 1943 from Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Helena, Montana.)
NEBRASKA	\$1.00	Since 1909: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Lincoln 9, Nebraska.

	Varies	Prior to 1909 in some counties: Clerk of District Court where di- vorce was granted.
NEVADA	Varies	County Clerk of county where di- vorce was granted.
NEW HAMP- SHIRE	\$0.50	Since 1881: Division of Vital Stati- stics, State Department of Health, Concord, New Hampshire.
NEW JERSEY	\$2.00	Superior Court, Chancery Division, State House, Trenton, New Jersey.
NEW MEXICO	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where divorce was granted.
NEW YORK	Varies	County Clerk of county where di- vorce was granted.
NORTH CARO- LINA	Varies	Clerk of Superior Court in county where divorce was granted.
NORTH DA- KOTA	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where divorce was granted.
OHIO	\$1.00	Clerk of Court of Common Pleas in county where divorce was grant- ed.
OKLAHOMA	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where divorce was granted.
OREGON	\$1.00	Since 1925: Vital Statistics Section, State Board of Health, 1400 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland 5, Oregon.
	Varies	Prior to 1925: County Clerk of coun- ty where divorce was granted.
PENNSYL- VANIA	Varies	Prothonotary, Court House, coun- ty seat where divorce was granted.
RHODE IS- LAND	Varies	Clerk of Superior Court in county where divorce was granted.
SOUTH CARO- LINA	Varies	Clerk of Court in county where ac- tion was brought.
SOUTH DA- KOTA	\$1.00	Division of Public Health Statistics, State Department of Health, Pierre, South Dakota.
	Varies	Also from Clerk of Court in county where divorce was granted.

TENNESSEE	\$1.00	Since July 1945: Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Public Health, Nashville 3, Tennessee.
	Varies	Prior to July 1945: Clerk of Court where divorce was granted.
TEXAS	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where divorce was granted.
UTAH	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where divorce was granted.
VERMONT	\$0.75	County Clerk of county where divorce was granted.
	\$0.75	Also from Office of the Secretary of State, Burlington, Vermont.
VIRGINIA	\$0.50	Since 1918: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, 1227 West Broad Street, Richmond 20, Virginia.
	Varies	Also from Clerk of Court of county or city where divorce was granted.
WASHINGTON	Varies	County Clerk of county where divorce was granted.
WEST VIRGINIA	Varies	Clerk of Circuit Court, Chancery side, in county where divorce was granted.
WISCONSIN	\$1.00	Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Madison 2, Wisconsin.
WYOMING	\$1.00	Since May 1941: Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Public Health, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
	Varies	Prior to May 1941: Clerk of District Court in county where divorce was granted.
ALASKA	Varies	Clerk of U.S. District Court, Judicial Division where divorce was granted: 1st Division, Juneau; 2nd Division, Nome; 3rd Division, Anchorage; 4th Division, Fairbanks, Alaska.

CANAL ZONE	\$1.00	U.S. District Court for the District of the Canal Zone; Deputy Clerk of Court, Cristobal, or Clerk of Court, Ancon, Canal Zone.
HAWAII	\$1.00	Since July 1, 1951: Bureau of Health Statistics, Department of Health, Honolulu 1.
	Varies	Prior to July 1, 1951: Circuit Court of county where divorce was granted.
PUERTO RICO	\$0.60	Corresponding Superior Court where divorce was granted.
VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$2.40	Clerk of the District Court: Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; Deputy Clerk of the District Court: Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

**A Brief Survey on the
HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY OF
Public and Church Records**

"The Historical Records Survey Program was undertaken in the winter of 1935-36 for the purpose of providing useful employment to needy unemployed historians, lawyers, teachers, and research and clerical workers. In carrying out this objective, the project was organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local government, and which provide invaluable data for students of political, economic and social history. The archival guide herewith presented is intended to meet the requirements of day to day administration by the officials of the county, and also the needs of lawyers, businessmen, and other citizens who require facts from the public records for the proper conduct of their affairs.

"The inventories produced by the Historical Records Survey Program attempt to do more than give

merely a list of records—they attempt further to sketch in the historical background of the county or other unit of government, and to describe precisely and in detail the organization and functions of the government agencies whose records they list."

(Extracted from the Foreword of the St. Clair County Illinois Survey).

"This Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records is of immediate value because it gives a ready answer to the questions: Are there in existence records of birth (as well as death or marriage) for a given year? Who has the custody of these records?"

The following pages of information extracted from the Check List of Publications of the Historical Records Survey Program is listed for the purpose of making available the source of information for vital statistics information prior to the date when such records would have been kept by the state. Also, to emphasize the fact that church records are in existence for many areas and that they should be consulted in the effort to secure vital statistic information to complete the record.

For the field of research by correspondence the information in the books referred to is invaluable and should not be overlooked by the careful genealogical researcher.

(Extracted from "Bibliography of Research Projects Reports." Check list of Historical records survey Publications. W. P.A. Technical Series. Research and Records Bibliography No. and Revised April, 1943. Federal Works Agency Work Projects Administration. Division of Service Projects, Washington, D. C.).

ALABAMA

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Alabama.

Guide to Vital Statistics Records in Alabama: Church Archives.

ARIZONA

The 1864 Census of the Territory of Arizona.
Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Arizona.

ARKANSAS

Guide to Vital Statistics Records in Arkansas: Church Archives.

COLORADO

Guide to Vital Statistics in Colorado.
Vol. I. Public Archives.
Vol. II. Church Archives.

CALIFORNIA

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in California.
Vol. 1. Birth Records.
Vol. II. Death Records.
Guide to Church Vital Statistics Records in California.
Alameda and San Francisco Counties; Six Denominations.

FLORIDA

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Florida.
Guide to Supplementary Vital Statistics from Church Records in Florida.
Vol. I. Alachu.
Vol. II. Gilchrist.
Vol. III. Orange.

GEORGIA

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Georgia.

IDAHO

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Idaho.

ILLINOIS

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Illinois.
Guide to Church Vital Statistics Records in Illinois.

INDIANA

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Indiana.

IOWA

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Iowa.

KANSAS

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Kansas.

KENTUCKY

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Kentucky.

LOUISIANA

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Louisiana.

Guide to Vital Statistics Records of Church Archives in Louisiana.

 Vol. I. Protestant and Jewish Churches.

 Vol. II. Roman Catholic Churches.

MASSACHUSETTS

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN

Vital Statistics Holdings by Government Agencies in Michigan.

 Birth Records.

 Marriage Records.

 Death Records.

 Divorce Records.

Guide to Church Vital Statistics Records in Michigan.

 Wayne County.

MINNESOTA

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Minnesota.

Guide to Church Vital Statistics Records in Minnesota.

 Baptisms, Marriages, and Funerals.

MISSISSIPPI

Guide to Vital Statistics Records in Mississippi.

 Vol. I. Public Archives.

 Vol. II. Church Archives.

MISSOURI

Guide to Public Vital Statistics: Records in Missouri.

Guide to Vital Statistics: Church Records in Missouri.

MONTANA

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Montana.

Inventory of the Vital Statistics Records of Churches and Religious Organizations in Montana.

NEBRASKA

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Nebraska.

NEVADA

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Nevada.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in New Hampshire.

Guide to Church Vital Statistics Records in New Hampshire.

NEW JERSEY

Guide to Vital Statistics Records in New Jersey.

 Vol. I. Public Archives.

 Vol. II. Church Archives.

Guide to Naturalization Records in New Jersey.

NEW MEXICO

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in New Mexico.

NEW YORK

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in New York State.

 Vol. I. Birth Records.

 Vol. II. Marriage Records.

 Vol. III. Death Records.

Guide to Vital Statistics Records of Churches in New York
State. (Exclusive of New York City).

Guide to Vital Statistics Records in the City of New York.
Churches: Boroughs of Bronx, Queens, Richmond,
Manhattan, Brooklyn.

NORTH CAROLINA

Guide to Vital Statistics Records in North Carolina.

 Vol. I. Public Vital Statistics.

NORTH DAKOTA

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in North Dakota.

Guide to Church Vital Statistics Records in North Dakota.

OKLAHOMA

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Oklahoma.

OREGON

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Oregon.

RHODE ISLAND

Summary of Legislation Concerning Vital Statistics in
Rhode Island.

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records.

 Marriages, Deaths in State of Rhode Island and Prov-
 idence Plantations.

Guide to Church Vital Statistics Records in the State of
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in South Dakota.

TENNESSEE

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Tennessee.

Guide to Church Vital Statistics Records in Tennessee.

TEXAS

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Texas.

UTAH

Census of Weber County (exclusive of Green River Precinct).

Provisional State of Deseret, 1850.

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Utah.

VIRGINIA

Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the Virginia Baptist Historical Society.

Supplement, No. I, Index to the Obituary Notices in the Religious Herald, Richmond, Virginia, 1828-1938.

Vol. I. A-L.

Vol. II. M-Z.

Index to Marriage Notices in the Southern Churchman, 1835-1941.

Vol. A-K.

Vol. L-Z.

WASHINGTON

Guide to Public Statistics Records in Washington.

Guide to Church Vital Statistics Records in Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA

Inventory of Public Vital Statistics Records in West Virginia:

Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Guide to Church Vital Statistics in West Virginia.

WISCONSIN

Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Wisconsin.

Guide to Church Vital Statistics Records in Wisconsin.

Outline of Vital Statistics Laws in Wisconsin.

WYOMING

Guide to Public Vital Statistics in Wyoming.

Guide to Vital Statistics Records in Wyoming: Church Archives.

STATE CENSUSES

Author's note: Under date of May 21, 1956 Mr. A. W. vonStruve, of the Public Information Office, Bureau of Census, granted permission to reproduce the information as contained in this chapter. Extracts are taken from the booklet entitled "State Censuses" issued jointly by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and the United States Library of Congress, Reference Department. This publication was prepared by Henry J. Dubester, Chief, Census Library Project, Library of Congress and printed at Washington D.C. in 1948. We quote further from the title page: "State Censuses, an annotated bibliography of censuses of population taken after the year 1790 by states and territories of the United States."

From the Preface we quote:

"The decennial national census of the United States had its roots in the constitutional provision for apportionment to the House of Representatives. State censuses, when they exist, were usually provided for in the State constitutions and were designed to serve a similar purpose—the apportionment of representatives to State legislatures. It is not within the scope of this work to trace the specific legislative and developmental history of the census in each State. A history of the census in a 'typical' State would show that the enumeration was carried out by tax assessors; that the use of assessors involved a continued experience of incomplete enumeration and uncertain accuracy of results; that the census was either abandoned early in the history of the State in favor of the national census for needs or apportionment supplemented to provide for additional inquiries into the social characteristics of the population and economic resources of the State; and that, finally, the State which currently maintains a census has, for one reason or another, relegated the inquiries about the char-

acteristics of the population to the federal census and has become content with a simple enumeration or count of its inhabitants.

The appendix to this bibliography contains the available information regarding the existence of original schedules. These schedules consist of the names of enumerated individuals together with whatever information was included in the census inquiry. An inventory of this type of material is of special interest to the genealogist.

"Although in only a few cases have the States led the United States Census Bureau in the scope and nature of their inquiries, nevertheless the data of the State censuses frequently provide types of statistics not available in the Federal census—statistics for smaller geographic divisions than given in the early federal censuses, and for dates in between those included by the federal enumerations.

"Reference has already been made to the fact that the early State censuses, taken by tax assessors, suffered in completeness and accuracy. No attempt is made to evaluate the published results. However, official comments evaluating the returns are reported when such comments are included in the cited publication.

"The information contained in the correspondence from official and semiofficial State sources in answer to the original Census Bureau inquiries is often contradicted by the existence of published materials which indicate rich histories of census activities. Furthermore the lack of official information extends not only to the existence of State censuses but also to whether the original schedules and returns have survived. Thus the present bibliography is doubtlessly incomplete and even inaccurate in some details, and therefore any attempt at a comprehensive coverage for all the States of the United States must be tentative."

APPENDIX TO STATE CENSUS SCHEDULES

"Many requests have been received by the Bureau of the Census and by State offices as to the *availability* of the original state census documents, particularly the listing of family names. Although the majority of such requests have been for purposes of securing birth or age certification, in the absence of other birth registration documents, there has also been considerable interest in these records for genealogical research. In 1941 the Bureau of the Census initiated a study of the location and availability of the original documents of state censuses. This appendix presents primarily the information submitted to the Bureau in answer to the following questions: Office where records are now kept; present condition of records; how indexed; information needed for searching data on individuals; and conditions for such searches (including statement of policy and fees).

ALABAMA—No information.

ARIZONA—Territorial census of 1864. "The original census, and a duplicate of it, are in the custody of the Secretary of State of Arizona."¹

CALIFORNIA—Records are in the office of the secretary of state. Their condition is bad. Original copy may not be examined, but the California State Library has a typed copy which may be consulted. The library answers inquiries by mail.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—No information.

FLORIDA—Censuses 1845-55; no information as to availability of original records. Censuses 1885-1935; original records destroyed.

GEORGIA—One package containing fragments from the census of 1824 and 1831 in the public archives of Georgia.

ILLINOIS—Census of 1810-18; records are in Archives Department, Illinois State Library, in good condition, repaired with

crepelin and bound. Indexed in card name index. Information needed for searching data on individuals: name only. Condition for searches: No fee for copy of information in record; certified copy made by secretary of state at legal rates.

Census of 1820, same as for 1810-18.

Census of 1825, no records available.

Census of 1830, no records in archives. Some may be found in county archives.

Census of 1835 records are in Archives Department, Illinois State Library, partly crepelined and bound. Names are indexed on cards. Information and condition for search are same as for census of 1810-18.

Census of 1840, same as 1835.

Census of 1845, same as 1835. Some writing in the original records is illegible.

Census of 1855 records in Archives Department, Illinois State Library. These records are being crepelined where it is needed, and rebound. The records were at one time kept in a damp place which has resulted in considerable fading of ink and loss of some pages through disintegration. Name index in progress. Information needed for searching data on individuals: for volumes not yet indexed name of county necessary; name of head of family. No charge for reasonable search if name of county is known or name is found in name index.

Census of 1865 records are in Archives Department, Illinois State Library. These records are bound, but cannot be accurately used for those counties which used large sheets, since the binder folded the sheets and stitched through the folds. Eventually these will be crepelined where necessary and rebound. Indexing not started. Information needed for search is name of county. Only heads of families are given. Other information same as census of 1835.

INDIANA—No information.

IOWA—Territorial census of 1838. See appendix, p. 72, Wisconsin territorial censuses of 1836-38.

Censuses of 1847, 1849, 1851, 1852, 1854, and 1859 records are in State Historical Building, Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa. In all cases the census was simply names of heads of families with number of members in each family.

Censuses of 1862, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1873, and 1875, no information.

Census of 1885 records are in the State Department of History and Archives, in 142 bound volumes as to counties, townships and precincts. Information needed for searching data on individuals is name and place of residence. Search is made for records on request, and if record is found and certificate issued, fee of 25 cents is collected.

Census of 1895, bound in 133 volumes. Other information same as for census of 1885.

Census of 1905 records laid away in packages and not now available for search.

Census of 1915 record cards in filing cases, arranged alphabetically by counties. Other information same as for census of 1885.

Census of 1925, 18,000 separate booklets kept in filing cases, indexed as to counties and townships. Other information same as for census of 1885.

KANSAS—Territorial census of 1855 records in Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas. Good condition, kept in bound volumes, completely indexed. Information required for search is name of applicant, name of parents or guardian at the time census was taken. Fees have been charged for out-of-State requests but not of Kansas residents.

Territorial census of 1859, same as for census of 1855.

Census of 1865, no index. Information required for search is name of parents, county, town, and street number; if individual lived on farm the county and township. If township is unknown, the name of nearest town and mileage and direction from nearest town. Other information same as for 1855.

Census of 1875, same as for 1865.

Census of 1885, cloth bound volumes in good condition, arranged by townships and towns under counties. Not indexed. Other information same as for census of 1865.

Census of 1895, same as for 1885.

Census of 1905, same as for 1885.

Census of 1915, same as for 1885. Records for 29 largest cities are indexed.

KENTUCKY—No information.

LOUISIANA—No information.

MASSACHUSETTS—"We have the census records covering the years 1850-55-60-65-70 on file here. These cover the entire State of Massachusetts and are in the regular form covering these enumerations."²

Censuses of 1875-1945, no information.

MICHIGAN—The records of the Michigan censuses are not in the Department of State nor is their present location known.³

MINNESOTA—Census of 1865 records are in the Minnesota Historical Society, Manuscript Division, Historical Building, St. Paul, in good condition. They are not indexed but the counties are arranged in alphabetical order. Within each county the names are listed by township and village—Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth by wards. Information required for search includes full name, date and place of birth, exact location in census year, names of parents, names of others in the family at that time. A charge of seventy-five cents is made for certified copy of the census, twenty-five cents for additional copy.

Censuses of 1875, 1885, 1895, and 1905, same as for 1865.

MISSOURI—" . . . Records of Missouri censuses taken by State authority were filed in the Secretary of State's office and later in the offices of the several county clerks. I regret that we have no information indicating how many of these records are still preserved in the State and county archives. . . ."⁴

NEBRAKSA—No information.

NEVADA—No information.

NEW JERSEY—Censuses of 1855-1915, "The censuses were taken on sheets and the sheets were bound up for permanent reference use. These records are on file in the New Jersey State Library. They are not indexed, but are grouped and bound up by geographical subdivisions of the different counties in their alphabetical order; i. e., alphabetical order of municipalities. The arrangement of names on the sheets is the block system, so that a single street might appear in several places if it were several blocks long. . . . In order to find a name listed, it is necessary for us to have the information called for on the enclosed circular letter." [The

circular letter requests information on county, municipality, ward, street and house number, name, color, sex, date of birth, marital status, occupation, and citizenship.]⁵

NEW YORK—Censuses of 1855-1925 records are on file in the offices of the county clerk of the various counties in New York State.⁶

Census of 1915 records are also in the manuscript and history section, New York State Library, Albany, in good condition. The original records are arranged by counties, and by assembly districts under each county. Information required for search is the name of the county and assembly district in which the person lived, also name of street and number if in a city, and name of village or town if in a rural district. No fee is charged by the State library. Census of 1925, same as for 1915.

NORTH DAKOTA—Territorial census of 1885 records are in the State Historical Society Library, Bismarck, N. D. They are worn from constant use. Indexed by name of county, then by name of town or township or by number of range and number of township. Information required for search is proof of age and of United States citizenship. No fee is charged for search of census records of persons needing the record for aid in securing a birth certificate from the State Health Department of North Dakota.

Census of 1915, in good state of preservation. Other information same as for 1885.

Census of 1925, condition of records is fair, becoming worn from constant use because of calls for searching to aid in securing birth certificates of citizens. Other information same as for 1885.

OREGON—Records of the territorial censuses of 1845 and 1849 are in the custody of the Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.⁸

RHODE ISLAND—Censuses of 1865, 1875, and 1885, see reference to specific census publication.

Census of 1895, no information.

Census of 1905 records are in the Department of Labor, State House, Providence. Condition is good. They are indexed alphabetically by cities and towns—male and female are on differently colored cards, boxed separately. Information required for search is the city or town of residence as of April 1, 1905, and the name used at that time.

The cards are in wooden boxes in a separate census room. Requests for census data are attended to by the Division of Statistics and Census and if successful, the certification of same is issued free of charge.

Census of 1915, records are arranged in book form by streets. A master index indicates book numbers in which streets may be found. Information required for search is street resided on in April of 1915, also city or town of residence. Other information same as for 1905.

Census of 1925, same as for 1915.

Census of 1936, condition of records is excellent. Records are arranged alphabetically by cities and towns—male and female together. All towns and cities in separate boxes. Information required for search is town or city of residence in 1935 and name used at that time. Other information same as for 1915.

SOUTH CAROLINA—No information.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Census of 1895 records not kept.

Census of 1905 records are in the State Historical Society, Pierre, S.D., in satisfactory condition, indexed alphabetically for the entire State. Information required for search is the name and time of residence in the State. Search cannot be made if the individual was not a resident of the State in the spring of years ending in 5. No charge is made for search.

Census of 1915, condition of records is fair. Other information same as for 1905.

Census of 1925, condition of records is good. Other information same as for 1905.

Census of 1935, same as for 1925.

TEXAS—No information.

UTAH—No information.

WISCONSIN^s—Territorial censuses of 1836-38, 1 volume. Males over and under 21, females over and under 21, total, name of head of family only. No set date, no special arrangement.

Territorial census of 1842, 1 volume. Name of township or division, head of family, white males, white females, free males of color, free females of color, total, arranged by counties, no set date.

Territorial census of 1846, 1 volume. Head of family,

white males, white females, males of color, females of color, total, arranged by counties.

Census of 1855, 18 volumes. Head of family, white male and female; colored, male and female; deaf, dumb, blind, insane, foreign birth, arranged by counties and townships within counties.

Census of 1865, no information as to original records.

Census of 1875, 6 volumes. Head of family; white, male and female; colored, male and female; deaf and dumb, blind, insane; arranged by counties, townships, villages, etc., within counties.

Census of 1885, 34 volumes. Head of family; white, male and female; colored male and female; nativity; arranged by counties, townships, villages, etc., within counties.

Census of 1895, 23 volumes. Head of family; white, male and female; colored, male and female; nativity; arranged by counties, townships, villages, etc., within counties.

Census of 1905, (Form SR-82), 235 volumes of records in the office of the Secretary of State. The binding of many volumes is in poor condition. They are not indexed. Information required for search includes name of person, name of head of family on date of census, given name of wife or mother and other members of the family, residence on census date. Persons visiting the office may search the records without cost. A fee of \$1 is required for search by office staff and a certificate of the record.

WYOMING—Census of 1905 records are in the office of the Secretary of State, in fair condition, indexed by counties. Information required for search is the name and original county of residence. A certificate of the record entails a fee of \$1.

Censuses of 1915 and 1925. Original records cannot be located.

¹Quoted from Preface to Arizona (Ter.) *The 1864 census of the territory of Arizona . . . Op. cit.*

²Letter from Secretary of the Commonwealth, dated January 5, 1942, in the files of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

³Letter from Secretary of State of Michigan, dated January 29, 1942, in the files of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

⁴Letter from the Secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, dated January 7, 1942, in the files of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

⁵Letter from the Assistant State Librarian, New Jersey State Library and Public Record Office, Trenton, dated February 19, 1942, in the files of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

⁶Letter from the Legislative Reference Librarian, New York State Library, dated February 17, 1942, in the files of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

⁷Letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Oregon Historical Society, dated February 2, 1942, in the files of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

⁸Information abstracted from exhibit C, "912.22—Census Returns on File in Department of State, January 15, 1942," attached to letter from the Secretary of State of Wisconsin, dated January 17, 1942, in the files of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CHAPTER 6

NATIONAL RECORDS

NATURALIZATION—CITIZENSHIP RECORDS

“Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to be free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shores.
Send them, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me.
I lift my hand beside the golden door.”

Emma Lazarus

(Inscription from the Statue of Liberty,
New York harbor, N. Y.)

Prelude—

One cannot read the above few lines of verse without being thrilled by the deep meaning that lies within each word and between each line. Here in a few words is the story of the Pilgrims, Puritans, and Huguenots; Jew and Gentile; the origin of the restless spirit that was needed to push our pioneers and colonizers into the mountains, over the plains and across a continent, at a time when a new land needed a people who had an appreciation for “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

In a broad sense, either we or our ancestors were at one time strangers to these shores. Finding the ancestral home is an everyday problem with us. Naturalization records are some of the best possible records that we can use in order to find the locality from which our ancestors came. Only the approach is made in the following treatise. A study will be required in order to take from this information the most likely place where the records will be found that will give the needed information.

THE COLONIAL PERIOD

In all thirteen colonies, except New Hampshire,

rights were given to aliens. The colonies assumed the right; royal charters did not grant it. New York and Maryland at one time granted the issuance of letters patent of denization—but this practice was forbidden after 1700. However, in most colonies the naturalization of foreigners was a well-established public practice. The rights granted under colonial citizenship permitted aliens to hold land in most cases, also voting privileges. Furthermore, in some of the colonies naturalized subjects were permitted to hold public office.

Even though foreign Catholics were largely excluded from citizenship four colonies granted them rights: New York under a law of 1683; Pennsylvania under an act of 1682; Virginia under an act of 1680; and Maryland under an act of 1663. In Virginia the preamble to the acts of 1680 and 1705 stated: "All possible encouragement should be given to persons of different nations to transport themselves hither with their families and stocks to settle, plant or reside, by investing them with all the rights and privileges of his majesty's natural free born subjects within the said colony."

Naturalization under colonial law was not supplanted by the parliamentary statute of 1740 which established a general system in all the American colonies. Under this law foreign Protestants and Jews could be naturalized without any legislative act after seven years residence.

In volume 24 of the publication, Huguenot Society of London, we find lists of persons naturalized in the American colonies. These lists were the results of an "Act for Naturalizing such Foreign Protestants and others mentioned therein, as are settled, or shall settle, in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America." Seven years' residence was required under this act and we find the following limited but published results of this act as found in volume 24 as above, pursuant to the Act of

1740; from the colonies of Jamaica, 1740-1750; Maryland, 1743-1753; Massachusetts, 1743—; New York, 1740-1770; Pennsylvania, 1740-1772; South Carolina, 1741-1748; Virginia, 1743-1746. As reported, "eight-ninths of the total number belong to a single colony, Pennsylvania."

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

The Articles of Confederation were adopted in 1778. Article four made the citizens of each state, citizens of every other state, but every state had its own naturalization laws and each state legally controlled immigration.

The first law enacted by Congress concerning naturalization, (Act of 1790) authorized "any common law court of record in any one of the states" to admit aliens to citizenship. The Act of 1795, which repealed the Act of 1790, conferred jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings upon "The Supreme, Superior, District or Circuit Court of some one of the states, or of the territories northwest or south of the Ohio River, or a Circuit Court or District Court of the United States."

In 1798 a new Naturalization Act was passed prolonging the "required term of residence from five years to fourteen years before citizenship could be obtained and placed all foreign residents under surveillance. And the children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens thereof; but no person having joined the army of Great Britain during the Revolutionary War, shall be admitted to become a citizen without the consent of the legislature of the state in which such person was proscribed."

Starting in 1801 the applicant had to prove his residence, date of arrival, and place of birth, and port of

arrival. There were two documents required: (a) proof of residence, as oath given by two persons; (b) declaration to become a United States citizen. These two documents might have been filed in different places with two different courts.

The Act of 14 April 1802 which in turn repealed the Act of 1795, authorized the "Supreme, Superior, District or Circuit Court of some one of the states, or of the territories northwest or south of the Ohio River, or a circuit court or district court of the United States" jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings, and also, "that every court of record in any individual state having common law jurisdiction and a seal and a clerk, or prothonotary, shall be considered a district court within the meaning of the act."

The following quotation is also relevant to this same period in our national history. "All white persons, or person of European descent, who were born in any of the colonies, or resided or had been adopted there, before 1776 and had adhered to the cause of independence up to July 4, 1776, were, by the Declaration, invested with the privileges of citizenship—the settled doctrine of this country is that a person born here, who left the country before the Declaration of Independence and never returned here, became thereby an alien."

Exemplary of the requirements of naturalization are those found in existence about 1824, among which are found the following:

1. "He shall declare on oath, before a circuit or district court of the United States or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any of the states having common law jurisdiction, two years prior to his admission as a citizen—that he will support the Constitution of the United States,

2. "That he has resided within the United States

five years at least and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held, one year at least."

In 1882 Congress passed the first act that restricted immigration to the United States. It barred lunatics, idiots, convicts, and those likely to become public charges. This act also imposed a head tax of fifty cents on all emigrants.

THE ACT OF 27 JUNE 1906

The act of 27 June 1906 provides that "exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States is hereby conferred upon the following specified courts; United States circuit and district courts now existing, or which may hereafter be established by Congress in any state; United States Circuit and district courts for the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Hawaii and Alaska, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the United States Courts for the Indian Territory; also all courts of record in any state or territory now existing, or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited."

ACT OF 1906—LOCATION OF RECORDS

"The original copy of the petitions for naturalization will be furnished in bound volumes of varying size, paged in consecutive order and indexed. The duplicate petitions will be furnished as loose sheets and must be forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization within thirty days after execution. The original petitions must be filled out and signed in bound volumes and remain as a part of the permanent records of the office in which filed."

Also, "When any territory is admitted as a State and a district court is established therein, all the records

of the proceedings—rendered in said territorial courts before that time—shall be transferred to and deposited in the district court for the said state."

It was under this act that the present Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization was organized. From the National Archives Guide for 1948 we find the following extract of importance: "The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, *less than forty years old* may be used only by authorized employees of the Department of Justice or by other persons approved by the Attorney General."

Note: The foregoing pages do not contain a complete consideration of this subject as far as the many acts relevant to naturalization and citizenship are concerned. The bibliography at the end of the chapter will give additional reading references for further study.

In order to give the researcher by correspondence some idea of where to go for information and to secure naturalization records, the following list of courts, as organized in 1789 and existent in 1906, is given. Circuit courts are mentioned often in this list and the following extract from the official records of Congress should be noted in order that the present whereabouts of circuit court records might be determined:

(61st Congress, III Session, Chapter 231, Section 289, (1911). The circuit courts of the United States upon taking effect of this act, shall be and hereby are, abolished, and thereupon, on said date, (1911) the clerks of said courts shall deliver to the clerks of the district courts all the.....records.....belonging to or in any manner connected with said circuit courts.....and shall remain a part of the official records of said district courts."

With this word of explanation we will then give the history of the circuit courts and district courts of the United States starting with the original act, dated 24

September 1789, as found in the records of the first Congress, Session I, Chapter XX Section 1. This act established the Supreme Court of the United States and divided the United States into thirteen districts as follows:

1. That part of the State of Massachusetts which lies easterly of the State of New Hampshire and to be called Maine District.
2. State of New Hampshire to be called New Hampshire District.
3. Remaining part of the State of Massachusetts to be called Massachusetts District.
4. The State of Connecticut to be called Connecticut District.
5. State of New York to be called New York District.
6. State of New Jersey to be called New Jersey District.
7. State of Pennsylvania to be called Pennsylvania District.
8. State of Delaware to be called Delaware District.
9. State of Maryland to be called Maryland District.
10. State of Virginia to be called Virginia District, except that part called District of Kentucky.
11. Remaining part of the State of Virginia to be called Kentucky District.
12. State of South Carolina to be called South Carolina District.
13. State of Georgia to be called Georgia District with a district court in each district.

1789—THREE CIRCUITS

(Chapter XX Section 4) "That the forementioned districts except those of Maine and Kentucky shall be divided into three circuits:

Eastern Circuit: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York.

Middle Circuit: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

Southern Circuit: South Carolina and Georgia.

LISTS OF COURTS HAVING JURISDICTION UNDER ACT OF JUNE 29, 1906 TO NATURALIZE ALIENS

Note: Circuit Courts were abolished in 1911—See previous pages.

ALABAMA

United States Circuit Courts and District Courts:

Northern District: Birmingham.

Middle District: Montgomery.

Southern District: Mobile.

Circuit courts of the seven counties within the State.

City Courts: Anniston, Gadsden, Birmingham, Bessemer, Mobile, Montgomery, Talledega, Selina, Tuscaloosa County court and Walker County Law and Equity Court.

ARIZONA

United States District Courts:

1st District, Tucson; 2nd District, Tombstone; 3rd, Phoenix; 4th, Prescott; 5th, Solomonville and

District Courts of the several counties within the Territory.

ARKANSAS

United States Circuit and District Courts:

Eastern Division: Little Rock, Batesville and Helena.

Western District: Fort Smith, Texarkana, Harrison.

Circuit courts of the several counties within the State.

CALIFORNIA

United States Circuit and District Courts:

Northern Division: San Francisco.

Southern Division: Los Angeles.

Superior Courts of the several counties within the State.

COLORADO

United States Circuit and District Courts:

Denver

District Courts of the several counties within the State.

CONNECTICUT

United States Circuit and District Courts: Hartford.
Superior Courts of the several counties within the State.

DELAWARE

United States Circuit and District Courts: Wilmington.
Courts of Chancery in and for the several counties within the State.
Superior courts in and for the several counties within the State.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

FLORIDA

United States Circuit and District Courts:
Northern Division: Pensacola.
Southern Division: Jacksonville.

GEORGIA

United States Circuit and District Courts:
Northern Division: Atlanta.
Southern Division: Savannah.
Superior Courts of several counties within the State.

IDAHO

United States Circuit and District Courts: Boise.
District Courts of the several counties within the State.

ILLINOIS

United States Circuit and District Courts:
Northern Division: Chicago.
Southern Division: Springfield.
Eastern Division: Danville.
Appellate Court and Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.
Superior Court of Cook County.
Circuit Courts of the several counties of the State of Illinois.
City Courts: Alton, Aurora, Canton, Chicago Heights, East St. Louis, Elgin, Litchfield, Matton, Zion.

INDIANA

United States Circuit and District Courts: Indianapolis.
Supreme Court of Indiana, Indianapolis.
Circuit Courts of the several counties within the State.

Superior Courts of the following named cities: Fort Wayne,
Kokomo, Frankfort, Laporte, Anderson, Indianapolis,
Valparaiso, LaFayette, Evansville, Terre Haute.

INDIAN TERRITORY

United States Courts:

Northern Division: Vinita.
Western Division: Muskogee.
Central Division: South McAlester.
Southern Division: Ardmore.

IOWA

United States Circuit and District Courts:

Northern Division: Dubuque.
Southern Division: DesMoines.

Supreme Court of Iowa, DesMoines.

District Courts of the several counties within the State.

Superior Courts of the following named cities: Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs.

KANSAS

United States Circuit and District Courts: Topeka.

District Courts within the several counties of the State.

KENTUCKY

United States Circuit and District Courts:

Eastern Division: Division of Frankfort, Division of Covington, Division of Richmond, Division of London, Division of Catlellsburg.

Western Division: Division of Louisville, Division of Owensboro, Division of Bowling Green, Division of Paducah.

Circuit Courts of the several counties within the State.

LOUISIANA

United States Circuit and District Courts:

Eastern Division: New Orleans.

Western Division: Shreveport.

District courts of the several parishes within the State.

MAINE

United States Circuit and District Courts: Portland.

Supreme Judicial Courts of the several counties within the State.

Superior Court of Cumberland County, Me.

MARYLAND

United States Circuit and District Courts: Baltimore.
Circuit Courts of the several counties within the State.
Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore.
Superior Court of Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS

United States Circuit and District Courts: Boston.
Supreme Judicial and Superior Courts of the several coun-
ties of the State.

MICHIGAN

United States Circuit and District Courts:
Eastern Division: Detroit.
Western Division: Grand Rapids.
Circuit Courts within the several counties of the State.
Superior Court of Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA

United States Circuit and District Courts: St. Paul.
District Courts of the several counties within the State.

MISSISSIPPI

United States Circuit and District Courts:
Northern Division: Oxford.
Southern Division: Jackson.
Circuit Courts of the several counties of the State.

MISSOURI

United States Circuit and District Courts:
Eastern Division: St. Louis.
Western Division: Kansas City Division; St. Joseph
Division; Jefferson City Division, Springfield Division.
Circuit Courts of the several counties within the State.

MONTANA

United States Circuit and District Courts: Helena.
District Courts within the several counties of the State.

NEBRASKA

United States Circuit District Courts: Omaha.
District Courts within the several counties of the State.

NEVADA

United States Circuit and District Courts: Carson City.
District Courts of the several counties of the State.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

United States Circuit and District Courts: Concord.
Superior Courts of the several counties of the State.

NEW JERSEY

United States Circuit and District Courts: Trenton.
Supreme Court of New Jersey, Trenton.
Circuit Courts of the several counties within the State.

NEW MEXICO

United States District Courts at: Santa Fe, Albuquerque,
LasCruces, Roswell, Alamogordo Division.

NEW YORK

United States Circuit and District Courts:
Northern Division: Utica.
Southern Division: New York City.
Eastern Division: Brooklyn.
Western Division: Buffalo.

Supreme Courts of the several counties within the State.

NORTH CAROLINA

United States Circuit and District Courts:
Eastern Division: Raleigh and Washington Divisions,
Newbern Division, Elizabeth City, Division.
Western Division: Statesville Division, Greensboro Di-
vision, Asheville Division, Wilkesboro Division.

Superior Courts of the several counties of the State.

NORTH DAKOTA

United States Circuit and District Courts: Fargo.
District Courts of the several counties within the State.

OHIO

United States Circuit and District Courts:
Northern District: Cleveland.
Southern District: Cincinnati.
Court of Common Pleas of the several counties within the
State.

OKLAHOMA

United States District Courts: Divisions of Gutherie, El-
Reno, Oklahoma, Perry, Enid, Alva, Anadarko Division.

OREGON

United States Circuit and District Courts: Portland.
Circuit Courts of the several counties within the State.

PENNSYLVANIA

United States Circuit and District Courts:

Eastern Division: Philadelphia.

Middle Division: Scranton.

Western Division: Pittsburg.

Court of Common Pleas of the several counties within the State.

RHODE ISLAND

United States Circuit and District Courts: Providence.

Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island.

Superior Courts of the several counties within the State.

SOUTH CAROLINA

United States Circuit and District Courts: Charleston.

Circuit Courts of several counties within the State.

SOUTH DAKOTA

United States Circuit and District Courts: Pierre.

Circuit Courts of the several counties within the State.

TENNESSEE

United States Circuit Courts:

Eastern Division: Chattanooga.

Middle Division: Nashville.

Western Division: Memphis.

United States District Courts:

Eastern Division: Knoxville.

Middle Division: Nashville.

Western Division: Memphis.

Circuit Courts of the several counties within the State.

TEXAS

United States Circuit Courts:

Northern Division: Dallas.

Southern Division: Galveston.

Eastern Division: Beaumont.

Western Division: Austin.

United States District Courts:

Northern Division: Fort Worth.

Southern Division: Galveston.

Eastern Division: Sherman.

Western Division: Austin.

District Courts of the several counties within the State.

UTAH

United States Circuit and District Courts: Salt Lake City.
District Courts of the several counties of the State.

VERMONT

United States Circuit and District Courts: Burlington.
County Courts within the several counties within the State.

VIRGINIA

United States Circuit Courts:

Eastern Division: Richmond.

Western Division: Lynchburg, Danville, Abingdon,
Harrisonburg.

United States District Courts:

Eastern Division: Norfolk.

Western Division: Lynchburg, Danville, Abingdon,
Harrisonburg.

Circuit Courts of the several counties within the State.

Circuit Court of the City of Richmond.

Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond.

Chancery Court of the City of Richmond.

Law and Equity Court of the City of Norfolk.

Corporation Courts of the cities: Norfolk, Newport News,
Lynchburg, Roanoke, Danville, Charlottesville, Ports-
mouth, Staunton, Alexander, Bristol, Fredricksburg,
Manchester, Winchester, Radford, Buena Vista, Peters-
burg.

WASHINGTON

United States Circuit and District Courts:

Eastern Division: Spokane.

Western Division: Tacoma.

Western Division: Seattle.

Superior Courts of the several counties within the State.

WEST VIRGINIA

United States Circuit Court: Northern District: Parkers-
burg, Clarksburg.

United States Circuit and District Courts;

Southern Division: Charleston.

Circuit Courts of the several counties within the State.

WISCONSIN

United States Circuit and District Courts:

Eastern Division: Milwaukee.

Western Division: Madison.

Circuit Courts of the several counties within the State.

WYOMING

United States Circuit and District Courts: Cheyenne.
District Courts within the several counties of the state.

SECTION II**NATIONAL RECORDS****LAND RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES**

Note: In the United States, titles to lands derive from a variety of sources depending upon the history of the area in which the land is located. In this treaty we are concerned with the twenty-one states of the Public Domain, which includes Alaska. All lands in these states are now owned either by the federal government or by persons deriving their titles from that source.

HISTORY OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

From the establishment of the federal government until 1812, the disposition of the lands in the public domain was handled directly by the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Register of the Treasury. By an act of Congress approved on April 25, 1812, the General Land Office was established as a bureau with the Treasury Department to perform this function. In 1849 the office was transferred to the newly created Department of the Interior where it has since remained.

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANT RECORDS

"By Military Bounty Land Acts of 1788, 1803, 1806, 1811, 1812, 1842, 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855 the Federal Government granted public land to veterans and heirs of veterans of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, Indian Wars and frontier skirmishes." After a veteran's application had been approved, he was issued a warrant entitling him to locate a specified number of acres on the public domain. He could himself present the warrant at a district land office and ask that a patent be issued for a particular tract: he could

(except in the case of warrants issued under the act of 1812) sell the warrant to someone else who might use it to obtain title to land; or under the scrip acts warrants could be exchanged for land scrip, which in turn could be used to pay for public land. These records consist of dossiers containing the warrants, assignments, identifications, copies of wills, "certificates of location," and other documents having to do with the conveyance or "location" of warrants. Also among these records are the Virginia military bounty land warrants that were used to obtain patents to lands in the Virginia Military District in Ohio. The original warrants, issued by Virginia, that were used to obtain patents to lands in what are now the States of Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky are in the custody of the Register of State Lands at Richmond and the Auditor for State at Frankfort, Kentucky.

The records in the National Archives are arranged according to the various acts under which warrants were issued and thereunder (for the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, 1855) according to the acreage involved and warrant numbers. Name indexes are available for warrants issued under the acts of 1788, 1803, and 1812 and also for Virginia military warrants. Warrants issued under the acts after 1812 can be found in the files only if the researcher knows the act under which the warrant was issued and the warrant number or the date and place of the use of the warrant to obtain a patent to land.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS

A private land claim was a claim to land in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, and Colorado-New Mexico based upon a grant made during British, French, Mexican or Spanish sovereignty. Or in other words, grants made to individuals from foreign

countries prior to the cession of the area to the United States.

The Private Land Claims Division was one of three divisions established in the General Land Office following the reorganization of 1836; after 1875, when divisions were first lettered, it was also known as Division D. It was in charge of private land claims that had their origin in grants or other forms of concessions from governments possessing sovereignty over territory that later became part of the United States. Although the principal records relating to private land claims in Florida, Louisiana and Missouri have been retained by those States, there are fragmentary and incomplete records relating to private land claims in Florida from 1824 to 1898. They include warrants, survey plats and other papers relating to British private grants, filed alphabetically by the name of the grantee.

AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS

"When all requirements of the laws and of the General Land Office had been fulfilled, all papers executed were forwarded to the General Land Office in Washington. These papers were always accompanied by a document which took varying forms but is now usually called a 'final certificate.' This document was a formal certification made by the Register of the district land office to the Commissioner of the General Land Office that any entryman had fulfilled all legal requirements for obtaining a patent to a described piece of land, and that he was entitled to such patent.

"In discussing the availability and usefulness of information in these records, it is necessary to point out first of all that there is no general overall index to entrymen for these records prior to 1908. Such an index does exist in the Bureau of Land Management for the patented cases after 1908. There are, however, partial

indexes either in the Bureau of Land Management or in the National Archives for the following series prior to 1908; (1) Warrants under the act of 1788 (incomplete), (2) Virginia military warrants, (3) private land claims, (4) coal cash entries, and (5) mineral entries. There are also name indexes for those land entries that are arranged by district land office in the States of Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Nevada, Utah and the Territory of Alaska; and among the records of the Veteran's Administration in the National Archives, there is an alphabetical index to applications for military bounty land warrants issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855.

LAND ENTRY FILES

"For all land entry files other than those listed above as covered by name indexes, it is necessary, in order to find a file relating to a particular entry, to know (1) the legal description of the land covered by the entry or (2) the date or approximate date of the entry and the name of the land office through which the entry was made. If the legal description of the land can be furnished, the desired land entry file can usually be found by reference to the headquarters, office tract books maintained in the Bureau of Land Management or certain district land office tract books in the National Archives.

"The second method of identifying particular entry papers is by date through the Register's monthly abstracts of entries, which are now in the National Archives. The tract books thus serve as indexes to the land entry papers, which in turn become an index to the record copies of patents in the Bureau of Land Management."

LAND RECORDS OF THE ORIGINAL 13 STATES

The National Archives do not have records per-

taining to transfers of land in the thirteen original states or in any other states not part of the public domain. Records concerning original transfers of land in states which were not part of the public domain are usually filed in the land office at the appropriate state capitol. Records pertaining to land conveyances after the transfers in all states are usually deposited with the recorder of deeds at the county seat where the land was located.

HOMESTEAD ACT OF 1862

The Homestead Act of 1862 provided for a quarter section of land to a resident for seven years. It was necessary to cultivate ten per cent of the land and build a home on it and thereafter file for ownership. This was later changed to five years. There are various homestead papers in the application for final certificate and final proof the applicant needed to state his exact age, date and place of birth and members of his family. Naturalization papers were necessary to obtain title to land; however, when outright cash purchases were made, no citizenship record was required.

DONATION ACT

The so-called Donation Act was particularly helpful for genealogical information for those whose ancestors claimed land in Oregon, Florida, New Mexico, and Washington. There is a microfilm index of the Donation land claimants in Oregon that is available through the Genealogical Forum at Portland, Oregon. (See their article under Libraries in the United States).

There were no grants for land for survivors in conflict after 1855. Also, bounty land was not given in return for military service during the Civil War. Confederate soldiers were not allowed to file for Public Lands.

Note: For definitions of land terms see the glossary in the appendix to this book.

Bibliography:

- "Preliminary Inventory of Land Entry Papers of the General Land Office No. 22.
- "Public Land System of the United States" S. V. Proudfit, 1924.
- "A Short History of Ohio Land Grants," J. T. Ferguson.
- Letters in private correspondence with the National Archives.
- "National Archives Guide," 1948.

MILITARY PENSION RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES

Types of Records Found

- 1. Pension Application File.
- 2. Pension payment records, or vouchers.
- 3. Final payment vouchers.

Eligibility for Pensions

- 1. In 1790 the states paid pensions to invalid soldiers.
- 2. In 1818 a Federal Law was passed for Revolutionary War Veterans not disabled. A minimum of nine months service was required and also the need for the pension proven.
- 3. In 1820 the veteran had to prove his need for a pension.
- 4. In 1832 pensioners were required to have six months service in any branch of military service.
- 5. In 1836 widows could apply for pensions. They had to be able to prove their marriage as being before the end of the Revolutionary War.
- 6. The Federal Government did not give pensions

for Confederate service. Some pensions were given by the several states in the South.

7. If a pension record cannot be located, it does not necessarily indicate that he was not in military service. He might not have qualified in one way or another under the requirements of the various acts of Congress. However, it is possible that such a person might have been issued a bounty land warrant as a result of the military service that he did have.

RECORDS OF THE VETERAN'S ADMINISTRATION

The pension act passed by the First Congress provided for the continuance of pensions paid under acts of the Continental Congress, and pension business was being handled by the War Department as early as 1792. Congress controlled the actual allowance of claims for Revolutionary pensions until 1803, when this responsibility was delegated to the Secretary of War. Pensions were also paid from a Navy pension fund, created in 1799, which was administered by a commission composed of the Secretaries of the Navy, the Treasury, and War until 1832 and from 1832 to 1840 by the Secretary of the Navy. An act of 1828 granting pensions to veterans of the Revolutionary War was administered by the Secretary of the Treasury until 1835, when its administration was transferred to the War Department.

The affairs of the Veteran's Administration have also been under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior (1849), the Veterans' Bureau (1921) and finally the Veterans' Administration was formed in July 1930.

RECORDS OF THE NAVY

The Department of the Navy was established by an act of Congress approved April 30, 1798. Control

of naval affairs prior to that date had been exercised by the Secretary of War. The Office of the Secretary of the Navy had charge of all general functions relating to personnel until 1862, when functions relating to enlisted personnel were transferred to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. In 1889 functions relating to all naval personnel were assigned to the Bureau of Navigation, now the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The Coast Guard was created by an act of January 28, 1915, which consolidated the former Revenue-Cutter and Life-Saving Services of the Department of the Treasury. The Coast Guard constitutes a part of the military forces of the United States and operates as a part of the Navy in time of war or when the President so directs. Otherwise it operates within the Department of the Treasury.

Records available here include: Personnel Files, 1885-1938; Pay Cards and Muster Rolls, 1833-1941; Records of Courts Martial and Deck Courts, 1906-1941, etc.

RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

The United States Marine Corps was created by an act of Congress approved July 11, 1798. Records here include: Records of the Personnel Department, 1798-1941; Records of marine barracks, 1802-1939; etc.

RECORDS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Passport records: 1791-1911. Although the Department of State issued passports from the earliest days of the government, the function was not wholly within the department's charge until 1856, when the first legislation regulating the issuance of passports was enacted.

In 1870 a Passport Bureau was established within the department and this agency, under various names, the most recent being the Passport Division, has existed until the present time. Their records consist mainly of passport application and related papers from 1830 to 1906.

TERRITORIAL PAPERS, 1764-1873

Affairs in the Territories were under the supervision of the Department of State from the beginning of the Government under the Constitution until 1873. As each Territory was admitted into the Union as a State, and Department relinquished its supervision, and in 1873 an act of Congress gave to the Secretary of the Interior "all the duties in relation to the Territories of the United States that are now by law or by custom exercised and performed by the Secretary of State."

PASSENGER LISTS FOR THE UNITED STATES

The information generally contained within the passenger lists is fragmentary, their location and use is difficult for the experienced researcher. The student is referred to the *ABC's of American Genealogical Research* for the treatise given there in detail.

CHAPTER 7

THE SEARCH — IN RELIGIOUS ARCHIVES

Note: From the *ABC's of American Genealogical Research* you are referred to the section wherein the main religious archives of the United States are listed and the availability of their records is itemized.

The names given to many church records will vary with the particular church. It is also true that different churches will carry their records under their own particular names. The researcher is admonished to be on the alert to the wide variety of records as found in the various churches as well as to search carefully their many pages of unindexed records.

Among available church records in America are the following: Blessings and christenings, baptisms and confirmations, joining and leaving the church, roster of membership, banns and marriages, deaths and burials, cemetery inscriptions.

From the Vosburg Collections of church records, Balleston, Saratoga, N. Y. the compiler has listed the following peculiarities in the chirography of one Reverend Ebenezer Martin: 1. Bad punctuation. 2. Similarity in capital and small letters. 3. The addition of "s" to many surnames. 4. The adding of "Mrs." to the names of all females. (Out of 28 marriages, 27 were widows.) The compiler further warns his readers: "Genealogists are warned to regard every one of these letters ('s') with suspicion until it is proved that they belong there." This one item is inserted in this text to alert the genealogists to the errors that may be found in church records and for which they should be given a forewarning.

CHURCH ARCHIVES PUBLICATIONS

(Extracted from: "Bibliography of Research Projects Reports; Check List of Historical Records Survey Publications; W. P. A. Technical Series, Research and Records Bibliography No. 7, Revised April, 1943; Federal Works Agency, Works Projects Administration, Division of Service Projects, Washington, D.C.")

ALABAMA:

Inventory of the Church Archives of Alabama:
Protestant Episcopal Church.

ARKANSAS:

Inventory of the Church of Arkansas:
Church of Christ Scientist.

COLORADO:

Inventory of the Church and Synagogue Archives of Colorado:
Jewish.

CONNECTICUT:

Inventory of the Church Archives of Connecticut:
Lutheran.
Protestant Episcopal.

DELAWARE:

Inventory of the Church Archives of Delaware:
Lutheran Church.
Protestant Episcopal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

Inventory of the Church archives of the District of Columbia:
Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Washington:
Vol. 1.
Vol. 2.

FLORIDA:

Inventory of the Church Archives of Florida:
Baptist Bodies:
Black Creek Baptist Association.
Lake County Baptist Association.
Northeast Florida Baptist Association.
Northwest Coast Baptist Association.
Okaloosa Baptist Association.

- Orange Blossom Baptist Association.
Palm Lake Baptist Association.
Pinellas County Baptist Association.
Seminole Baptist Association.
Southwest Baptist Association.
Florida State Association of Old Line Baptist Composed of
Missionary Baptist Churches.
Translation and Transcription of Church Archives of Florida,
Roman Catholic Records:
St. Augustine Parish, White Baptisms.

GEORGIA:

- Inventory of the Church and Synagogue Archives of Georgia:
Atlanta Association of Baptist Churches.
Fairburn Missionary Baptist Association.

ILLINOIS:

- Inventory of the Church Archives of Illinois:
Presbytery of Cairo.
Presbytery of Springfield.
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

LOUISIANA:

- Inventory of the Church and Synagogue Archives of Louisiana:
Jewish Congregations and Organizations.

MARYLAND:

- Inventory of the Church Archives of Maryland:
Protestant Episcopal Church. Diocese of Maryland.

MASSACHUSETTS:

- Inventory of the Church Archives of Massachusetts:
Universalist Churches.

MICHIGAN:

- Inventory of the Church and Synagogue Archives of Michigan:
African Methodist Episcopal Church:
Michigan Conference.
Church of the Nazarene:
Michigan District Assembly.
Churches of God:
Michigan Assemblies.
Dearborn Churches.

- Evangelical Church, Michigan Conference.
Jewish Bodies.
Pilgrim Holiness Church:
 Michigan District.
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.:
 Presbytery of Detroit.
 Presbytery of Flint.
Protestant Episcopal Church:
 Diocese of Michigan.
 Diocese of Northern Michigan.
 Diocese of Western Michigan.
The Roman Catholic Church:
 Diocese of Detroit.
Salvation Army in Michigan.

MISSISSIPPI:

- Inventory of the Church and Synagogue Archives of Mississippi:
 Jewish Congregations and Organizations.
 Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Mississippi.

MISSOURI:

- Inventory of the Church Archives of Missouri:
 Baptist Bodies, No. 1 Tebo Baptist Association.
Transcriptions:
 Bethel Church Minutes.
 Bethel Church Book. Minutes of the Proceedings of the
 Bethel Church, 1806-1867.

NEVADA:

- Inventory of the Church Archives of Nevada:
 Protestant Episcopal Church.
 Roman Catholic Church.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

- Inventory of the Church Archives of New Hampshire:
 Protestant Episcopal Church.
 Roman Catholic Church.

NEW JERSEY:

- Inventory of the Church Archives of New Jersey:
 Baha'i Assemblies.
 Baptist Bodies:
 Seventh Day Baptist Supplement.
 Christian Reformed.

Congregational Christian.

Evangelical Church.

Presbyterian Churches.

Protestant Episcopal Churches:

Diocese of New Jersey and Diocese of Newark.

Salvation Army:

Jersey City.

Society of Friends.

Unitarian Church.

Transcriptions of Early Church Records of New Jersey:

Colporteur Reports to the American Tract Society, 1841-1846.

John Brainerd's Journal (1761-1762) Presbyterian.

NEW YORK STATE:

Inventory of the Church Archives of New York State:

Protestant Episcopal Church.

Diocese of Western New York.

Diocese of Rochester.

NEW YORK CITY:

Inventory of the Church Archives of New York City:

Eastern Orthodox Churches and the Armenian Apostolic Church in America.

Lutheran Church.

Methodist Church.

Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Protestant Episcopal Church:

Diocese of Long Island, Vol. 2, Brooklyn and Queens.

Diocese of New York, Vol. 2, Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond.

Reformed Church in America.

Roman Catholic Church; Archdiocese of New York, Vol. 2, Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond.

Society of Friends.

NORTH CAROLINA:

Inventory of the Church Archives of North Carolina:

Southern Baptist Convention:

Allegany Association.

Brunswick Association.

Central Association.

Flat River Association.

Raleigh Association.
Stanley Association.
Yancey Association.

OHIO:

Roman Catholic Church:
Parishes of the Catholic Church, Diocese of Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA:

Inventory of the Church Archives of Oklahoma:
Bryan County.

PENNSYLVANIA:

Inventory of the Church and Synagogue Archives of Pennsylvania:
Society of Friends:

RHODE ISLAND:

Inventory of the Church Archives of Rhode Island:
Baptist Churches.
Society of Friends.

TENNESSEE:

Inventory of the Church and Synagogue Archives of Tennessee:
Tennessee Baptist Convention:
Nashville Baptist Association.
Ocoee Baptist Association.
Jewish Congregations.
Outline of Development of Methodism in Tennessee.

UTAH:

Inventory of the Church Archives of Utah:
Vol. 1. History and Bibliography of Religion.
Vol. 2. Baptist Church.
Vol. 3. Smaller Denominations.

VERMONT:

Inventory of the Church Archives of Vermont:
No. 1. Protestant Episcopal:
Diocese of Vermont.
Preprint of Churches of Hinesburg, 1789-1939.

VIRGINIA:

Inventory of the Church Archives of Virginia:
Dover Baptist Association.

WASHINGTON:

- Inventory of the Church Archives of Washington:
Survey of Everett, Yakima, and Wenatchee Church
Archives.
Survey of Seattle Church Archives.
Survey of Spokane Church Archives.

WEST VIRGINIA:

- Inventory of the Church Archives of West Virginia:
Presbyterian Churches.
Protestant Episcopal Church.
Preliminary Bibliography of Material Relating to
Churches in West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky and
Southern Ohio.

WISCONSIN:

- Inventory of the Church Archives of Wisconsin:
History of the Southern Wisconsin District of the Evan-
gelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri and other states.
Protestant Episcopal Church:
Diocese of Eau Claire.
Diocese of Fond du Lac.
Assemblies of God.
Disciples of Christ.
Jewish Congregations.
Moravian Church.
Roman Catholic Church and United Brethren in Christ.

SECTION II

CHAPTER 8

CANADIAN RESEARCH

Note: Under date of 2 May 1956 permission was granted by Mr. Guy H. Birdsall, General Counsel, Veterans Administration, to use the material on Canadian records as taken from their Pamphlet 2-1, "Custodians of Public Records." The following paragraph is extracted from his letter:

"In the 1949 revision of this pamphlet, a special effort was made to obtain accurate information relating to the several subjects covered. However, at this time we cannot assure you that the state, territorial or foreign laws treated herein have not been changed since the revision. Although there is no objection to your using extracts from this publication, the pamphlet should not be cited as an authentic source. It is suggested that you verify the information with the original source in order to obtain the current status of the laws and procedures in question—It is hoped that the pamphlet will aid you in the publication of your book."

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT DATES IN CANADIAN HISTORY

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1605 | Settlement of Port Royal in Acadia, (Nova Scotia). |
| 1608 | Quebec settled. |
| 1642 | Montreal settled. |
| 1713 | Treaty of Utrecht. Acadia and Newfoundland are released by treaty to the British. |
| 1755 | The Acadians refuse to take an oath of loyalty, are subsequently expelled. |
| 1758 | The English defeat the French at Louisburg. |
| 1759 | Niagara and Quebec are captured by the English. |
| 1760 | Montreal surrenders. |

- 1763 The Peace of Paris. France surrenders to the British all of her possessions on this continent east of the Mississippi, except the city of New Orleans, La.
- 1750 About 1750 and later Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are settled by the English as well as the Germans, Protestants from France and Switzerland.
- 1758 Assembly is held at Halifax for Nova Scotia.
- 1772 The Scottish immigration to the providence begins.
- 1783 1783 and before this date, the Loyalist migration to Canada continues.
- 1791 Canada is divided into Upper and Lower Canada. Upper Canada being the upper area of the St. Lawrence River, now Ontario, and Lower Canada, the area towards the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, now Quebec.
- 1840 Upper and Lower Canada are united to a central government.
- 1867 The Confederation act is passed. Canada is divided into four main provisions: Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
- 1870 Manitoba is made a province in Canada.
- 1871 British Columbia to the west enters the Confederation of provinces.
- 1873 Prince Edward Island enters the Confederation of provinces.
- 1905 Organization of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.
- 1949 Newfoundland enters the Confederation of provinces.

CANADA

CANADIAN PROVINCIAL RECORDS

General Statement:

Marriage: Law requires that all births, deaths and marriages be reported to the clerks of the counties and cities and forwarded through proper channels to the Provincial Registrar General of the Province where the event occurred.

Divorce: The record of Provincial divorces can be had by application to the provincial secretaries of the

Provinces except Ontario and Quebec. For these Provinces information on divorces can be had on application to the clerk of the Senate at Ottawa, Canada, as there is no other divorce jurisdiction in these Provinces.

Births and Deaths: see above.

Fees: Fees range from 25 cents for search to 50 cents to \$1.00 for certified copies. No free searches.

Information has been received from our Consular Service through the State Department relative to the established records in the following Provinces:

Alberta	New Brunswick	Ontario
British Columbia	Newfoundland	Prince Edward
Manitoba	Nova Scotia	Island
	Saskatchewan	Quebec

Condensed statements relative to the laws on vital statistics for the above provinces are as follows:

ALBERTA, CANADA

MARRIAGE

The Province was inaugurated in 1905 when a Provincial Bureau of Vital Statistics was formed and continued the records of the Government of the Northwest Territories. Bans must be published openly at least three times in a church in the district in which one of the parties has resided for at least 15 days preceding the first publication and in which the parties will be married. Marriage licenses are obtained from the issuer of marriage licenses in the locality in which the parties reside.

DIVORCES

Alberta had no power to grant divorces until 1919; records complete; indexed; these records are sent direct from the clerk of the court where the divorce was granted to the department. Previous to 1919 divorces were granted and recorded at Ottawa.

PROVINCIAL CUSTODIAN

Registrar of Vital Statistics, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; there are 750 district registrars who record deaths, births, and

marriages, the originals of which are forwarded to Edmonton every month.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

Recorded since 1886 (Northwest Territories); 50 percent complete; since 1905 to 1915 records fairly complete and indexed. 1915 to date practically complete and indexed.

MAJORITY

Males and females attain majority at 21 years of age.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

MARRIAGE

All records of marriages, births, and deaths from September 1, 1872, are filed at Victoria.

ADOPTIONS

Copies of all adoption orders entered in the various Supreme Court registries, are filed in Victoria, and have been correlated with the birth records where the birth occurred in Province. "The Adoption Act" became effective in April 1920.

DIVORCES

A complete record of decrees of nullity of marriages and divorces was commenced with the registrar of births, deaths, and marriages on April 1, 1933. Previous to that date an index was maintained by the Inspector of Legal Offices, Courthouse, Victoria, B. C.

BAPTISMS, BURIALS, AND MARRIAGES PRIOR TO 1872

An incomplete record of church registers for the Province which go back as far as 1836 is at Victoria.

PROVINCIAL CUSTODIAN

Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. The records for the current month are in the custody of the district registrar of the district in which the event occurred but the Provincial Registrar has all others.

MARRIAGES

Records began in 1872 in Victoria; complete; a few church records of marriages and baptism which go back as far as 1836 in Victoria.

Records began in 1889 in Yukon.

Records began in 1900 in Prince George, Atlin, and Smithers.

Records began in 1910 in Prince Rupert.

Records began in 1920 in Anyox.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Records in Yukon, in custody of officer commanding Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Dawson; complete and fully indexed; deaths began in 1898; births in 1899.

MAJORITY

Males and females attain majority at age of 21 years.

COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE

Common-law marriages are not recognized.

MANITOBA, CANADA

MARRIAGE

All records are kept by Recorder of Vital Statistics and no other distinct city or other records are preserved. Licenses must be obtained or banns published.

DIVORCE

Previous to 1920, all divorces were handled by Dominion Senate at Ottawa, Ontario. Jurisdiction was established in 1920 and complete record of all such granted in Manitoba is kept at the Court of King's Bench offices in the several judicial districts of the Province and indexed up to date.

PROVINCIAL CUSTODIAN

Recorder of Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Public Welfare, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, and (for divorce) deputy prothonotary of the Eastern Judicial District, deputy clerk, Crown and Pleas of the Central, Western, Southern, Northern, and Dauphin, Judicial Districts, respectively, of the Province.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

Records date from 1812 with lapses in registration in certain districts, but indexed and complete so far as requirements of the period to which they apply are concerned.

MAJORITY

Males and females attain majority at 21 years. A minor over 16 but under 21 years of age, who has no parent or guardian, may enter into an agreement to perform work or service and is liable thereon and entitled to the benefits thereof.

COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE

Common-Law Marriages are not recognized as valid.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA**MARRIAGE**

Recorded in registers of civil status which are kept by the ministers, priests, etc., of the various religious denominations in the Province; these registers are kept in duplicate, one copy of which is filed annually with the prothonotary of the Superior Court in the district in which the registers are kept. Some records date back to 1887. Transfer was made of all books of record from 1887 to 1919 from division registrar to secretary of Sub-District Board of Health (one for each county). Original certificates remain unfiled and unindexed in legislative buildings.

DIVORCE

Divorces have been granted since 1867 and are now being granted by the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes of New Brunswick. Registrar of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, has a list of divorces granted by that court since 1867.

PROVINCIAL CUSTODIAN

Registrar General of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Records begin January 1, 1920; complete; indexed. Records of the city of St. John which were not destroyed by the great fire of 1877 are in the custody of B. L. Gerow, attorney, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, custodian.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Records begin January 1, 1920; complete; indexed; also special list of deaths of "subjects of a foreign country available to authorized representatives of those countries."

MAJORITY

Males and females attain majority of age at 21 years.

COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE

Rebuttable presumption of marriage after cohabitation and establishment of reputation of husband and wife. (45 New Brunswick Reports 154).

NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA

MARRIAGE

Registration of marriages began June 2, 1891; complete, fully indexed.

DIVORCE

No record kept. No law under which divorce or annulment can be granted.

CUSTODIAN

Registrar General, Vital Statistics, St. Johns, Newfoundland. All clergymen are registrars and keep complete church records of births, deaths, and marriages, copies of which are furnished the Registrar General at St. Johns quarterly for districts outside of St. Johns and monthly for the city of St. Johns.

BIRTHS

Registration was commenced on March 15, 1891; complete; fully indexed.

DEATHS

Registration was commenced on May 1, 1891; complete; fully indexed.

MAJORITY

Males and females attain majority at 21 years of age.

COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE

Common-law marriages are not recognized as valid.

NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA

MARRIAGE

Licenses issued by the deputy issuers of marriage licenses in the several districts.

DIVORCE

Prior to 1841, divorces were granted by the Governor-in Council under sections 6 and 7, chapter 17, Acts of 1758. Divorce and Matrimonial Court, Halifax, now has jurisdiction and grants divorce.

PROVINCIAL CUSTODIAN

1. Registrar General, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada (for births, deaths, and marriages).
2. Registrar, Divorce and Matrimonial Court, Courthouse, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada (for divorce records).

MARRIAGES

Date from 1763; incomplete until 1864.

DIVORCES

Date from 1841, when divorce court as now constituted was established.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Records began in 1864; discontinued from 1876 to 1908; otherwise complete; approximate date and name of county necessary to make satisfactory search.

MAJORITY

Males and females attain majority at 21 years of age.

COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE

Common-law marriages are not recognized as valid.

ONTARIO, CANADA

MARRIAGE

Licenses are issued by the Provincial Secretary; by the municipal clerks or their deputies, the municipal clerk being the clerk of the city, town, or village as the case may be. Local custodians known as division registrars (municipal clerks as above) collect records of births, marriages, and deaths, and transmit them monthly to the Registrar General.

DIVORCE

The Divorce Act (Ontario, 1930, chapter 15) places jurisdiction in the Supreme Court. Until 1930, divorces were obtained by Act of Parliament; records for Ontario were taken care of by the clerk of the Senate of Ottawa. Since the Confederation of the Provinces into the Dominion of Canada in 1867, a complete record is kept; fully indexed. Prior to the Confederation, divorce was obtained by an Imperial Act of the British Parliament.

PROVINCIAL CUSTODIAN

Registrar General, Parliament Building, Toronto, Canada.

MARRIAGES

Records date from 1869; incomplete from 1812 to 1869; indexed.

DIVORCES

Records are kept by the clerk of the Senate, Ottawa, Canada, and by clerk of the Supreme Court.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Records date from 1869; indexed.

MAJORITY

Males and females attain majority at 21 years of age.

COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE

Common-law marriages are not recognized as valid.

MARRIAGE

Publication of banns or license issued by district registrar is necessary to marry. Ministers are required to make returns within 48 hours of marriage performed by them.

DIVORCE

Before the Confederation which occurred in 1867, divorces, if any, were granted by the Governor-in-Council; no records of these were kept. After Confederation, they were granted by the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa until jurisdiction was vested in the Supreme Court in 1943.

PROVINCIAL CUSTODIAN

Registrar General, Provincial Building, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

MARRIAGES

Began in 1831; records complete in Surrogate's Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, to June 1906, when transferred to Office of Registrar General; fully indexed in both offices. Indexed as to name of male only.

DIVORCES

No record kept of legislative divorces. Clerk of Supreme Court maintains records of divorces granted by such court.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Before registration was mandatory, records were kept in the office of the Registrar General as provided by act of legislative assembly; records were also partially kept by the various churches in the Province; since June 1906, partial records; since 1920 more complete; those registered fully indexed.

MAJORITY

Males and females attain majority at 21 years of age.

COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE

Common-law marriages are not recognized as valid.

QUEBEC, CANADA

MARRIAGE

Certificates of marriages, births, and deaths are made out in duplicate by the priests, rabbis, and clergymen of authorized denominations. The certificate of marriage in this Province is the copy or the extract of the entry thereof in a register of civil status. The certificates themselves are not necessarily made in duplicate, but the registers in which the entries are made are always kept in duplicate by those authorized, and one duplicate register is deposited by the custodian with the prothonotary of the district within which it is kept. In requesting copies of public records, state whether Catholic or non-Catholic, designating the particular congregation or church to which the parties belong, and whether for a citizen of Canada or an alien.

DIVORCE

Quebec and Ontario, and perhaps a few other Provinces, have no divorce courts. In these provinces, the only means of dissolving the marriage tie is by special act of the Dominion Parliament and certified copies may be obtained from the clerk of the Senate, Ottawa, Canada.

PROVINCIAL CUSTODIAN

Director of the Department of Health, Quebec, Province of Quebec, Canada, or the prothonotary of the chief town of the judicial district.

MARRIAGES

Records date back as far as 1642; a general index for non-Catholics is available from 1760 to date; the index for Catholics being overwhelmingly larger, is not yet complete; if name and date are given to the prothonotary of a district, the information can be given very quickly, except for the current year when it may be obtained from the church records.

DIVORCES

No records are kept except by clerk of the Senate, Ottawa, Canada.

BIRTHS

Records begin 1894; for making search, give name and date and if non-Catholic or foreigner, so state. (Remarks relative to certificates under "marriage" appertain to certificate of birth.)

DEATHS

The records of death in the Province of Quebec are not handled by the civil authorities, but by the religious authorities. When no clergyman is present at the death or burial of a non-Catholic, a record of such death occurring since 1926 may be had from the doctor's certificate filed with the Provincial Bureau of Health. Otherwise, such records may be had from the private records of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company, 1207 Drummond St., Montreal, Canada. Deaths, like marriages and births, are recorded in registers of civil status kept by those specially authorized by law therefor. Under the Burial Act (Revised Statutes, Quebec, 1925, chapter 208), section 3, as replaced by the Act 21 George V, chapter 86, section 1, no interment can be proceeded with before the officer appointed for the registration of acts of civil status has been furnished with a certificate establishing the cause of death, as provided in the Quebec Public Health Act (Revised Statutes, Quebec, 1925, chapter 186). The entry of death is therefore recorded by an officer authorized to keep registers of civil status and also established by a certificate of the attending physician. Certificates of death, therefore, are, as in the case of births above-mentioned, merely extracts or copies from the entry thereof in the register of civil status.

Information as to births, deaths, and marriages is furnished and compiled under the provisions dealing with vital statistics found in Quebec Public Health Act (Revised Statutes, Quebec, 1925, chapter 186), sections 135 to 148. Such information is obtained through the intermediary of collectors of vital statistics under the supervision of the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health. Actual certificates of births, deaths, and marriages, to avail as such, must be obtained from the registers of civil status themselves in which entries thereof have been effected.

MAJORITY

Males and females attain majority at 21 years of age. Emancipation is effected by marriage or by act of the court, judge, or prothonotary.

COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE

Common-law marriages are not recognized as valid.

SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA**MARRIAGE**

The law requires that all deaths, births, marriages, and divorces in Saskatchewan be reported to the Director of Vital Statistics at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. Before marriage may be performed banns must be published or license issued.

DIVORCE

The first divorce granted in the Province of Saskatchewan and registered with the Director of Vital Statistics, Regina, Saskatchewan, was on March 12, 1920. Previous to that date, all divorces were granted by the Federal Government of Canada at Ottawa, and records for years previous to 1920 are on file with the clerk of the Senate at Ottawa, Canada.

PROVINCIAL CUSTODIAN

Director of Vital Statistics, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

MARRIAGES

Records begin 1878; fully indexed.

BIRTHS

Records begin 1854; fully indexed.

DEATHS

Records begin 1882; fully indexed.

DIVORCES

Records begin 1920; fully indexed.

Although registration of all births, marriages, deaths, and divorces is compulsory, it cannot be said that registrations for any one year are complete. However, late registrations are accepted for events taking place in any previous year.

MAJORITY

Males and females attain majority at age of 21 years.

COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE

Common-law marriages are not recognized as valid.

SECTION II

CHAPTER 9

THE LOYALISTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Loyalists (or Tories) is the name given in American history to those who, immediately before and during the Revolutionary War, remained loyal to Great Britain. Their number is unknown, but John Adams estimated that at least one third of the inhabitants of the colonies were Loyalists. The possibility that one of your ancestors might have been a Loyalist should not be overlooked in the analysis of your research problem, provided the time element is approximately during the periods mentioned in the comments to follow.

The following information has been taken from the August 1932 issue of the *Loyalist Gazette* and an article appearing therein by Capt. Horace Hume VanWart, entitled "The Loyalist Settlement of Adolphustown":

"The Loyalists who migrated to Nova Scotia and (the now) Province of New Brunswick, almost without exception, were conveyed by ships. The removal of the Loyalists from the cities bordering the Atlantic commenced in March, 1776, and continued until the evacuation of New York City, November 25, 1783. Those who had means formed companies and hired vessels, themselves, while those who had not were sent away by transports provided by the British Government. The New York papers of that day were full of advertisements of the sailing of the former and the official notices of the latter.

"Those Loyalists, especially from the northern and western portions of the Province of New York, who found themselves cut off from the Atlantic seaboard, migrated by overland routes to Ontario and Quebec.

This movement was general from almost every part of New York Province and was augmented by Loyalists from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Vermont. Many of these Loyalists followed the two military highways that led to Ogdensburg or Oswego; Others selected the water route either by way of Lake Champlain and down the Richelieu River to Sorel (Quebec) and then ascending the St. Lawrence (most of those who went this way remained in Lower Canada), or leaving their boats at Plattsburgh crossed overland to Ogdensburg.

"The most popular route was up the Hudson River to Albany, which was on the verge of civilization at that time. A little above Albany the Mohawk River joins the Hudson, and this river the Loyalists followed as far as Fort Stanwix (Rome, N.Y.). Here there was a portage of twenty miles or more over which their boats and effects were carried to Wood Creek, which they descended into Lake Oneida, and thence down the Oswego River to Oswego, and then across the lake by schooner or by following the shore line at the foot of the lake to Kingston. At this point nearly all of the Loyalists converged.

"In 1783, Sir Frederick Haldimand, then Governor of the Province of Quebec, instructed the Surveyor-General, Major Holland, to proceed to Western Canada and lay out a range of townships on the Bay of Quinte, west of Kingston. After laying out reservations for the town and fort at Kingston, he was to survey the townships, each of which was to be six miles square, the lots to contain 200 acres each and to be twenty-five in number in each range.

"The survey of the four townships, which extended along the North Shore of the Bay to where it turns at the west point of the last township, was not completed until July of the following year (1784), and the fourth

township was not quite surveyed when the bateaux of Peter Van Alstine's band of Loyalists were pushed upon its shore. Subsequently all the land around the Bay of Quinte had been laid out. These townships were not named until many years afterwards.

"From the foregoing, the original Loyalist settlers of the townships about the Bay of Quinte were, in the main, those who migrated from the inland portions of the United States, and who reached their place of settlement by an inland route.

"The settlement of Adolphustown (Township No. 4—Cataraqui) appears as a noticeable exception. During the last days of the British occupation of New York City every effort was made by Sir Guy Carleton to evacuate every Loyalist to either Nova Scotia or the Province of New Brunswick. He was insistent that all who desired to go should be furnished with transport, and refused to leave New York City until this was done. The company of Loyalists led by Peter Van Alstine appear to be the only group who sailed direct from New York City to Upper Canada. It is evident that the company of Loyalists who accepted his leadership were formed for the express purpose of migrating, not to Nova Scotia or the St. John River, New Brunswick, but to Upper Canada. His company was mostly from the counties of Rockland, Orange and Ulster on the west side of the Hudson River and Westchester, Dutchess and Columbia on the east side."

The following bibliography of sources for information about the Loyalists should prove helpful to the researcher whose problem lies with this group of people. When checking through the indexes of libraries, don't fail to look under the subject of United Empire Loyalists, or any of the variations of the subject as listed in the following bibliography.

Note: To supplement the foregoing information about the

Loyalists (United Empire Loyalists) permission has been granted by the Macmillan Company, Publishers, N.Y., to use the following bibliography pertaining to this subject as contained in the book entitled *Canada and the American Revolution* by George M. Wrong, Copyrighted in 1935 (Macmillan Co.).

(Letter of May 9, 1956 from Florence L. Batson, Permissions Department.)

1. Adam Shortt and A. G. Doughty (eds) *Documents relating to the constitutional history of Canada* (2nd Ed. 2 vols. Ottawa, 1908).
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6. Henry Belcher, "The First American Civil War" (2 vol. London, 1911).
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9. James H. Stark, "The Loyalists of Massachusetts and the other side of the story" Boston, 1910.
10. E. A. Jones, "The Loyalists of Massachusetts, their memorial petitions and claims" Boston, 1930.
11. N. M. Tiffany, "Letters of James Murray, Loyalist" (Boston, 1901).
12. O. T. Barch, Jr., "New York City during the War for Independence." (N. Y. 1931.)
13. E. W. Spaulding, "New York in the critical period, 1783-1787." (N. Y. C. 1932.)
14. Wilbur C. Abbott, "New York in the American Revolution." (N. Y. 1929.)
15. G. A. Gilbert, "The Connecticut Loyalists." (Am. Hist. Rev. Vol. 4.)
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17. W. H. Siebert, "The Loyalists of Pennsylvania." (Columbus, Ohio, 1920.)
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18. J. S. Harrell, "Loyalism in Virginia." (Durham, N. C. 1926.)
19. Lorenzo Sabine, "Biographical Sketches of Loyalists in the American Revolution." (Boston, 1864.)
20. Egerton Ryerson, "The Loyalists of America and their Times." (2 vols. Toronto, 1880.)
21. E. E. Beardsley, "Life and Correspondence of the Right Rev. Samuel Seabury." (Boston, 1881.)
22. Historical MSS. Commission, "Report on American MSS. in the Royal Institution," has in Vol. No. 4 (London, 1904) instances of harsh treatment of Loyalists after the peace.
23. Lewis Einstein, "Divided Loyalties," (London, 1933) has biographies of Copley, Rumford and other loyalists.
24. J. B. Brebner, "Acadia, New England's Outpost." (New York, 1927.)
25. D. G. Harvey, "Early Settlement and Social Conditions in Prince Edward Island." (Dalhousie Review, Halifax, Jan. 1932.)
26. John Robinson and Thomas Rispin, "A Journey Through Nova Scotia." (N. Y. 1774.)
27. T. Watson Smith, "The Loyalists at Shelburne." (Vol. No. 5, Coll. of Nova Scotia Hist. Soc. 1887-88.)
28. J. P. Edwards, "The Shelburne that Was and is Not," and "The Vicissitudes of a Loyalist City." (Dalhousie Review, July, October, 1922.)
29. W. H. Siebert, "The American Loyalists in the Province of Quebec." (Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 3rd Ser. Vol. VII and VIII.)
30. In the extensive publications of the Ontario Historical Society there are many papers relating to loyalists.
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34. E. A. Cruikshank, "The Settlement of the U.E.L. on the

- Upper St. Lawrence and Bay of Quinte in 1784." (Ontario Historical Society, 1934.)
- 35. W. S. Herrington, "Pioneer Life Among the Loyalist Settlements of Upper Canada." (Toronto, 1915.)
 - 36. W. S. Herrington, "The History of the County of Lennox and Addington." (Toronto, 1913.)
 - 37. R. W. Cumberland, "Pioneer Problems in Upper Canada." R. W. Cumberland, "The U.E. Loyalist Settlements between Kingston and Adolphustown." (Queen's Quarterly, 1923.)
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 - 39. Percy J. Robinson, "Toronto during the French Regime." (Toronto, 1933.)
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 - 41. H. E. Egerton, "The Royal Commission on the Losses and Services of American Loyalists, 1783-1785" being the notes of D. P. Coke, M. P., one of the commissioners, (The Roxburghe Club, 1915) a well edited volume sumptuous in form. There is on pp. LIII-LV a list of works on the loyalists.

SECTION III

American History for the Genealogical
Researcher

AMERICAN HISTORY FOR THE GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHER

The following facts concerning the growth and development of the United States, from the time of its colonization by the English to the present day, has been prepared for the purpose of giving the student of genealogical research sufficient information that he might be briefly oriented as to the events of history in any one state at any one time. As explained in section one of this book a true analysis of a research problem cannot be made without a consideration of the elements of time and place.

The information herein presented does not by any means intend to be a complete summary of important events in our national history. The primary purpose of this section is to give sufficient background information in order that the genealogical researcher will have some idea as to the events of the time in question. To have presented all helpful information would have been an impossible and impractical task. The student is encouraged to study in detail the bibliography as given in order that all possible information might be found that would be considered relevant to his particular problem in research.

An effort has been made to place herein the dates of importance regarding the early settlement of each state, its development from a territory or from its early period as a colony of Great Britain. Also, under each state are given the dates of the various federal censuses as taken, starting in 1790, with a listing of all missing schedules from 1790 to 1870. The student is particularly referred to the bibliography in order to obtain more information regarding the migrations of peoples between the various states and for information pertaining to

immigrants to this country. No attempt has been made to enter into this section of the book the information of genealogical importance as contained in other chapters.

Sources of Information:

Extensive notes as taken by the author during the Fifth Genealogical Institute at Washington, D.C., July 1954.

Special Lists, No. 8 Population Schedules, 1800-1870, pub. by the National Archives.

The World Book Encyclopedia, the Quarrie Corporation, Chicago, 1848.

Encyclopedia of American History, Richard B. Morris, Harper & Bros. (1953.)

American Atlas of North and South America, H. C. Carey and I. Lea, Philadelphia, 1823.

Old Virginia and Her Neighbours, John Fiske, Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 1899.

Recommended Reading:

Westward Expansion, Ray Allen Billington, Macmillan Co., 1949.

Atlas of American History, James Truslow Adams, 1943.

Frontier in American History, Frederick Jackson Turner, 1921.

Colonization of North America, by Bolton and Marshall.

UNITED STATES

- 1565 Settlement of St. Augustine, Florida, by the Spanish.
- 1607 The London Company of Colonists from England enter the Chesapeake Bay. Land May 1607—Settlement of Fort James (Jamestown).
- 1608 Settlement of Quebec in Canada.
- 1620 21 Nov. 1620—Pilgrims land at New Plymouth, Massachusetts.
- 1689 1689-1697—King William's War. The expulsion of the French from America is begun.
- 1702 1702-1713—Queen Anne's War. Fought mainly in the eastern states against the French and the Indians.
- 1709 Passage of the Parliamentary Act of 1709. Privileges extended to strangers as enjoyed by natural-born subjects, provided they took the oath of allegiance and partook of the Sacrament.
- 1727 1727-1775—Heavy German migration continued includ-

- ing settlers from Bern and Zurich cantons of Switzerland.
- 1744 1744-1748—King George's War. A war between France and England.
- 1753 George Washington sent by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia to order the French pioneers out of the Ohio valley.
- 1754 1754-1763—French and Indian War, bringing the fourth and last inter-colonial war between France and England. General Braddock defeated. George Washington saves remnant of his army.
- 1775 19 April 1775—The beginning of the Revolutionary War in Massachusetts.
- 1776 17 March 1776—Evacuation of Boston. General Gage with all his troops and loyalist citizens sailed to Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- 1776 4 July 1776—The Declaration of Independence signed at Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1781 19 October 1781—General Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown, Va.
- 1783 Final peace treaty of the Revolutionary War is signed.
- 1784 The Ordinance of 1784 is passed by Congress for the government of the Northwest Territory.
- 1787 The Ordinance of 1787, the final act for the organization and government of the Northwest Territory.
- 1789 4 March 1789—First Congress met at New York City, N. Y.
- 1789 30 April 1789—George Washington inaugurated as President.
- 1789 Judiciary Act of 1789 provided for a system of district and circuit courts.
- 1791 Samuel Slater and Moses Brown applied power-driven machinery to the spinning of cotton yarn at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. The beginning of the factory system and the industrial revolution of the United States.
- 1791 The First National Bank established.
- 1792 Eli Whitney introduced the cotton gin with a revolutionizing influence on the states in the south and on the slavery problem.
- 1794 19 November 1794—Jay's Treaty—provided that the claims in behalf of Loyalists be dropped, being balanced by claims for slaves carried away by the British army.

- 1795 29 January 1795—The naturalization act required five years residence.
- 1796 18 September 1796—George Washington's farewell address to the people.
- 1798 18 June 1798—Naturalization Act changed from five years to fourteen years, the period of residence required for admission to full citizenship. This was repealed in 1802 when the Act of 1795 was reenacted.
- 1804 1804-1806—Lewis and Clark Expedition. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were selected by Jefferson to explore the trans-Mississippi country.
- 1807 17 August 1807—Robert Fulton's steamboat the "Clermont" steamed up the Hudson River from New York City to Albany in thirty-two hours.
- 1809 Although substantial Irish immigration started in 1809, it was resumed at the end of the War of 1812. The main body of immigration started in the 1820's.
- 1812 18 June 1812—"War of 1812" fought in the areas of Detroit, Michigan, Washington, D. C., New Orleans, Louisiana, Lake Champlain, New York and the high seas. This war ended with the Treaty of Ghent, 24 December 1814.
- 1817 1817-1818—The "Seminole War" in Florida precipitated the purchase of this area by the United States for \$5,000,000.
- 1820 24 April 1820—A Land Law was passed—established the minimum price of public lands at \$1.25 per acre.
- 1821 Moses Austin granted lands in present day Texas providing that he bring in for settlement three hundred Catholic families from Louisiana. His son Stephen F. Austin continues with the death of his father.
- 1823 2 December 1823—The Monroe Doctrine signed.
- 1827 1827-1838—The beginning of the great Irish and German immigration to the United States.
- 1828 4 July 1828—The first public railroad in the United States, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
- 1836 Samuel Colt patented his revolving pistol known as the "Six Shooter." This was an important step in the subduing of the Indians to the west.
- 1836 11 July 1836—President Jackson's order required payment on public lands to be made with "hard money."
- 1837 Panic of 1837, due primarily to the speculation and reck-

- less expansion which swept the country in the years 1833-1837.
- 1837 1837-1842—A period of difficulties between the United States and Canada. The "Caroline Affair" (December 1837) took place on the Niagara River.
- 1838 1838-1839—The Aroostook County War over boundaries between the United States and Canada was settled by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 9 August 1842.
- 1844 Samuel F. B. Morse transmitted the first telegraph message over a line from Baltimore to Washington, D. C.
- 1846 Elias Howe patented his sewing machine.
- 1846 War with Mexico started 25 April 1846, ended February 1848.
- 1848 19 July 1848—First Woman's Rights Convention held at Seneca Falls, N. Y. First such meeting in the world.
- 1851 2 June 1851—The Erie Railroad reaches Dunkirk, the first railroad to make a connection with the Lakes.
- 1853 Railroad established between New York City and Chicago, Illinois.
- 1853 30 December 1853—The Gadsden purchase of land from Mexico.
- 1854 30 May 1854—The Kansas-Nebraska Act opened up the two territories of Kansas and Nebraska for extensive settlement.
- 1860 20 December 1860—South Carolina adopted the Ordinance of Secession as a protest against the election of Abraham Lincoln.
- 1861 12 April 1861—Beginning of the Civil War, Fort Sumpter, South Carolina.
- 1861 January to May 1861—The states of Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and North and South Carolina seceded from the Union.
- 1861 Seceding states met at Montgomery, Alabama, and formed a provisional government, taking the name of the Confederate States of America.
- 1865 9 April 1865—End of the Civil War. Confederate General Lee surrendered to General Grant.
- 1862 20 May 1862—Passage of the Homestead Act promoted westward expansion.
- 1898 19 April 1898—War declared by Congress in the Spanish-American War. This war ended 13 August 1898 with the surrender of Manila, P. I.

ALABAMA

- 1702 The capitol of Louisiana moved by the French to the Mobile River, near Mobile. First settlement of present day Alabama begun.
- 1800 1800-1820—Migrations from Virginia and Carolinas to central and southern part of the state.
- 1810 Migrations from Tennessee into northern part of the state.
- 1817 3 March 1817—Territory of Alabama formed from a part of the Territory of Mississippi.
- 1819 14 December 1819—Alabama admitted to the Union.
- 1820 First federal census in the state, all reported missing.
- 1830 Second federal census in the state, incomplete.

ALASKA

- 1801 Settled by the Russians.
- 1867 Purchased by the United States from Russia.
- 1880 First federal census in territory, specially enumerated.
- 1897 Gold discovered on the Yukon River.
- 1912 24 August 1912—Representative government granted as a territory.

ARIZONA

- 1850 First federal census enumeration taken as a part of New Mexico.
- 1860 Federal census taken as a part of New Mexico.
- 1863 24 February 1863—Territory of Arizona organized.
- 1870 First federal census for the state of Arizona.
- 1912 14 February 1912—Arizona admitted to the Union.

ARKANSAS

- 1803 This area a part of the Louisiana Purchase.
- 1818 Quapaw Indians give up lands between the Arkansas and Red Rivers to the United States.
- 1819 2 March 1819—Territory of Arkansas organized.
- 1820 First federal census in the state, all reported missing.
- 1836 15 June 1836—Arkansas admitted to the Union.
- 1837 1837-1838—Migration of settlers into the state from the southern states.
- 1878 First railroad enters state of Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA

- 1776 First party of Spanish settlers reach site of present day San Francisco.
- 1841 The Bidwell-Bartleson party became the first American immigrant train to reach California by the overland route.
- 1848 Before 1848 California a part of Old Mexico.
- 1848 Gold discovered in El Dorado County.
- 1850 9 September 1850—California admitted to the Union.
- 1850 First federal census for this state.

COLORADO

- 1776 Father Escalante explores the western part of Colorado.
- 1803 Eastern part of Colorado acquired by the United States through the Louisiana Purchase.
- 1822 First wagons cross Colorado on the Santa Fe route.
- 1858 First permanent settlement of Colorado.
- 1859 Pike's Peak gold rush.
- 1860 First federal census in this state, enumerated with Kansas.
- 1861 28 February 1861—Territory of Colorado organized.
- 1870 First railroad reaches Denver, Colorado.
- 1876 1 August 1876—Colorado admitted to the Union.

CONNECTICUT

- 1633 First settlement at Hartford.
- 1636 Colonists arrive at Saybrock from Massachusetts.
- 1637 Connecticut scene of the "Pequot War."
- 1638 Colonists arrive from Massachusetts to settle New Haven.
- 1658 New Haven passes severe laws against the Quakers.
- 1665 Connecticut (Hartford) and New Haven united.
- 1684 Boundary with New York state established.
- 1701 Yale College established.
- 1713 Boundary with Massachusetts settled.
- 1729 The Quakers and Baptists exempted from ministerial taxes.
- 1731 Boundary with New York finally settled.
- 1776 4 July 1776—One of the original thirteen states.
- 1790 First federal census, reported as incomplete.
- 1820 Religions: The Congregationalists are the most numerous denomination, next the Episcopalians and Baptists.

DELAWARE

- 1627 First settled by the Swedes.
- 1631 A Town laid out near Wilmington.
- 1638 Swedish settlement by Peter Minuit.
- 1651 The Dutch build a fort at Newcastle.
- 1655 The Dutch compel the Swedes to submit.
- 1664 The English take possession of the country.
- 1682 Delaware is annexed to Wm. Penn's government.
- 1692 The English crown assumes government.
- 1694 The government is restored to Wm. Penn.
- 1701 Delaware is formally separated from Pennsylvania.
- 1703 The first separate assembly convened. The same governor with Pennsylvania.
- 1732 Disputes with Maryland respecting the boundary is settled.
- 1758 Men are raised for an expedition to Canada in the French and Indian War.
- 1775 Richard Penn resigns his jurisdiction. A constitution formed by the people.
- 1776 4 July 1776—Delaware is one of the original thirteen states.
- 1790 First federal census—missing.
- 1800 Second federal census, reported as being incomplete.
- 1820 Religions: Presbyterians are the most numerous. Others, Episcopalians, Friends (Quakers), Baptists and Methodists.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- 1790 Act of 16 July 1790 organized the territory of Washington, D.C.
- 1800 First federal census in the district, reported as incomplete.
- 1810 Second federal census, missing.
- 1812 In the War of 1812 the British enter the capitol and burn buildings—many records are destroyed.
- 1878 Present day form of government dates from 1878.

FLORIDA

- 1565 First settlement at St. Augustine by the Spaniards.
- 1763 Ceded to Great Britain.
- 1783 Ceded to Spain.

- 1819 Area of Florida bought for \$5,000,000 and ceded to the United States.
 1822 30 March 1822, Florida Territory organized.
 1845 3 March 1845—State of Florida admitted to the Union.

GEORGIA

- 1732 Governor Oglethorpe obtains patent from King George II in the name of twenty-one trustees.
 1732 James Oglethorpe as governor, settles town of Sunbury, early settlers mainly German Protestants and Highlanders from Scotland—a few settlers from New England.
 1736 A colony of Highlanders arrive.
 1742 A new government established.
 1752 The government of trustees is abandoned. Georgia is made a crown colony.
 1755 A general judicial court is established.
 1763 The country between the Alatamaha and St. Mary's rivers is annexed to Georgia.
 1770 Inhabitants total 50,000, one half of which are slaves. No town life existent. Church of England is supported by government.
 1777 Georgia is divided into nine counties, parish system is abolished.
 1776 4 July 1776—Georgia is one of the original thirteen states.
 1785 1785-1820—Governor of Georgia issues passports to settlers going west into Indian lands. Families from present day West Virginia went to Georgia for about ten years and then to Tennessee.
 1790 First federal census, reported missing.
 1800 Second federal census, reported missing.
 1810 Third federal census, reported missing.
 1820 Fourth federal census, part reported missing. (Counties of Rabun, Twiggs, Franklin.)
 1820 Religions: Baptists and Methodists are by far the most numerous. There are few settled ministers in the state.

HAWAII

- 1898 12 August 1898—Area annexed to the United States.
 1900 14 June 1900—Territory of Hawaii organized, representative government granted.

IDAHO

- 1803 Present area of state a part of the Louisiana Purchase.
Also, at one time a part of the Oregon Territory, later
part of the Washington Territory.
- 1805 Lewis and Clark Expedition passes through.
- 1809 First fur trading post built by David Thompson.
- 1820 Fort Boise established.
- 1834 Fort Hall built.
- 1860 Gold discovered on Orofino Creek. First permanent
settlement of Franklin established.
- 1863 3 March 1863—Idaho Territory organized to include
part of Montana and Wyoming.
- 1861 Lewiston first incorporated town.
- 1870 First federal census in the state. Missing: Kootenai
County.
- 1890 3 July 1890—Idaho admitted to the Union.

ILLINOIS

- 1682 Settlement made at Kaskaskia.
- 1783 Illinois a part of old Northwest territory ceded to United
States from Great Britain.
- 1809 3 February 1809—Illinois Territory organized.
- 1810 First federal census in territory, all missing except Ran-
dolph County.
- 1818 3 December 1818—Illinois admitted to the Union.
- 1825 Settlers begin to arrive in northern part of state, over-
land through New York and Erie Canal.
- 1832 Indians defeated in Black Hawk War.
- 1833 Chicago became a town.
- 1848 Illinois and Michigan canal completed.
- 1871 Great Chicago fire.

INDIANA

- 1702 Settlement at Vincennes, Indiana.
- 1800 7 May 1800—Indiana Territory organized.
- 1800 First federal census in territory, all missing.
- 1810 Second federal census in territory, all missing.
- 1816 11 December 1816—Indiana admitted to the Union.
- 1820 Third federal census in state. Missing: Daviess County.
- 1830 Fourth federal census in state. Missing: Wabash
County.

IOWA

- 1812 Area a part of the Missouri territory.
 1833 One of the early settlements made at Burlington.
 1838 Iowa territory organized.
 1840 First federal census for the territory, considered incomplete.
 1846 28 December 1846—Iowa admitted to the Union.

KANSAS

- 1724 Bourgmont, French explorer, crossed Kansas to the Rocky Mountains.
 1803 Kansas a part of the Louisiana Purchase.
 1827 Colonel H. H. Leavenworth establishes Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
 1854 30 May 1854—Kansas Territory organized.
 1860 First federal census in territory, Arapahoe County included much of the present state of Colorado.
 1861 29 January 1861—Kansas admitted to the Union.
 1870 Second federal census in state, Arapahoe County missing.
 1874 Mennonite immigrants brought turkey red wheat to Kansas.
 1878 Last of the Indian raids in Kansas.
 1881 Last cattle drive to Dodge City. Homesteaders settle western Kansas.

KENTUCKY

- 1769 Present area of Kentucky explored by Daniel Boone.
 1774 Settlement at Harrodsburg, Kentucky.
 1775 1775-1800—220,000 settlers enter Kentucky.
 1776 Organization as a county of Virginia.
 1790 First federal census, missing.
 1792 1 June 1792—Kentucky admitted to the Union.
 1800 Second federal census, missing.
 1800 Tax lists available as a substitute for missing 1800 federal census.
 1820 Religions: Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian.

LOUISIANA

- 1763 Ceded by France to Spain.
 1800 Louisiana area retroceded by Spain to France.

- 1803 Louisiana area a part of large area purchased by the United States.
- 1804 By act of Congress, 26 March 1804, effective 1 October 1804, the area of Louisiana divided into two parts, upper portion to be known as the "District of Louisiana," lower as "Territory of Orleans."
- 1805 10 April 1805—Louisiana divided into twelve counties: Orleans, German Coast, Arcadia, Lafourche, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, Attacapas, Opelousas, Natchitoches, Rapides, Ouachita and Concordia. Described as being for the most part Catholic parishes.
- 1807 31 March 1807—The Orleans Territory divided into nineteen parishes.
- 1810 In the area known as the Spanish Province of West Florida (south of the state of Mississippi and east of the Mississippi River) the jurisdiction of the United States did not come until 1810. This area was called "Feliciana."
- 1810 First federal census in the Territory, no counties missing.
- 1812 30 April 1812—Louisiana admitted to the Union.
- 1820 Religion: Predominant religion is Roman Catholic. In 1812 not one Protestant church of any denomination in the state.
- 1860 Sixth federal census in the state, Bienville County missing.

MAINE

- 1607 Ineffectual attempt made to establish a settlement.
- 1623 Settlement at Saco Bay, Maine.
- 1639 A grant made of the Province to Sir F. Gorges.
- 1652 The people submit to the government of Massachusetts.
- 1691 United with Massachusetts by charter of William II.
- 1708 Settlements ravaged by the Indians.
- 1718 Georgetown and Falmouth incorporated.
- 1720 Many settlements destroyed by the Indians.
- 1760 Counties of Cumberland and Lincoln formed.
- 1800 First federal census for this area, part of York County reported missing.
- 1810 Second federal census. Missing: part of Oxford County.
- 1820 Religion: The Congregational and Baptists are the most numerous denominations. They each have more than one hundred congregations. There are many Roman Catholics in the state.

- 1820 15 March 1820—Maine admitted to the Union.
 1820 Third federal census for the state, parts of Penobscot and Washington Counties missing.

MARYLAND

- 1632 Patent granted to Lord Baltimore.
 1632 Equal privileges granted all Christians.
 1632 Maryland taken from Jurisdiction of Virginia.
 1634 First colony settled at St. Mary's.
 1638 Settlements by the Swedes made on the Delaware River on the presents sites of New Castle and Wilmington.
 1651 English Parliament reduces the colony to subjection.
 1651 The Catholics outlawed.
 1661 About 1661 Quakers came from Massachusetts and Virginia.
 1671 Importation of slaves encouraged.
 1689 A Protestant association overthrows the government.
 1690 The government resumed by the crown.
 1692 The Protestant religion established by law.
 1716 The government restored to the proprietary, Lord Baltimore.
 1730 Baltimore settled.
 1732 Tobacco made a legal tender at one penny a pound, Indian corn at twenty pence per bushel.
 1732 Boundary settled with Delaware.
 1776 4 July 1776—Maryland one of the original thirteen states.
 1780 A Kent county convention changed the usage of the "Church of England" to the "Protestant Episcopal Church."
 1790 First federal census for the state. Missing counties: Allegheny, Calvert, Somerset.
 1800 Second federal census in the state. Missing: Baltimore County outside the City of Baltimore.
 1820 Religions: Maryland settled by Roman Catholics who are still the most numerous denomination. Others are, Episcopal, Baptist, Friends, Presbyterians.

MASSACHUSETTS

Note: Early migrations indicate that there was a steady stream of migration from the east end of Massachusetts to the west, south on the Connecticut River to Long Island (New York).

- 1620 James I grants a patent to a body of Puritans for settlement.
- 1620 21 November 1620—First settlement at New Plymouth.
- 1628 Settlement by the Puritans at Salem, Massachusetts.
- 1629 Boston founded.
- 1674 Charles II grants Massachusetts and the rest of New England to the Duke of York.
- 1691 A new charter granted, Maine included.
- 1692 Many persons executed for witchcraft.
- 1704 First American newspaper published.
- 1706 Benjamin Franklin born at Boston, Mass.
- 1713 Boundaries settled with Connecticut.
- 1740 Boundaries settled with New Hampshire.
- 1746 3,250 men raised in the expedition against Louisburg (Canada).
- 1746 3,500 men raised for an expedition to Canada.
- 1755 3,000 men voted for the expedition to Nova Scotia.
- 1765 Stamp Act passed. Tumults at Boston, Mass.
- 1773 Tea destroyed at Boston harbor.
- 1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, Washington takes command.
- 1776 17 March 1776—Boston evacuated.
- 1776 4 July 1776—Massachusetts one of the original thirteen states.
- 1790 First federal census, reported as being incomplete.
- 1800 Second federal census. Missing: a part of Suffolk county.
- 1820 Religions: The Congregationalists are much more numerous than any other denomination. In 1817 they had 366 congregations, the Baptists 91, Friends 32, Episcopalians 14, Presbyterians 8.

MICHIGAN

- 1668 First settlement at Sault Saint Marie.
- 1763 Ceded by the French to Great Britain.
- 1800 Part of the Indian Territory.
- 1805 11 January 1805—Michigan organized as a territory.
- 1810 First federal census in territory, all missing.
- 1818 Public lands available draw many settlers from the east, New York and New England.
- 1820 Second federal census for the state, reported as being incomplete.
- 1837 26 January 1837—Michigan admitted to the Union.

MINNESOTA

- 1849 3 March 1849—Minnesota Territory organized.
 1850 First federal census in the territory.
 1857 First special enumeration by the federal government.
 1858 11 May 1858—Minnesota admitted to the Union.
 1870 Third federal census for the state, all missing except the counties of Stearns, Steele, Stevens, Todd, Traverse, Wabasha, Wadena, Waseca, Washington, Watonwan, Wilkin, Winona, Wright.

MISSISSIPPI

- 1716 Settlement on site of Natchez.
 1763 Ceded by France to Great Britain.
 1783 Part of the present state ceded to United States.
 1798 7 April 1798—Mississippi Territory organized.
 1800 First federal census in territory, all missing.
 1810 Second federal census in territory, all missing.
 1811 Remainder of the present day state acquired by the United States.
 1817 10 December 1817—Mississippi admitted to the Union.
 1820 Third federal census in the state, reported as being incomplete.
 1830 Fourth federal census in the state. Missing: Pike County.
 1860 Seventh federal census in the state. Missing: Sunflower and Washington counties.

MISSOURI

- 1755 Settlement by French at St. Genevieve, Missouri.
 1764 City of St. Louis founded.
 1803 This area a part of the Louisiana Purchase.
 1810 First federal census in the area all missing.
 1812 4 June 1812—Missouri territory organized.
 1820 Religions: Prevalent religion is Methodism. The French are uniformly Roman Catholic. The Baptists are numerous.
 1820 Second federal census in the territory, all missing.
 1821 10 August 1821—Missouri admitted to the Union.
 1820 Second federal census in the territory, all missing.
 1830 Third federal census, reported as being incomplete.

MONTANA

- 1803 This area a part of the Louisiana Purchase.
 1854 Montana included in the Nebraska Territory.
 1861 Gold discovered.
 1860 Federal census taken with Nebraska (Unorganized portion).
 1862 Gold discovered on Grasshopper Creek.
 1864 26 May 1864—Montana Territory organized.
 1870 First federal census for Montana Territory.
 1877 Surrender of Chief Joseph, ended the Indian wars.
 1889 8 November 1889—Montana admitted to the Union.

NEBRASKA

- 1803 This area a part of the Louisiana Purchase.
 1812 Part of the Missouri Territory.
 1847 First settlement at Bellevue.
 1854 30 May 1854—Nebraska Territory organized.
 1860 First federal census for this territory.
 1865 Union Pacific Railroad lays first rails across the state.
 1867 1 March 1867—Kansas admitted to the Union.

NEVADA

- 1825 Peter S. Ogden discovers the Humbolt River.
 1826 1826-1827—Jedediah S. Smith and party cross Nevada from the west to the east.
 1848 Part of present day area ceded by Mexico.
 1848 First settlements.
 1849 First settlement in Carson Valley.
 1859 Silver discovered at Virginia City.
 1860 First federal census for this territory (See Utah).
 1861 2 March 1861—Nevada Territory organized.
 1864 31 October 1864—Nevada admitted to the Union.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- 1621 Grant made to Gorges and Mason.
 1623 First settlements at Portsmouth, Dover and Exeter.
 1623 Settlement begun at Piscataqua.
 1641 Province taken under jurisdiction of Massachusetts.
 1679 Province separated from Massachusetts and a distinct government appointed.
 1680 First assembly meets at Portsmouth.

- 1689 War breaks out with Indians and French.
 1690 The people reunite with Massachusetts.
 1692 Separated from Massachusetts by English government.
 1703 The French and Indians lay waste many of the settlements in the province.
 1719 A number of emigrants arrive from Ireland.
 1739 Boundary line with Massachusetts settled.
 1741 Benning Wentworth the first governor distinct from Massachusetts.
 1749 Grants made to settlers in Vermont.
 1764 New Hampshire claimed Vermont until 1764.
 1769 Dartmouth College founded.
 1776 4 July 1776—New Hampshire one of the original thirteen states.
 1790 First federal census, reported as being incomplete.
 1800 Second federal census. Missing: parts of Rockingham and Strafford counties.
 1810 Third federal census, reported as being incomplete.
 1820 Fourth federal census. Missing: Grafton County, parts of Rockingham and Strafford counties.
 1820 Religions: Baptist and Congregationalist are the prevailing religious denominations.

NEW JERSEY

Note: In the migrations in and out of New Jersey the Quakers from West Jersey went to Frederick County, Virginia. Also, a great many New Jersey families went to Mississippi.

- 1617 Settlement by Dutch at Bergen.
 1664 The Duke of York conveys to Berkeley and Carteret.
 1664 Patent granted to the Duke of York.
 1667 New Jersey becomes a distinct province, Carteret governor.
 1676 First Quakers enter New Jersey from New England.
 1676 New Jersey divided into East and West Jersey.
 1677 A company of Quakers settle Burlington.
 1677 The Duke of York claims West Jersey.
 1688 New Jersey annexed to the New England government.
 1701 Government surrenders to Queen Anne, the two divisions united.
 1721 An Episcopal church built at Amboy.
 1738 Princeton College founded.

- 1738 The first governor distinct from New York, Lewis Morris.
- 1776 4 July 1776—New Jersey one of the original thirteen states.
- 1783 Princeton becomes state capitol.
- 1790 First federal census, missing.
- 1800 Quaker migrations to Canada.
- 1800 Second federal census, missing.
- 1810 Third federal census, missing.
- 1820 Fourth federal census, missing.
- 1820 Religions: The Presbyterians are the most numerous. In 1818 they had 74 congregations, the Dutch Reformed, 31, Baptist 30, Episcopal 24, Congregational 9, Friends 44 meetinghouses.
- 1830 Fifth federal census not missing but reported as being incomplete.
- 1848 Compulsory registration of vital records in New Jersey kept at Trenton.
- 1879 Thomas A. Edison invented the incandescent electric lamp at Menlo Park.

NEW MEXICO

- 1610 Santa Fe established.
- 1821 Area becomes a province of Mexico.
- 1822 William Becknell established the Santa Fe Trail.
- 1850 9 September 1850—New Mexico territory organized.
- 1850 First federal census for this territory.
- 1854 Part of Gila Valley added to New Mexico through the Gadsden Purchase.
- 1864 "Kit" Carson defeated the Navajo Indians in Canyon de Chelly.
- 1886 The Apache wars end.
- 1912 6 January 1912—New Mexico admitted to the Union.

NEW YORK

Notes: The "Old Military Tract" next to Lake Champlain was an area reserved for grants to soldiers. From 1600-1700 there were no migration paths through New York other than the Hudson River and Long Island Sound between which there was migration.

- 1609 Hudson River discovered.
- 1610 The Dutch form some settlements on the Hudson River.

- 1614 First permanent settlements formed.
- 1615 "A Fort built on present site of New York."
- 1623 "A Fort built on the site of Albany."
- 1629 The West India Company started the so-called Patroon System along the Hudson River. (Members of a company who would get fifty adults to settle in homes along the Hudson were given the title of "Patroon" plus other rights and privileges.)
- 1641 The Dutch lay claim to part of Connecticut.
- 1650 Boundaries with Connecticut adjusted.
- 1664 End of the Dutch government in New York.
- 1680 This province exercises jurisdiction over New Jersey.
- 1686 Printing presses forbidden.
- 1688 The province united with New England.
- 1688 New Rochelle settled by Huguenots.
- 1700 1700-1800—Rhode Islanders settled in eastern Rensselaer County, N. Y. Pennsylvania migrations into southwest New York, the area of Susquehanna and Delaware rivers.
- Oneida County receives immigrants from New England.
- Migrations from Connecticut to Delaware County, N. Y.
- Migrations from Long Island to Monmouth County, N. J.
- One of first westward movements was from lower southwest New York (Orange County, Sullivan County, Delaware County) to Pennsylvania and New Jersey on either side of the Delaware river.
- 1700 An Act passed for hanging all Popish priests who should come into the country.
- 1710 A number of immigrants arrive from Germany.
- 1718 Large numbers of Scotch-Irish settle in Orange and Ulster counties.
- 1719 First Presbyterian church founded.
- 1731 Boundaries with Connecticut fixed.
- 1733 The first newspaper published.
- 1735 The press trammelled.
- 1738 About 1738 John Lindsay obtained land grants in present day Otsego county, many settlers came from Londonderry in New Hampshire.
- 1747 The village of Saratoga destroyed by Indians.
- 1759 Ticonderoga taken by the English. The French defeated. Niagara taken in the French and Indian War.
- 1773 Boundary with Massachusetts settled.

- 1776 4 July 1776—New York one of the original thirteen states.
- 1781 New York cedes her western territory to the United States.
- 1786 1786-1805—Many people come into New York from New England, New Jersey and Ireland.
- 1790 First federal census, reported as being incomplete.
- 1800 Note: town records are important, a unit of government.
- 1810 Third federal census. Missing: Cortland County and part of Broome County.
- 1820 Religions: The denominations of Christians are Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Friends, Lutherans and Roman Catholics.
- 1825 Erie Canal opened. Gateway to the west through the Mohawk Valley.

NORTH CAROLINA

- 1653 Carolina: Emigration from Virginia began as early as 1653 when Roger Greene, with a hundred men made small settlement in the Chowan precinct, on the north shore of Albemarle Sound.
- 1662 Carolina: in 1662 George Durant came from Virginia and made a settlement in the Perquimans precinct, just east of Chowan precinct.
- 1663 Carolina: Sir John Yeamans, arrived at Cape Fear early in October. In May 1665 he returned from Barbadoes with several hundred settlers.
- 1664 Albemarle area started on the Virginia border.
- 1665 Clarendon founded on Cape Fear River.
- 1670 Charleston founded at Albemarle Point on Ashley River.
- 1683 A few Scotch families were brought by Lord Cardross to Port Royal.
- 1700 North Carolina considered a portion of Virginia frontier, many Virginians migrated here. Absence of town life noted. Influx of poor people from Virginia.
- 1700 1700-1710—Many Huguenots settled in the vicinity of Bath, where the Taw River widens into an arm of Pamlico Sound.
- 1703 New Berne founded by Baron de Graffenreid with Germans from the Rhinish Palatinate.
- 1703 Church of England established by law. The first paper currency emitted.

- 1710 A number of Palatines from Germany settle on the Roanoke River.
- 1711 Massacre by Indians at Bath and New Berne.
- 1719 Large numbers of Scotch Irish from Ulster arrive in North Carolina.
- 1728 English Parliament requested the King to buy the Carolinas from the Proprietors. Lord Carteret refused to sell his share.
- 1729 By 1690 the names of North and South Carolina were commonly used although they did not become distinct colonies until 1729.
- 1729 Society life here was the most scattered and town life the least developed.
- 1745 Germans from Pennsylvania settled in western North Carolina along the Yadkin River.
- 1745 Strong reinforcement of Scotch Highlanders enters western North Carolina.
- 1760 Inhabitants totaled 200,000, one-fourth slaves.
- 1771 The "Regulators" resist tyranny of the Royal Governor, 1,500 regulators defeated, leaders hanged, thirty others slain.
- 1776 4 July 1776—North Carolina is one of the original thirteen states.
- 1790 First federal census. Missing counties: Caswell, Granville, Orange.
- 1800 Second federal census reported as being incomplete.
- 1810 Third federal census, missing counties are Craven, Greene, Hanover and Wake.
- 1820 Fourth federal census, missing counties are Currituck, Franklin, Martin, Montgomery and Wake.
- 1820 Religions: Most numerous denominations are Methodist, Baptist and Episcopal in the low counties. Western part settled by Presbyterians.

NORTH DAKOTA

- 1804 1804-1805—Sacagawea joined the Lewis and Clark expedition.
- 1818 Eastern North Dakota acquired by the United States by treaty with England.
- 1860 First federal census reported as "Dakota" unorganized territory west of Minnesota.
- 1861 Territory of North Dakota organized.

- 1863 Dakota Territory opened for homesteading.
 1889 2 November 1889—North Dakota admitted to the Union.

OHIO

- 1749 The Ohio Company formed having received a vast tract of land as a grant from King George.
 1783 Ceded to Great Britain.
 1786 Connecticut state ceded the area known as "Western Reserve" but reserved a strip for herself between latitudes 40° and 42°2' and between the western boundary of Pennsylvania a parallel line one hundred and twenty miles to the west.
 1787 Ohio a part of the Northwest Territory.
 1788 Settlement of Marietta.
 1796 City of Cleveland founded, first city in the "Western Reserve."
 1800 Virginia and Connecticut release claims to land.
 1800 The Western Reserve becomes a part of the Northwest Territory as Trumbull County, Ohio.
 1800 First federal census for this territory, missing.
 1803 19 February Ohio admitted to the Union.
 1810 Second federal census in the state, all parts reported as missing.
 1820 Third federal census for the state. Missing: Franklin and Wood counties.
 1837 Boundary dispute settled with Michigan.

OKLAHOMA

- 1834 Land set apart for Indians removed from former homes.
 1844 First newspaper, "Cherokee Advocate" published in Oklahoma.
 1860 Federal census under Arkansas (Indian Lands).
 1870 Federal census. All missing.
 1889 22 April 1889—Territory opened to settlers.
 1907 16 November 1909—Oklahoma admitted to the Union.

OREGON

- 1792 Robert Gray discovered the Columbia River.
 1804 A part of the territory explored by the Lewis and Clark expedition.
 1805 Lewis and Clark expedition reach the mouth of the Columbia River.

- 1811 Settlement of Astoria.
 1846 A part of area in dispute with Great Britain.
 1849 Oregon Territory organized.
 1850 First federal census in the territory.
 1850 Oregon Donation Land Law passed by Congress.
 1859 14 February 1859—Oregon admitted to the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA

- 1680 Quakers settle counties of Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia.
 1681 Patent issued to William Penn.
 1682 First Welsh settlement near Philadelphia.
 1683 First houses built in Philadelphia.
 1683-1684—Settlement of Germantown (thirteen families from Crefeld, Germany) by Rhinelanders and Palatines under Francis Daniel Pastorius and Johann Kelpius.
 1692 This province subjected to government of New York.
 1699 The proprietary returns, and resumes his government.
 1700 The Episcopal church is introduced.
 1710 Pequea settlement in Lancaster county by Mennonites.
 1710 A large number of Palatines from Germany settle in the province.
 1710 Three thousand Palatines transported to New York, finally settled in Schoharie Valley (1713) under Conrad Weiser, then Mohawk Valley and later to Bucks and Berks counties.
 1714 1714-1720—The start of the main exodus of the Scotch-Irish—some went to New England, most to western counties of Pennsylvania between the Susquehanna River and Allegheny Mountains. Later they went down the Shenandoah Valley in 1732.
 1720 About 1720 migration from Pennsylvania via the "Great Indian War Path" which went from East Pennsylvania towards Harrisburg, thence west and south through the Shenandoah Valley to Chattanooga, Tennessee.
 1729 Six thousand emigrants arrive from Europe.
 1732 Boundary line with Maryland settled.
 1741 The Moravians began the town of Bethlehem.
 1742 Treaty held with the Indians (Six Nations) who release all the land on both sides of the Susquehanna River.
 1767 Mason and Dixon line dispute settled.

- 1767 Amish settlement in Conemaugh Township, Somerset County, 1767.
- 1770 One-third of population is Scotch-Irish. 500,000 Scotch-Irish came from Ulster to American colonies.
- 1773 Many immigrants arrive from Ireland.
- 1776 4 July 1776—Pennsylvania is one of the original thirteen states.
- 1784 About 1784 many Pennsylvania Loyalists went to Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
- 1790 First federal census, reported as being incomplete.
- 1800 About 1800 there was a Quaker and Mennonite migration to Canada.
- 1800 Second federal census, Westmoreland county only available.
- 1810 Third federal census. Missing: Bedford, Philadelphia and Cumberland counties.
- 1820 Fourth federal census. Missing: Parts of Lancaster and Luzerne counties.

RHODE ISLAND

- 1636 First settled by Roger Williams.
- 1638 Coddington settles the eastern part of the province.
- 1643 Roger Williams obtains a charter from England.
- 1665 The government outlaws the Quakers.
- 1733 First newspaper published.
- 1764 Brown University established.
- 1776 4 July 1776—Rhode Island one of the original thirteen states.
- 1790 First federal census, reported as being incomplete.
- 1820 Religions: The Baptists are by far the most numerous denomination.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- 1562 Jean Ribaut, Huguenot, settles Port Royal and builds a fort called "Charles Fort."
- 1670 About 1670—Bardadian colonists settle on the Cooper River, Goose Creek, and Ashley River, also, on Islands of James, John's and Edisto.
- 1675 1675-1750—New England trade ships wintered in South Carolina and many marriages to New England families took place.
- 1696 Joseph Blake, Governor of South Carolina, admitted to

- full political rights and privileges the Huguenot immigrants who had become in some respects the most important element in the population of South Carolina.
- 1696 A congregation arrives from New England.
- 1712 First free private school established in Charleston.
- 1729 Here social life centered in the city of Charleston, considered to be more aristocratic than in Virginia.
- 1729 The vestries in South Carolina discharged many of the functions which in New England were performed by the town meeting—care of the poor, road work, assessment of local taxes and election of representatives to the Commons House of Assembly.
- 1730 1730-1755—Land migrations from Virginia via the Oconeechi Path from Virginia (Petersburg) and, later on, south through Alabama, Mississippi and Texas.
- 1750 About one fifth of the people of South Carolina were members of the Church of England.
- 1754 First cotton exported this year.
- 1760 Inhabitants totaled 150,000 of whom three-fourths were slaves.
- 1776 South Carolina was one of the original thirteen states in the Union.
- 1785 Prior to 1785 wills, deeds were kept at Charleston. Early references were made to parishes and not to counties.
- 1785 1785-1865—Fifteen out of twenty-seven counties have no records, six county records were destroyed.
- 1790 First federal census, incomplete.
- 1790 Land migrations were into east Tennessee, after 1800 into middle Tennessee.
- 1798 State divided into judicial districts which became counties later.
- 1800 Second federal census, Richland County missing.
- 1800 Migration from South Carolina to middle part of Tennessee.
- 1820 1820-1835—"One half of the population moved west."
- 1810 Third federal census reported as being incomplete.
- 1820 Religions: Methodist and Baptist are the most numerous denominations, next are Presbyterians and Episcopalians.
- 1820 Fourth federal census, Clarendon county missing.
- 1830 Fifth federal census, Clarendon county, missing.

- 1840 Sixth federal census, Clarendon county missing.
 1850 Seventh federal census, Clarendon county missing.

SOUTH DAKOTA

- 1804 Lewis and Clark expedition passed through.
 1832 Settlement at Fort Pierre, South Dakota.
 1857 First farm settlements were made.
 1859 Dakota Territory organized.
 1860 First federal census, 1860, under Dakota Territory.
 1868 Red Cloud Indian War ended.
 1873 Russian Mennonites settle.
 1875 Gold rush to the Black Hills region begun.
 1890 Separation of North and South Dakota.
 1889 2 November 1889—South Dakota admitted to the Union.
 1890 Battle of Wounded Knee, last armed battle between Indians and white men in the United States.

TENNESSEE

- 1768 Eastern Tennessee settled by Stephen Holston and others.
 1771 Watauga settled in eastern Tennessee.
 1784 The Temporary State of Franklin organized.
 1790 First federal census reported as missing.
 1796 1 June 1796—Tennessee admitted to the Union.
 1800 Second federal census, missing.
 1810 Third federal census, all missing except Rutherford County.
 1820 Fourth federal census. Missing counties: Anderson, Bledsoe, Blount, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamilton, Hawkins, Jefferson, Knox, McMinn, Marion, Monroe, Morgan, Rhea, Roane, Sevier, Sullivan, Washington.

TEXAS

- 1821 Texas became a Mexican state.
 1826 1826-1827—Hayden Edwards and a group of Anglo-American settlers tried to establish an independent republic of Fredonia, but failed.
 1836 Texas declared her independence from Mexico. The Alamo fell. Texas became a republic.
 1845 29 Dec. 1845—Texas admitted to the Union.

1848 The Rio Grande established as the southern boundary of Texas and the United States.

1851 Building of first railroad begun, completed from Harrisburg to Alleton in 1860.

1865 Last battle between the states fought at Palmetto Hill.

UTAH

1843 1843-1845—John Charles Fremont explores and maps the Utah country.

1847 24 July 1847 Brigham Young and first Mormon pioneers arrive in the Valley.

1849 Mormons adopted a constitution for the provisional State of Deseret.

1850 First territorial census by federal government.

1850 Utah Territory organized.

1857 Johnston's Army enters Utah.

1861 Overland telegraph line is completed.

1869 Transcontinental railroad links Utah to the east and the west.

1890 Practice of polygamy forbidden by the Mormon Church.

VERMONT

Note: See State of New Hampshire for additional information pertaining to Vermont.

1724 Settlement at Brattleboro.

1777 State proclaimed to be independent and formed a constitution.

1790 First federal census, reported as being incomplete.

1791 4 March 1791—Vermont admitted to the Union.

1820 Religions: The Congregational and Baptist churches are the most numerous denominations, who have over 100 congregations each.

VIRGINIA

1600 1600-1700—"There can be no doubt that the white blood of tidewater Virginia was English almost without admixture until the end of the 17th century. There were some Dutch, Walloons and Protestant Frenchmen."

1606 Patent granted by James I for the country between north latitude 34 degrees and 45 degrees.

1607 13 May 1607—Colonists arrive in the Chesapeake Bay to settle Jamestown.

1619 Slavery is introduced.

- 1632 Maryland is taken from the jurisdiction of Virginia.
- 1649 The colony becomes a refuge for the Cavaliers.
- 1661 The laws of England are adopted.
- 1662 The Church of England is established by law.
- 1676 "Great rebellion under Bacon, who becomes master of colony for several months."
- 1680 The assembly naturalizes all settlers who take the oath of allegiance.
- 1683 Printing presses are forbidden by the royal governor.
- 1685 The year of the Edict of Nantes in France, in 1700 seven hundred Huguenots arrive in Virginia and settle for the most part at Monacan Town in Henrico County.
- 1693 William and Mary College established by an act of assembly.
- 1700 "At the beginning of the 18th century there was hardly so much as a village in Virginia unless the exception be Williamsburg." Note above: Monacan town, also.
- 1700 Three hundred immigrants arrive in the province from France.
- 1712 The province divided into parishes.
- 1714 Colonel Spotswood first passes over the mountains to the valley of the Ohio.
- 1727 The Great Valley in western Virginia is entered by Adam Muller.
- 1730 The Scotch-Irish enter the Shenandoah Valley, settled along the Opequon River.
- 1732 George Washington is born at Bridge's Creek in the county of Westmoreland.
- 1749 The Ohio Company is formed.
- 1776 4 July 1776—Virginia is one of the original thirteen states of the Union.
- 1790 First federal census is missing. Incomplete tax schedules for the years 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785 are substituted for the missing schedules.
- 1800 Second federal census is missing.
- 1810 Third federal census. Missing counties: Cabell, Grayson, Greenbrier, Halifax, Hardy, Henry, James, King William, Lee, Louisa, Mecklenburg, Nansemond, Northampton, Orange, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Russell, Tazewell.
- 1817 Religions: In 1817 the Baptists had 314 congregations, Presbyterians 41 ordained ministers and the Episcopal church 34 ministers.

WASHINGTON

- 1825 Fort Vancouver founded.
 1851 First settlers arrive at Alki Point, now Seattle, Washington.
 1853 Washington was part of Oregon until 1853.
 1853 Washington Territory organized.
 1860 First federal census taken.
 1889 11 November 1889, Washington admitted to the Union.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (See District of Columbia)

WEST VIRGINIA

- 1861 A group of forty counties broke away from Virginia and formed a new state which they called "Kanawha," which later entered the Union as West Virginia. In early migrations from this area, West Virginia families went to Georgia and then later into Tennessee.
 1863 19 June 1863—West Virginia is admitted to the Union.
 1870 First federal census. For prior census schedules see Virginia.

WISCONSIN

- 1788 Included in the Northwest Territory.
 1809 Included in the Illinois Territory.
 1818 Included in the Michigan Territory.
 1820 Federal census schedules taken under Michigan for the counties of Brown and Crawford.
 1830 Federal census taken under Michigan for the counties of Brown, Crawford, and Iowa.
 1836 Wisconsin Territory organized.
 1840 First federal census taken, reported as being incomplete.
 1845 A group of Hollanders under the leadership of Albert Meenk settled Alto, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin.
 1848 29 May 1848—Wisconsin admitted to the Union.

WYOMING

- 1803 Included in the Louisiana Purchase.
 1807 John Colter discovers the Yellowstone region.

- 1822 Thomas Fitzpatrick and Jedediah Smith passed through the South Pass, discovering a shorter route to the east.
- 1834 Fort William built, later became Fort Laramie.
- 1843 Fort Bridger established on the Oregon Trail.
- 1860 Federal census taken from Nebraska (Unorganized portion).
- 1868 Wyoming Territory organized.
- 1870 First federal census.
- 1890 10 July 1890—Wyoming admitted to the Union.

Appendix

**A SELECTED LIST OF ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES
OF THE UNITED STATES**

NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR ORGANIZED
American Irish Historical Society		
	991 5th Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.	20 Jan 1897
American Scandinavian Foundation		
	127 East 73rd St., New York 21, N. Y.	1910
American Swedish Historical Foundation		
	1900 Patterson Avenue, Philadelphia 45, Pa.	1926
Archivists, American Society of		
	300 Schaefer Road, Dearborn, Michigan	1936
Baptist Association of America		
	2561 North Clark Street, Chicago 14, Illinois	1947
Blue and Gray Association		
	Old South Life Building, Montgomery, Ala.	1938
Canadian Society of New York		
	64 Wall Street, New York 5, N.Y.	1897
Children of the American Revolution		
	1776 "D" Street, Washington 6, D.C.	1895
Cincinnati, Society of the		
	2118 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington 8, D.C.	10 May 1783
Colonial Dames of America (National Society)		
	Dumbarton House, 2715 Q Street N. W. Wash- ington D.C.	8 Apr 1891
Colonial Dames of America		
	421 East 61st St., New York 21, N.Y.	23 May 1890
Colonial Wars, General Society of		
	122 East 58th Street, New York 22, N.Y.	1893
Daughters of the American Revolution (National Society)		
	1776 "D" Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.	11 Oct. 1890
Daughters of the Cincinnati		
	33 Central Ave., Staten Island 1, N.Y.	27 Dec 1894
Daughters of the Defenders of the Republic		
	600 West 162nd St., New York 32, N.Y.	1927
Daughters of 1812 (National Society of)		
	1461 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. Wash- ington D.C.	8 Jan 1892

Daughters of the Republic of Texas	
3402 West Commerce St., San Antonio 7, Texas	6 Nov 1891
Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War	
419 Cumberland St., Portland, Maine	1885
Descendants of the Colonial Clergy, (Society of)	
RFD No. 2 Petersborough, New Hampshire	9 Feb 1933
Friends General Conference	
1515 Cherry St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.	1900
Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York	
122-6 East 58th St., New York 22, N.Y.	27 Feb 1869
Genealogical Institute of America	
407 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Illinois	1928
Geographic Society, National	
16th and M St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.	1888
Geographic Society, American	
Broadway at 156th St., New York 32, N.Y.	1852
Grand Army of the Republic	
Fenton Memorial Bldg., Jamestown, N.Y.	6 Apr 1866
Historians, Society of American	
25 Lilac Lake, Princeton, N. J.	No date available
Historical Association, American	
Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Wash-	
ington 25, D.C.	1884
Historical Society, Presbyterian	
520 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa	1852
Mayflower Descendants, General Society of	
Mayflower Society House, North Street, Plymouth	
Massachusetts	12 Jan 1897
Military Society of the War of 1812	
643 Park Avenue, New York 21, New York	3 Jan 1826
Native Sons of the Golden West	
414 Mason St., San Francisco 14, California	11 July 1875
New England Historic and Genealogical Society	
9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Massachusetts	18 Mar 1845
Pilgrim Society	
Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Massachusetts	1820
Sons of the American Revolution, National Society	
1227-16th St., N.W. Washington 6, D.C.	30 Apr 1889
Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, National Society of	
1789 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.	21 Dec. 1908
Sons of the Revolution, General Society	
54 Pearl Street, New York 4, N.Y.	22 Feb. 1876

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War		
Box 457, Trenton 3, New Jersey	1881
Spanish War Veterans, United		
Box 1915, Washington 13, D.C.	1904
War of 1812, General Society of the		
173 Renshaw Avenue, East Orange New Jersey 14 Sept 1814		

THE BOOK DEALER AND HIS BOOKS

A most appreciated service to the genealogist is the book dealer, his catalogues and his books, new and used. Many of the large book dealers of the country maintain a book purchasing service through catalogues. Some dealers require a purchase price for the extensive listings of their catalogues while others will place your name on their mailing lists at your request.

While the dealer may list many of his books of genealogical interest, there is still the possibility that your particular needs might be located for purchase by correspondence with the dealer. It has been my experience that most book dealers will make every effort to locate your book if you will but give them the assignment.

It has been a hobby of the author to take every opportunity to visit book dealers throughout the country. As a rule very few of the used book shops are well arranged to the extent that they are able to say that they do or do not have a particular book or publication. Most generally family histories, county histories, gazeteers and directories are gathered under general classifications. Atlases, loose maps and special maps are usually apart from books of genealogical interest.

The following book dealers of the United States issue catalogues, or, if they do not issue a catalogue, they will assist you in locating a particular book that you have in mind.

BOOK DEALERS OF THE UNITED STATES

The American Historical Co., Inc. 80-90, Eighth Ave., New York City, N.Y.

American Library Service, 117 West 48th Street, New York City 19, N.Y.

Americus Book Company, Americus, Georgia.

Back Numbers Magazine Shop, 109½ E. Washington St.,
Syracuse, N.Y.

The Cadmus Book Shop, 31 West 46th Street, NYC, N.Y.

Wm. J. Campbell, 2045 Locust Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

C. J. Carrier, Bridgewater, Virginia.

The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1264 South Central Avenue,
Glendale 4, California.

Mr. Henry A. Clausen, Colorado Springs Book Shop, 15a
East Bijou St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Continental Book Company, 206 Mill Street, Marietta, Ga.

Dales Bookazine, 749 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 14,
California.

Dauber and Pine Bookshops, Inc., 66 Fifth Avenue, NYC
11, N.Y.

Peter Decker, 51 East 42nd Street, NYC 17, N. Y.

The Dietz Press, Inc., 112 East Cary Street, Richmond 19,
Virginia.

Fred J. Dimler, 303 4th Avenue NYC, N.Y.

The Dolphin Book Shop, 110 30th Ave., North, Nashville
5, Tenn.

Edwards Brothers, Inc. Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Foster's Book Shop, 1109 21st Avenue, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Harry S. Friedman, 42a Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.

Mr. John W. Farquharson, Goodspeed's Book Shop, 18 Bea-
con St., Boston 8, Mass.

Martin S. Howard, Inc., 116 East Washington St., Syracuse
2, N.Y.

Wright Howes, 100 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill.

Laurel Book Service, 33 West 3rd Street, Hazleton, Pa.

Long's College Book Company, 1836 North High Street,
Columbus 1, Ohio.

George S. MacManus Company, 2022 Walnut Street, Phil-
adelphia 3, Pa.

Ohio Book Store, 544 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Joseph K. Ruebush Company, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Schneider's Bookstore, 46 North 9th Street, Reading, Pa.

Schoenhof's Foreign Books, Inc., 1280 Massachusetts Ave.,
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Siler's Inc., 111 University Place, New Orleans 13, La.

Jules Chodak, Southern Book Company, 122 West Franklin
Street, Baltimore 1, Md.

Smith Book Co., 714 Union Central Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Benjamin Tighe, P. O. Box 777, Worcester 1, Mass.

Charles E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vermont.

Tyson's Book Shop, 51 Empire Street, Rm. 319, Providence, Rhode Island.

A. H. Wilson, Wilder's Book Shop, 28 Warren Avenue, Somerville, Boston 42, Mass.

Paul North, Jr., 81 Bullitt Park Place, Columbus 9, Ohio.

D.L. Gratz, R. R. 2 Box 155, Bluffton, Ohio.

W. H. Lowdermilk and Co., 715 12th St. N. W., Washington 5, D.C.

A SHORT LIST OF CURRENT GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

1. *The Genealogical Helper* published quarterly in the months of March, June, September and December at 518 North Main St., Logan, Utah. Subscription rates \$2.00 a year, \$3.75 for two years, \$5.00 three years.

2. *Genealogical Forum* of Portland, Oregon, published monthly except July and August. Subscribing membership, \$2.00 per year, Active membership \$2.50 a year. Address: 17007 S.E. Oatfield Road, Milwaukee, Oregon.

3. *Seattle Genealogical Society Bulletin*—published monthly except July and August. Subscription rates \$3.00 per year. Address: 3007 14th Ave., West, Seattle, Washington.

4. *The New Jersey Genesis* published in January, April and October, subscription rates, \$2.00 per year. Address: 49 Grosvenor Road, Short Hills, New Jersey, Attention: Mr. H. A. Sonn.

5. *Genealogical Newsletter* published quarterly by Inez Waldenmaier, 4724 Fifth Street, N.W. Washington 11, D.C. Subscription, \$2.00 per year. Each issue features: 1. A list of the newly published family histories, with a cross index of allied family names. 2. Newly published county histories. 3. Directory of Family Associations. 4. A "Bulletin Board" with current information of interest to amateur and professional genealogists. 5. A supplement, the current supplement is, "A Check-list of Virginia Marriage Records before 1853."

FINDING AIDS

(Taken from the *ABC's of American Genealogical Research and elsewhere*)

1. "Union List of Newspapers" a large volume of information regarding the present day location of newspapers that have been published in America. Not only does this book give a complete list of the newspapers published in any one locality, but it also includes the years of publication and where the existing copies of these newspapers may now be found.

2. The Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., has available a free booklet entitled "Maps" PL No. 53. This helpful booklet has a description and an indicated price of many and various types of maps available through this office. Example of types of maps: Township maps, civil divisions, general land office, etc.

3. "Genealogy" by Maurice S. White, No. 210 a publication of the Educational Research Bureau, 1217 13th Street, N.W. Washington D.C. This is a helpful book for beginners but it also lists a number of historical and patriotical societies for the United States. Price (1954) 15c. Write for the price list of this organization before you place your order.

4. For D.A.R. membership, write to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1776 "D" Street, Washington 25, D.C. They will mail you a helpful booklet about their membership requirements and details on "How to Obtain Proofs."

5. "Index to Genealogical Periodicals" by D.L. Jacobus. An index to periodicals and their articles regarding surnames, places mentioned, family information, etc. Three volumes. Considered invaluable to the American researcher.

6. The National Genealogical Society Quarterly magazine has published a partial and authenticated list of Revolutionary War veterans who applied for pensions or bounty land warrants. Part of this list is still being published in their magazine. The last number of their magazine now available (March 1956) has completed this list as far as the letter "P" in the alphabet.

7. "Bullinger's Postal and Shipper's Guide for the United States and Canada." A section at the back of this book gives the geographic location of the counties in each state and indicates the city where deeds, mortgages and other records are kept.

8. "Webster's Geographical Dictionary" a dictionary of names and places with geographical and historical information, etc.
9. "The U.S. Official Postal Guide."
10. In locality indexes at your local library check under the word "Gazeteer" to find books that will give helpful information regarding places, etc.
11. "Guide to the Records in the National Archives" \$2.50 Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. A 1948 publication wherein a listing is made of the various departments of the federal government, their records and present availability to the public.
12. "Century of Population Growth in the United States" 1790-1900. Most of the genealogical libraries of the country have a copy of this book on their shelves but some do not place it with the 1790 census printed volumes. This book is an invaluable guide to a study of the United States for the period of 1790 to 1900. On page 227, Table III there are some general tables dealing with surnames represented by at least 100 white persons as found in the 1790 census. This table constitutes a valuable key, not only to the variation in the spelling of surnames in this census but also a listing of the states in which the surnames predominated at that time.

RESEARCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

FORMS OF ADDRESS IN CORRESPONDENCE

<i>Title</i>	<i>Address Envelope, etc.</i>	<i>Begin Letter:</i>
Archbishop (Catholic)	The Most Rev. John Smith Archbishop of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri	Most Reverend Sir: Most Reverend Archbishop
Army Officers	Address army officers ac- cording to their exact rank. However drop the qualify- ing adjective of their rank such as "Lieutenant Colonel" to "Colonel."	Dear Colonel: Dear Sergeant Smith:
Assemblyman	The Hon. John Smith Member of Assembly, Albany, N.Y.	Dear Sir: Dear Mr. Smith
Attorney General	The Honorable, The Attorney General of the United States, Washington, D.C.	Dear Sir: Dear Mr. Attorney General:
Bishop (Catholic)	The Most Reverend John Smith, Bishop of Chicago,	Your Excellency: Dear Bishop Smith:
Bishop (Methodist)	The Reverend Bishop John Smith	Dear Bishop Smith:
Bishop (Protestant)	The Right Reverend John Smith	Right Reverend and Dear Sir: Dear Bishop Smith:
Chief Justice of a Su- preme Court	The Chief Justice Supreme Court of the State of New York, Albany, N.Y.	Dear Sir: Dear Mr. Chief Justice:
Clergyman	The Reverend John Smith	Dear Sir: Reverend Sir:
Dean of a College or a University	Dean John Smith School of Business University of Utah	Dear Sir: Dear Dr. Smith (if he has a Doctor's degree)
Governor of a State	The Honorable Governor of Utah	Dear Sir: Your Excellency:

	State Capitol	Dear Governor Smith:
Judge of a Federal District Court	The Honorable John Smith United States District Judge Eastern Division of New York, Brooklyn, New York	Sir: (Formal) Dear Sir: Dear Judge Smith:
Legislator	The Honorable John Smith State Legislature, Salt Lake City,	Sir: (Formal) Dear Sir: Dear Mr. Smith:
Mayor of a City	The Mayor of Salt Lake City City Hall, Salt Lake City,	Sir: Dear Sir: Dear Mayor Smith: Dear Mr. Mayor:
Naval Officers	Address the envelope by Rank and address of base and city.	Sir: (Formal) Dear Admiral Smith: Dear Captain Smith
President of the United States	The President The White House Washington, D.C.	Sir: Dear Mr. President:
Priest	Reverend John Smith	Dear Father: Reverend Father: Dear Father Smith:
Representative of Congress	The Honorable John Smith The House of Representa- tives Washington, D.C.	Sir: Dear Sir: Dear Congressman Smith: Dear Mr. Smith:

Source: "The Standard Book of Letter Writing"—Watson. (Prentice-Hall 1950)

Note: The above extracts from the source as quoted will set the pattern for your correspondence with persons of rank and title. This source gives a complete treatise on letter writing and includes all forms of address for both England and United States.

In your correspondence you may not use the exact or required form of address the first time but your "thank you" note or reply will provide the opportunity to make the correction as it may be noted from the letterhead of your correspondent.

SECTION NO I

(Supplemental Information to Section I)

GENEALOGICAL TEXTBOOKS

"A Guide to Genealogical Research" by A. F. Bennett, Price \$2.00, available at the Deseret Book Co., 44 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"Search and Research" by Noel C. Stevenson, L.L.B., F.A. S.G. 926 J. Bldg., Suite 612, Sacramento, California. 1951. Cloth \$2.75, paper \$2.25.

"Searching for Your Ancestors" by Gilbert H. Doane, University of Minnesota Press, 1948.

"Genealogy as Pastime and Profession" by Donald Lines Jacobus, M. A. New Haven, Conn. 1930.

"The Art of Ancestor Hunting" by Oscar Frank Stetson, 1936, Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vermont.

"Ways and Means of Identifying Ancestors," Evan L. Reed, Chicago, Ill. 1947.

"The Handy Book for Genealogists" by George B. Everton and Gunnar Rasmussen, Published by the Everton Publishers, 518 North Main Street, Logan, Utah (1953) \$1.35.

"The ABC's of American Genealogical Research" by E. Kay Kirkham, Price \$1.75. third edition, 1954 available at the Deseret Book Co., 44 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

GENEALOGICAL SUPPLIES

A complete line of Genealogical supplies is available through the Deseret Book Company, 44 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah. A price list is available upon request.

GLOSSARY

(Definition of Terms, Abbreviations, etc.)

Bibliography:

- Law Dictionary*—James A. Ballantine, Lawyers Co-operative Pub. Co., Rochester, N.Y. (1948).
- The World Book Encyclopedia*—Quarrie Corporation, 1948.
- Webster's Geographic Dictionary*—1949 ed.
- Webster's New International Dictionary*—2nd ed. unabridged.
- The Immigration and Naturalization Systems of the United States*. Report of the Commission on the Judiciary—81st Congress, 2nd Session.
- Historic Highways of America*—Archer Butler Bulbert (1904).
- The World Almanac and Book of Facts*—1956.
- Westward*—E. Douglas Branch—D. Appleton and Co., 1930.
- Abstract Books—Books which list individual entries chronologically by the district land office, Bureau of Land Management.
- Abstract of Title—A summary of the conveyances, transfers, and other facts relied on as evidence of title, together with all such facts appearing of record as may impair the title.
- Acadian—A settler of what is now Nova Scotia. Many were driven out of Nova Scotia by the British about 1755 and caused them to settle in Louisiana and some cities along the eastern coast. They were Catholic by religion.
- Adm. Abbreviation for the word administration or administrator.
- Administrator—a person appointed by a probate court to settle the estate of a decedent. (A deceased person).
- Adoption—the act or proceeding by which a relationship personal to the foster parent and child is established.
- Alien—one who is not a citizen of the country in which he is living.
- Ancestor—one from whom a person is descended.
- Apprentice—a learner.
- Assessment—the word ordinarily implies an official listing of the persons and property to be taxed and a valuation of the property of each person as a basis of appointment.
- Attest—to bear witness, to affirm.
- Banns—(of matrimony) the published notice of an intended marriage.
- Beneficiary—a person who is entitled to receive, or who is receiving profit, benefit, or advantage from a contract or estate.
- Bill of Rights—the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States.
- Bill of Sale—a written instrument evidencing the transfer of title to personal property from a seller to a purchaser.
- Bequest—a testamentary gift of personal or real property.

- Bond—an obligation under seal. An instrument under seal whereby the obligor binds himself to pay a certain sum of money to the obligee at a day appointed.
- Bounty—a sum paid by a city or town to one who volunteers for army service when the city or town has been called upon by the government to furnish a quota of men.
- Bounty land—lands donated by the government as a bounty.
- Bounty land warrant—a right granted for military service involving a specific number of acres of unallocated public land.
- "Braddock's Road—an early route to the west from Baltimore, Maryland to the area outside of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This road was constructed during the Seven Year's War, about 1780.
- Cartography—the art of drawing or compiling maps or charts.
- Cavalier—of or relating to the party of King Charles I of England.
- Census—a decennial official account by the government of United States of the inhabitants and wealth of the country—an enumeration of inhabitants of a specified area.
- Chirographer—one who makes a business of writing or copying.
- Chronology—an arrangement as of data, events, or the like, in the order of time of their occurrence.
- Codicil—an addition to or a qualification of one's last will and testament—formerly a codical was actually attached to the will.
- Competent—legally qualified, capable or able to perform.
- Consanguinity—blood relationship. Those descended from a common ancestor.
- Cousin—(general usage) anyone collaterally related more remotely than brother, sister, parent or children—Persons of the same surname—in legal use, any of the next of kin.
- Cousin—(specific usage) The child of one's uncle or aunt is a first cousin, a full cousin or an own cousin.
- Cumberland Gap—a pass through the Cumberland plateau in Claiborne county, northeast Tennessee. It was discovered in 1750, it became an early emigrant route, used by Daniel Boone in his pioneer trip to Kentucky in 1767-1771.
- D.A.R.—abbreviation of the historic society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Also, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.
- Decedent—a deceased person, a person who has died.
- Declaration of Intention—a first paper, the sworn statement made by an alien that he intends to become a citizen.
- Decree—an order or sentence of a court of equity determining some right affecting the merit of a cause, a sentence or order of the court.
- Deed—an instrument conveying real property.
- Democracy—definition as taken from Abraham Lincoln: "a government of the people, by the people and for the people."
- Denizen—one admitted to residence in a foreign country, especially an

- alien admitted by favor to all or part of the rights of citizenship—in Great Britain this is done by Royal Letters Patent.
- Denization—act of making one a denizen.
- Deposition—an oath or affidavit, the written testimony of a witness.
- Descendant—an individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; offspring near or remote.
- Devisee—a person to whom real property is given by a testator in his will, in general usage it is interchangeable with "legatee."
- Devisor—a testator who makes a devise by his will.
- District Land Office Plat Books—books or rather a book of maps which show the location of the land of the patentee.
- Document—any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks, intended to be used for the purpose of recording that matter.
- District Land Office Tract Books—books which list individual entries by range and township in the district office of Bureau of Land Management.
- Donation Application—a donation application for frontier land in Florida, New Mexico, Oregon or Washington which was given to a settler upon certain conditions.
- Donee—a person to whom a gift is made, a grantee.
- Dower—the legal right or interest which the wife acquires by marriage in the real estate of her husband.
- Emigrant—departing from a country to settle elsewhere—going out of a country.
- Emigration—the act of departure from a place of abode for residence elsewhere.
- Enumeration—an itemized list, a census.
- Est.—an abbreviation for the word estate.
- Estate—when used in a will, the word carries everything, unless restrained by particular expressions. It includes both real and personal property.
- Et al.—(Latin) and others, among others.
- Etc.—an abbreviation of 'et cetera' meaning and so forth.
- Ethnology—the science that treats of the division of mankind into races, their origin, distribution and relations and the peculiarities which characterize them.
- Evidence—that which makes clear or ascertains the truth of the very fact or point of issue.
- Executor—a person who is designated in a will as one who is to administer the estate of the testator—for the purpose of paying all his debts.
- Executrix—feminine of executor.
- F.A.S.G.—abbreviation of Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists.
- Forbe's Road—route to the west built about 1780 between the points of Philadelphia, Pa. to Pittsburg, Pa.

Foreigner—a citizen of a foreign country.

Franklin, State of—a temporary state organized in 1784 in the western lands of North Carolina (now a part of eastern Tennessee), ceased to exist about February 1788.

Friend—(religion) a member of the Society of Friends, a Quaker.

Gazeteer—a book giving names and descriptions of places in alphabetical order.

Gov't.—an abbreviation for the word government.

Grant—the word is taken as a general term applicable to the transfer of all classes of real property—to give or bestow.

Grantee—a person to whom a grant is given.

Grantor—a person who makes a grant.

Great Genesee Road—a route to the west through early New York state—between Utica and Cleveland, Ohio.

Great Valley Road—a principle route to the south and west in United States starting in southwest Pennsylvania, through the Shenandoah Valley, to Knoxville and on into Huntsville, Alabama.

Guardian—a person to whom the law has intrusted the custody and control of the person, or estate, or both of an infant, lunatic or incompetent person.

Habeas Corpus—a common law writ, having for its object the speedy release by judicial decree of persons who are illegally restrained of their liberty, or illegally detained from the control of those who are entitled to the custody of them. It is directed to the person in whose custody the person is detained and requires—that the person be brought before the court that appropriate judgment may be rendered upon judicial inquiry into the alleged unlawful restraint.

Heir—(heirs) those persons appointed by law to succeed to the real estate of a deceased person in case of intestacy, or where a person has died without leaving a will.

Holographic (olographic) Will—a kind of testamentary instrument, recognized in many states as a valid will, entirely written, dated and signed by the testator in his own handwriting.

Homestead Application—a homestead application was an application for generally 160 acres of land, which was granted under certain conditions, after a period of residence had been proved.

Illegitimate—begotten and born out of wedlock. Illegitimate child—the common law definition of the term is a child born out of lawful wedlock.

Immigrant—one who comes to a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

Immigrate—to come into a country of which one is not a native.

Immigration—a going into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

Indenture—a deed which originally was made in two parts formed by

cutting or tearing a single sheet across the middle in a jagged or indented line, so that the two parts may be subsequently matched.

Indentured Servant—a covenanted or indentured servant was one who engaged himself for a certain number of years in order to work off a debt. The most frequent form of indenture was that which bound the emigrant from England or the continent to the captain of a ship on which he had sailed. The selling of indentures took place all ports of entry from Boston, Massachusetts, to Charleston, South Carolina. The usual period of indenture was from four to seven years.

Intestate—a person who has died without leaving a valid will disposing of his property or estate.

Inv.—an abbreviation for the word inventory.

Inventory—a list or schedule of all goods, chattels, rights and credits of a decedent which executors and administrators are required by law to make and file as one of their first duties.

Ipso facto—(Latin) by the act itself, by the very act.

Iroquois Trail—a colonial highway between the Hudson and Niagara rivers. The route ascended the Hudson and Mohawk valleys and took to the watershed between the streams flowing into Lake Erie and those flowing into the Susquehanna and Alleghany rivers, on west to the Niagara River.

Jurisdiction—the right to speak. As ordinarily used, it is the right to adjudicate concerning the subject matter in a given case of law.

Kittanning Path—an Indian "highway" of the Iroquois Indians between Philadelphia, Pa., and the Allegheny Valley. It ascended the Juniata Valley through the Kittanning Gorge westward to the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers.

Kittocktinny Valley—a valley in Pennsylvania settled in 1748 by the Scotch-Irish.

Land Entry Papers—land entry papers are documents filed in connection with entry on public land and vary in form depending upon the manner in which land was to be acquired. They include records of cash and installment payment; land script; bounty land warrants; pre-emption; donation and homestead applications; and private land claims.

Lease—a contract for the possession and profits of lands and tenements on the one side, and a recompense of rent or other income on the other.

Legacy—a bequest, a testamentary gift of personal property.

Legitimate—the issue of a valid marriage is legitimate. To legitimate means to effect a legitimization of an illegitimate child, to make lawful or legalize.

License—a permit or authorization to do what, without a license, would be unlawful—it is personal, it can be enjoyed only by the licensee.

Lien—a qualified right, a proprietary interest, which in a given case may be exercised over the property of another.

- Lineal—(consanguinity) is that which subsists between persons of whom one is descended in a direct line from the other, as between father and son, and so on downward in a descending line.
- Loyalist—the name given to many British colonists in America who refused to take up arms against Great Britain in the Revolutionary War. They were also known as United Empire Loyalists.
- Manuscript—that which is written with the hand. Manuscripts—books written by hand.
- Maternal—pertaining to or emanating from the mother.
- Migrant—one that changes a residence or habitat.
- Migrate—to go from one place to another.
- Migration—act or instance of migrating as of persons, tribes, etc.
- Monarchy—a country whose head of government, usually called the king, obtains his office by inheritance.
- Mortality Schedule—a special federal census taken during the years 1849, 1859, 1869, 1879 with the purpose of listing all persons dying in the year preceding a decennial federal census. (See treatise in the *ABC's of American Genealogical Research*.)
- National Road (National Pike)—This route to the west started at Baltimore, Maryland and went through Frederick, Maryland, Hagerstown, Maryland, Cumberland and Uniontown, Pa., Brownsville, Pa., Washington and Wheeling, West Virginia, Zanesville, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Springfield, Illinois, and Richmond, Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana and Terre Haute and Vandalia, Illinois. This road was started about 1806 and finished into Ohio by 1818.
- Necrology—a history of the dead, a register of deaths especially in an ecclesiastical organization.
- Nemacolin's Path—a colonial highway between the Potomac and Ohio rivers. The route went west from Virginia and Maryland to Wills Creek,—Great Meadows, through Connellsburg, Pa., and down to the confluent at Pittsburg, Pa. (Also known as Braddock's Road.)
- Nuncupative Will—an oral declaration by a testator made before witnesses and subsequently reduced to writing by another than the testator.
- Old Connecticut Path—an early colonial highway between Boston, Massachusetts, and Albany, New York. Route: Boston, Wayland, Marlborough, Worcester, Oxford, Springfield, Albany, N. Y.
- Old Northwestern Turnpike—a well-known highway of migration about 1825 leading from Winchester, Va. to the Ohio River at Parkersburg, Va. (now West Va.) at the mouth of the Little Kanawha River.
- Old Walton Road—an early route to the west, opened about 1795 leading from Knoxville, Tennessee, to Nashville, Tennessee.
- Orphan—a minor child who has lost one or both of his or her parents.
- Patent—a patent for land is a conveyance of title to government land by the government.
- Patentee—a person who receives a patent.

Paternal—belonging to, or proceeding from, the father.

Patriot—one who loves his country and tries to make it better.

Pension—a regular allowance paid to an individual by government in consideration of service rendered, or in recognition of merit, civil or military.

Pensioner—the recipient of a pension.

Poll (tax)—a list or register of heads or individuals for the purpose of taxation.

Posterity—it embraces not only children but also descendants to the remotest generations.

Pre-emption Application—a pre-emption application was an application by a person who had already settled on unappropriated land and who applied to obtain it at a minimum price.

Private Land Claim—a claim to land in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Colorado, and New Mexico based upon a grant made during British, French, Mexican or Spanish sovereignty.

Probate—in American law it is now a general name or term used to include all matters of which probate courts have jurisdiction—relating to the proof of wills.

Progenitor—an ancestor in the direct line, a forefather.

Proof—a word which is frequently used as a synonym of the word "evidence,"—the establishment of a fact by means of evidence.

Public Domain—in the United States it is the area referred to as comprising a part of Ohio, and present day Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and all states west of the Mississippi River, except Texas.

Quaker—a name given to a member of the Society of Friends.

Redemptioner—an indentured white person who sold himself as a servant for a brief term of years to defray the cost of voyage to America. The shipowner received from a planter tobacco in payment of the passage fee and the passenger became the servant of the planter until the debt was paid. See also, indentured servant.

Republic—a country where the head of the government, usually called the President, is elected.

Revocation of a Will—the annulment of a will by a mental act demonstrated by some outward and visible sign or symbol of revocation.

S.A.R.—an abbreviation for the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Sic—thus; so; sometimes inserted to show that the quotation is literal.

Statute—an act of the legislature as an organized body, the written will of the legislature expressed according to the form necessary to constitute it a law in the state or in the United States.

Tenant—a person who being so designated by the terms of a contract, either expressed or implied, enters into possession of the land under another person known as the "landlord."

Territories—that system of organized government long existing within the United States by which certain regions of the country have been erected into civil governments.

Testament (last will and testament)—the disposition of one's property to take effect after death.

Testate—a deceased person who died leaving a will.

Testator—a deceased person who died leaving a will.

Testatrix—feminine of testator.

Tory—from 1600's until 1832 the two chief parties of Great Britain were the Tories and the Whigs. In the American colonies any person suspected of being loyal to King George II or III was called a Tory by those who favored independence.

Township—a territorial subdivision of a county—six miles square in the states of the public domain.

Trustee—a person in whom property is vested in trust for others.

United Empire Loyalists—a name given to those British colonists in America who remained loyal to the King of England.

Virginia Warrior's Path—a colonial highway between Virginia and Kentucky, (later the Wilderness Road of Daniel Boone) ascended the Shenandoah Valley to the head of the Clinch River, through the Cumberland Gap, to the head of Rockcastle Creek, through Crab Orchard (Kentucky), and Danville, Kentucky, to Louisville, Ky.

Warrant—an order authorizing a payment of money (land) by another to a third person.

Warranty Deed—a deed conveying land and containing the usual covenants of seizin and against incumbrances.

Whig—the Whigs were members of a political party which played an important part in early United States history. In American colonies the Whigs were those persons who resented British control in the New World. They supported the American Revolution, opposed the Tories.

Wilderness Road—an early route to the west, opened about 1790, between the Cumberland Gap to Frankfort and Louisville, Ky.

Will—any instrument executed with the formalities of law, whereby a person makes a disposition of his property to take effect after his death.

Witness—an individual who has knowledge of a fact or occurrence sufficient to testify in respect to it.

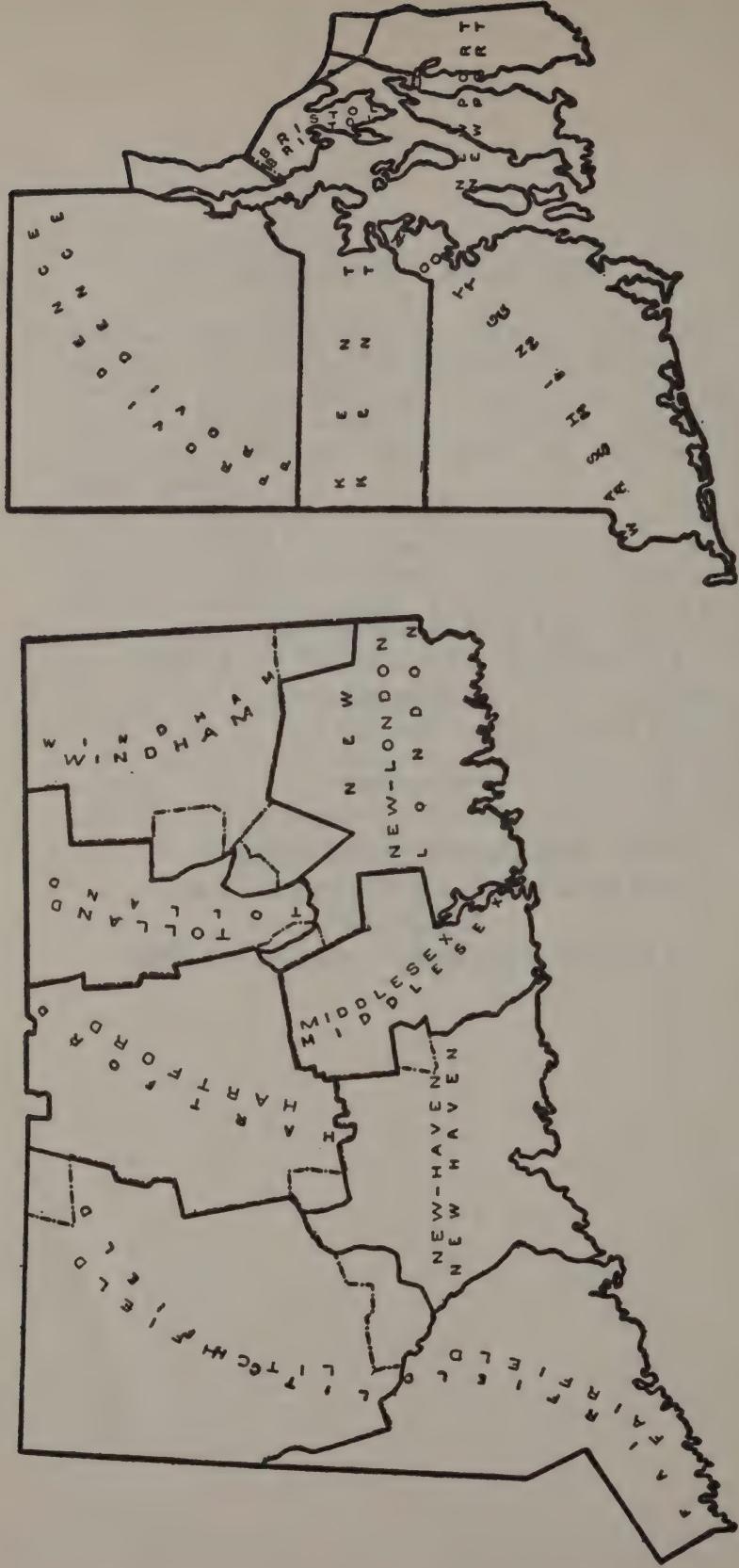
MAP PUBLISHERS, CATALOGUES, ETC.

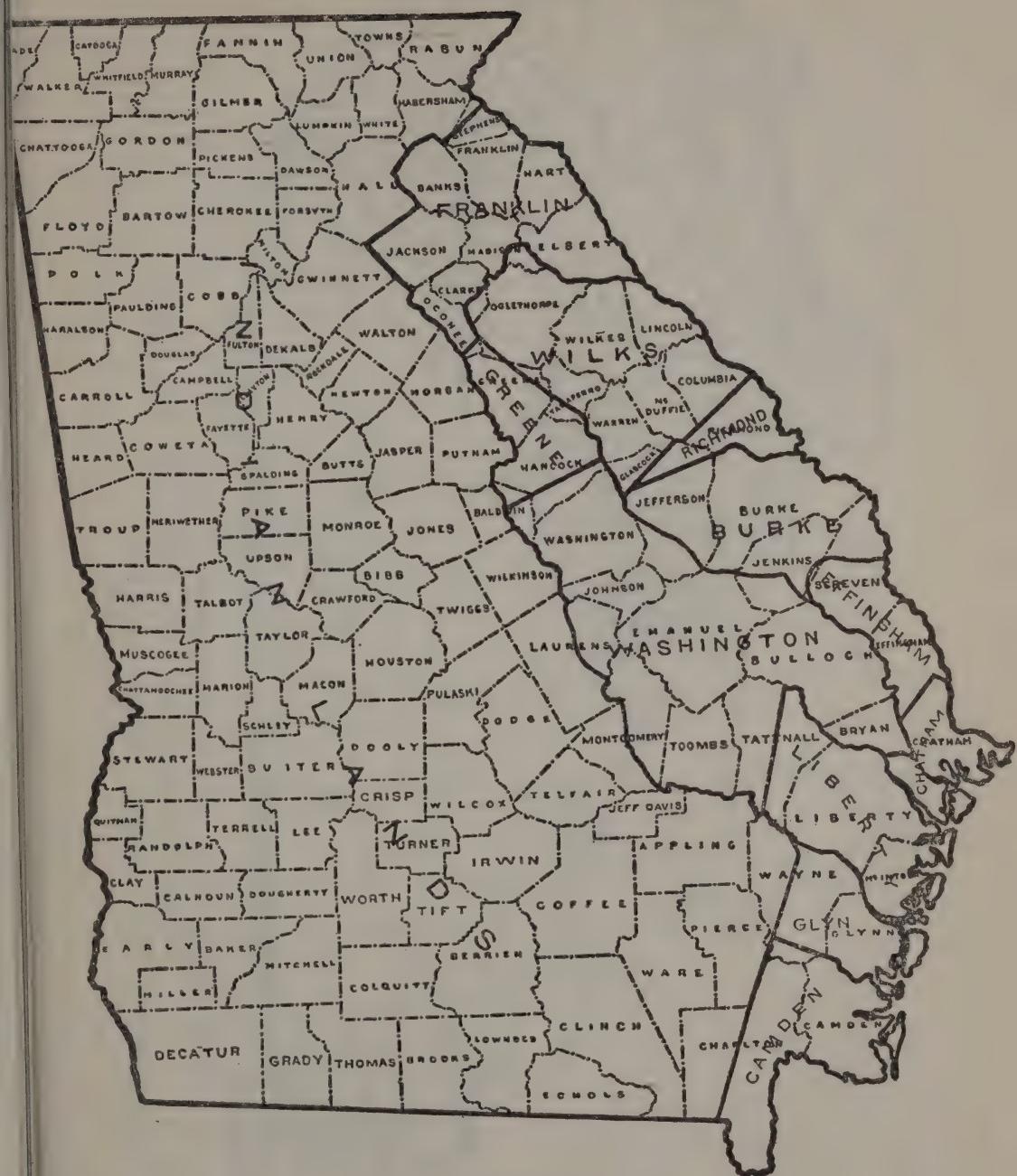
1. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C. Pamphlet No. PL53, Maps. (Engineering and Surveying.) January 1954. A free publication. These maps are publications of the government and sell for 25c to 75c. This listing is particularly good for township maps, minor civil divisions and land survey maps.
2. Rand McNally and Co., 536 S. Clark Street, Chicago 5, Illinois. Also, 111 8th Avenue, New York City 11, N. Y.; National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C.; 619 Mission Street, San Francisco 5, California. Their map catalogues are available upon request. A wide variety of maps is offered through this company.
3. American Map Company, Inc., 16 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. This company has a catalogue of "Cleartype Maps" available for distribution. The intermountain distributor is the F. G. Burton Company, 65 West 3rd South, Salt Lake City, Utah. This company also offers a wide variety of maps, large and small, for classroom use and individual use.

MAPS SHOWING
CHANGES IN COUNTY LINES
1790-1900

Reproduced by Permission of
The Bureau of Census, Washington 25, D.C.
Taken from
"A Century of Population Growth—1790-1900"

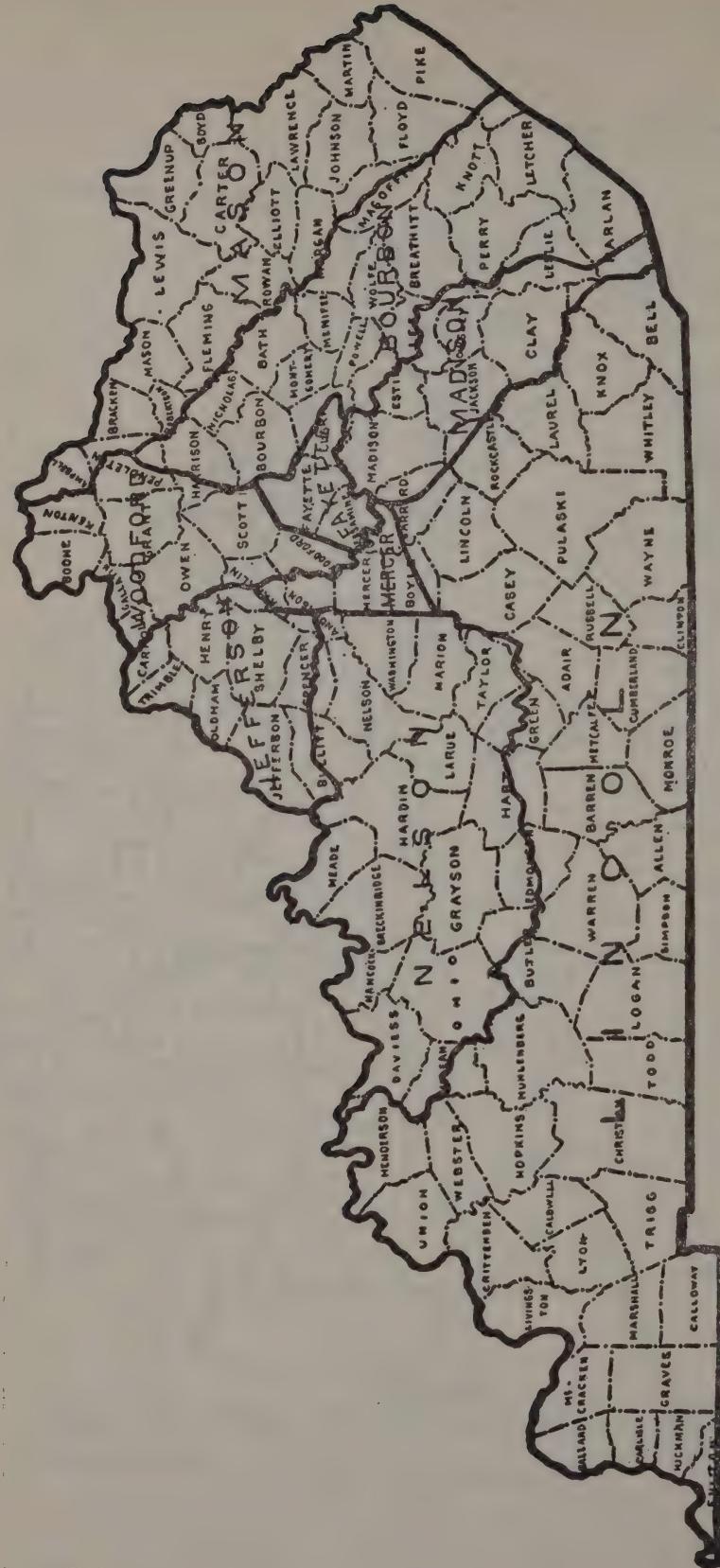
CONNECTICUT — RHODE ISLAND
Changes in county lines—1790-1900. (Solid lines indicate
1790 boundaries.)





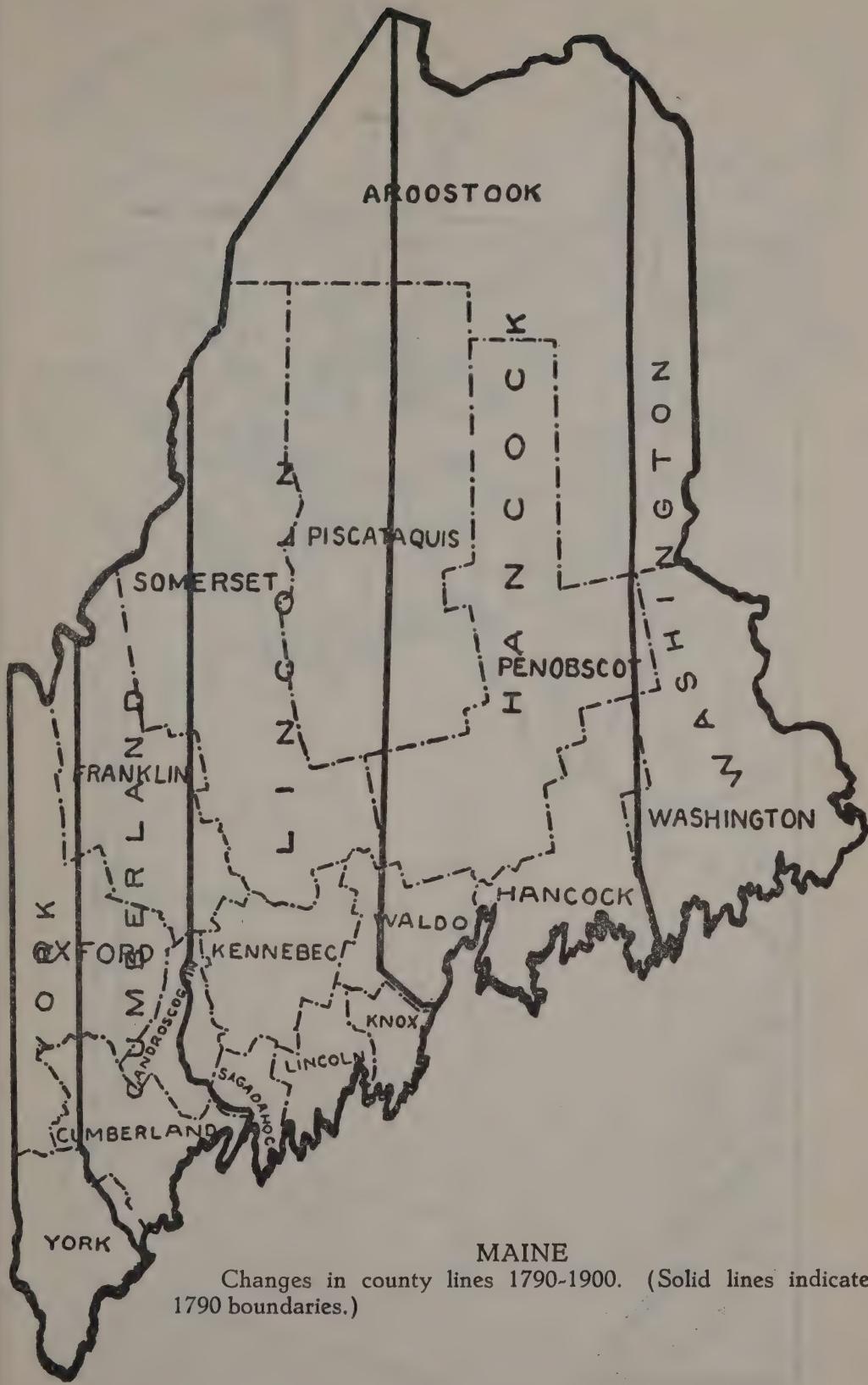
GEORGIA

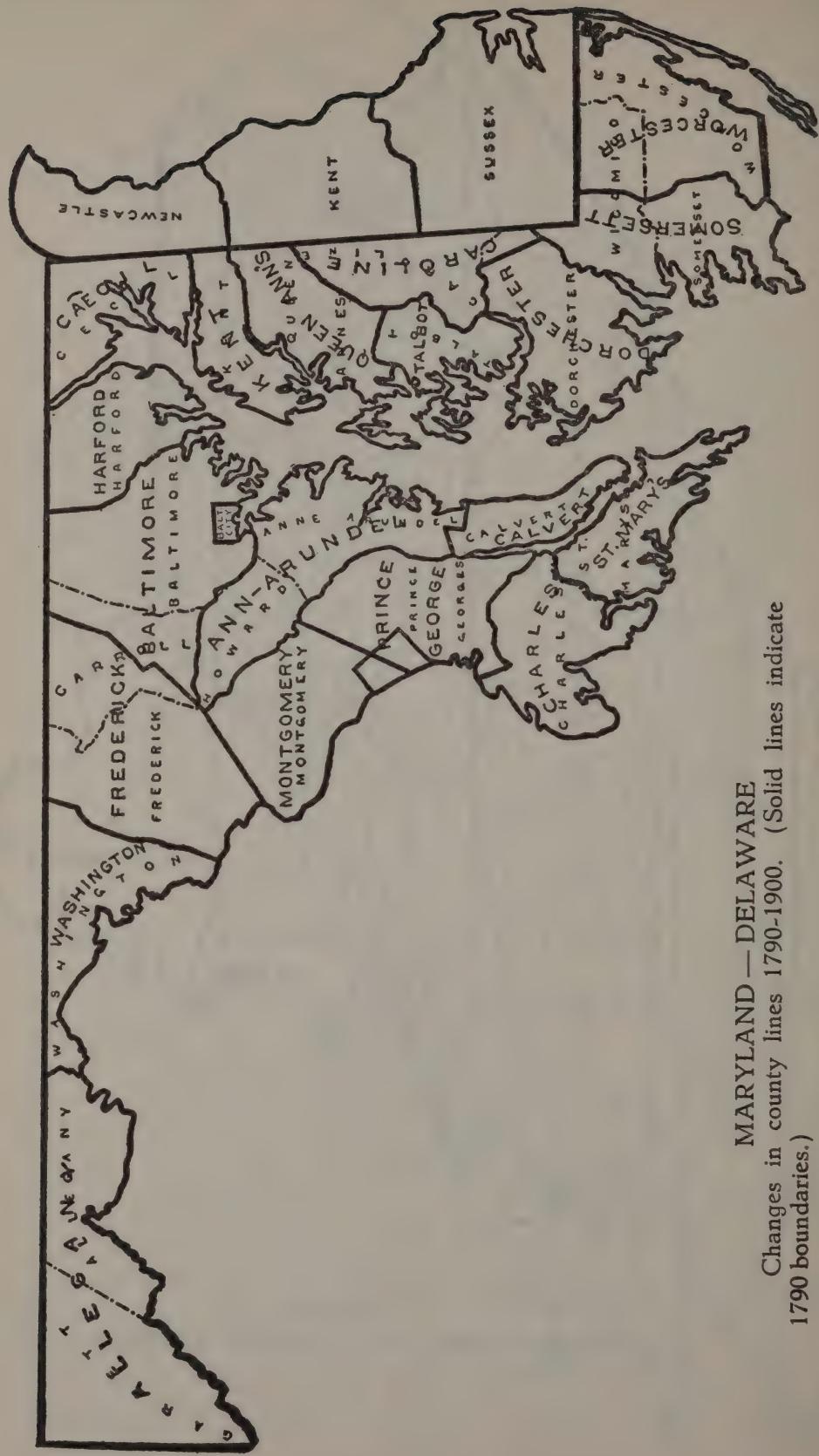
Changes in county lines 1790-1900. (Solid lines indicate 1790 boundaries.)



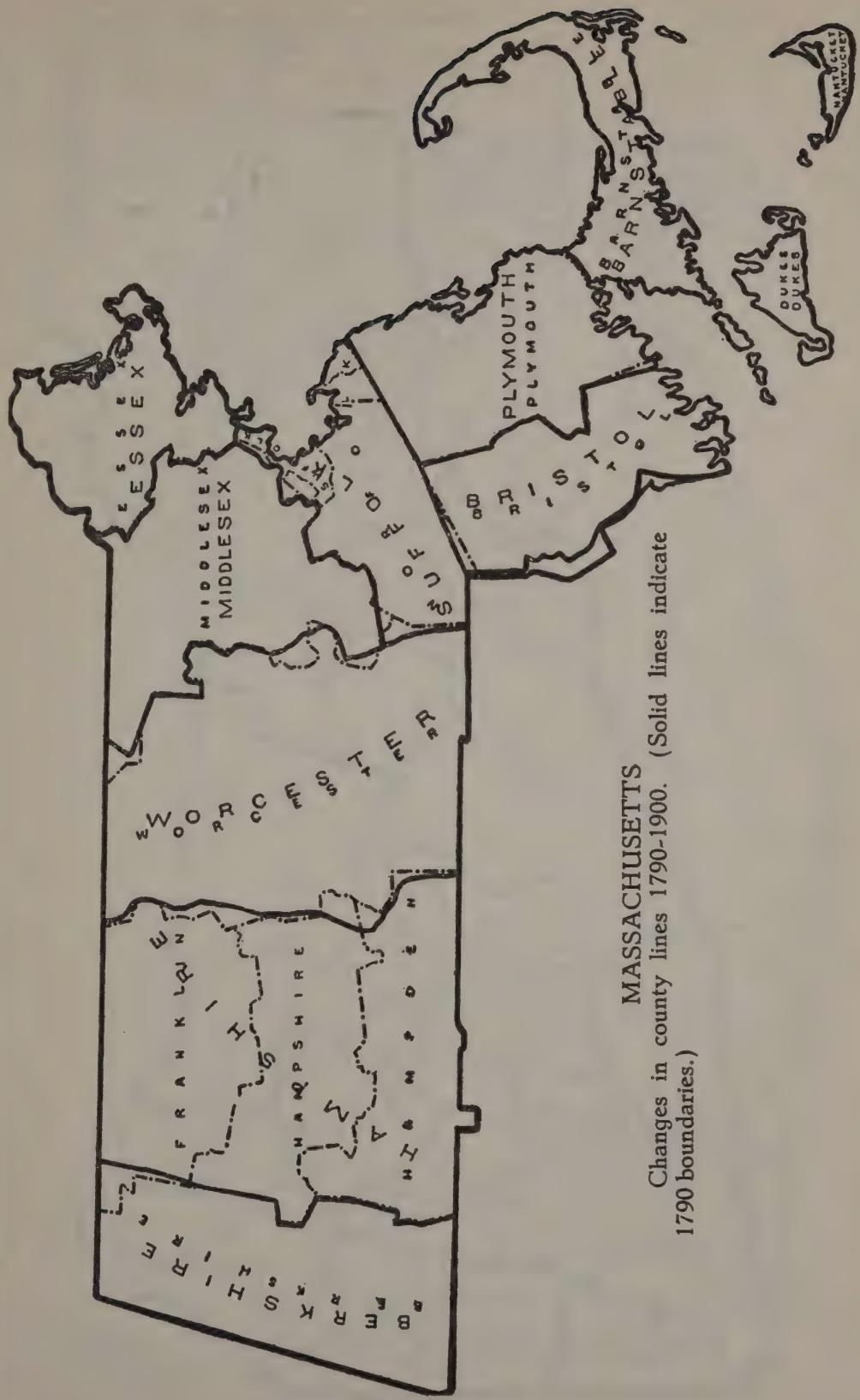
KENTUCKY

Changes in county lines 1790-1900. (Solid lines indicate 1790 boundaries.)



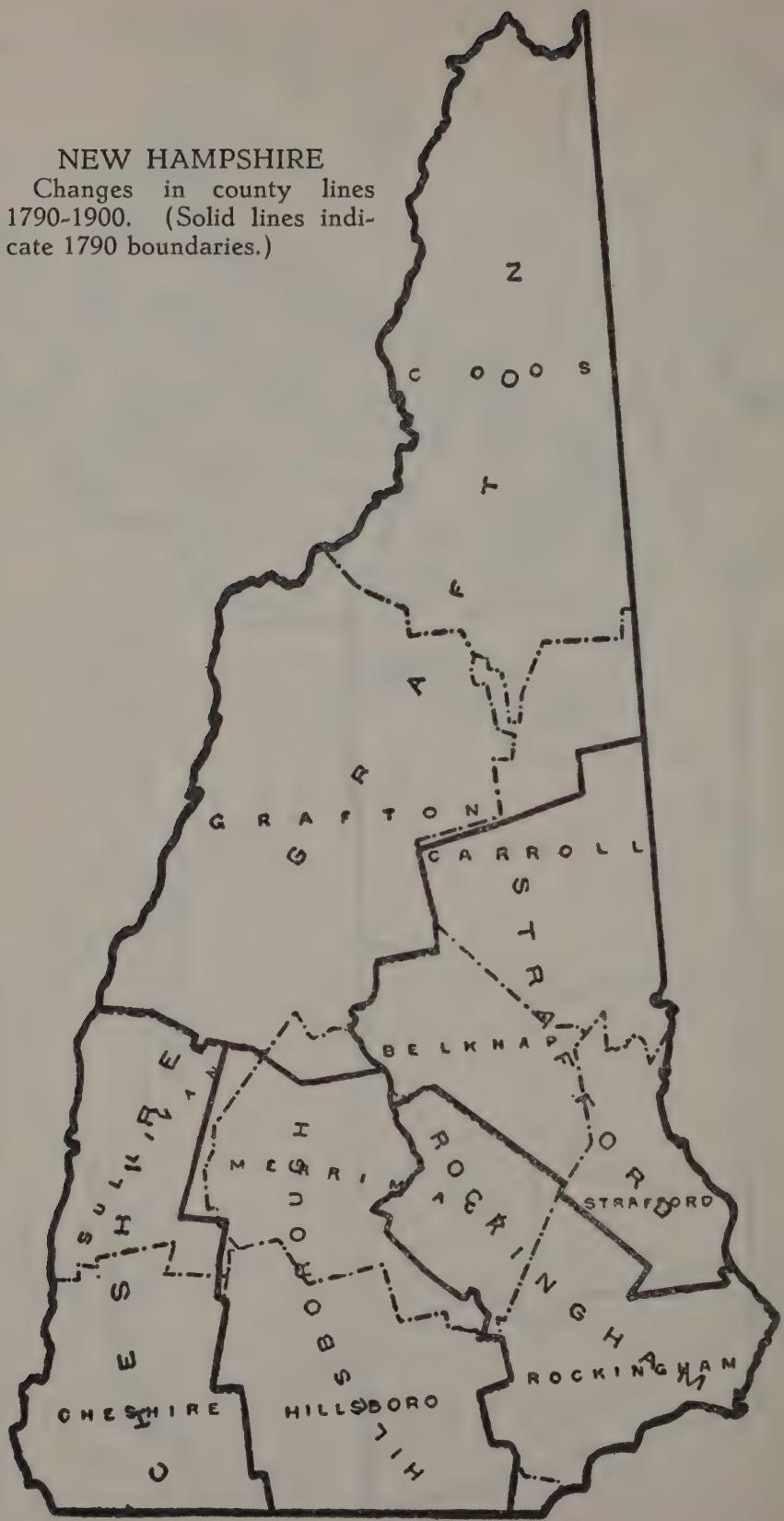


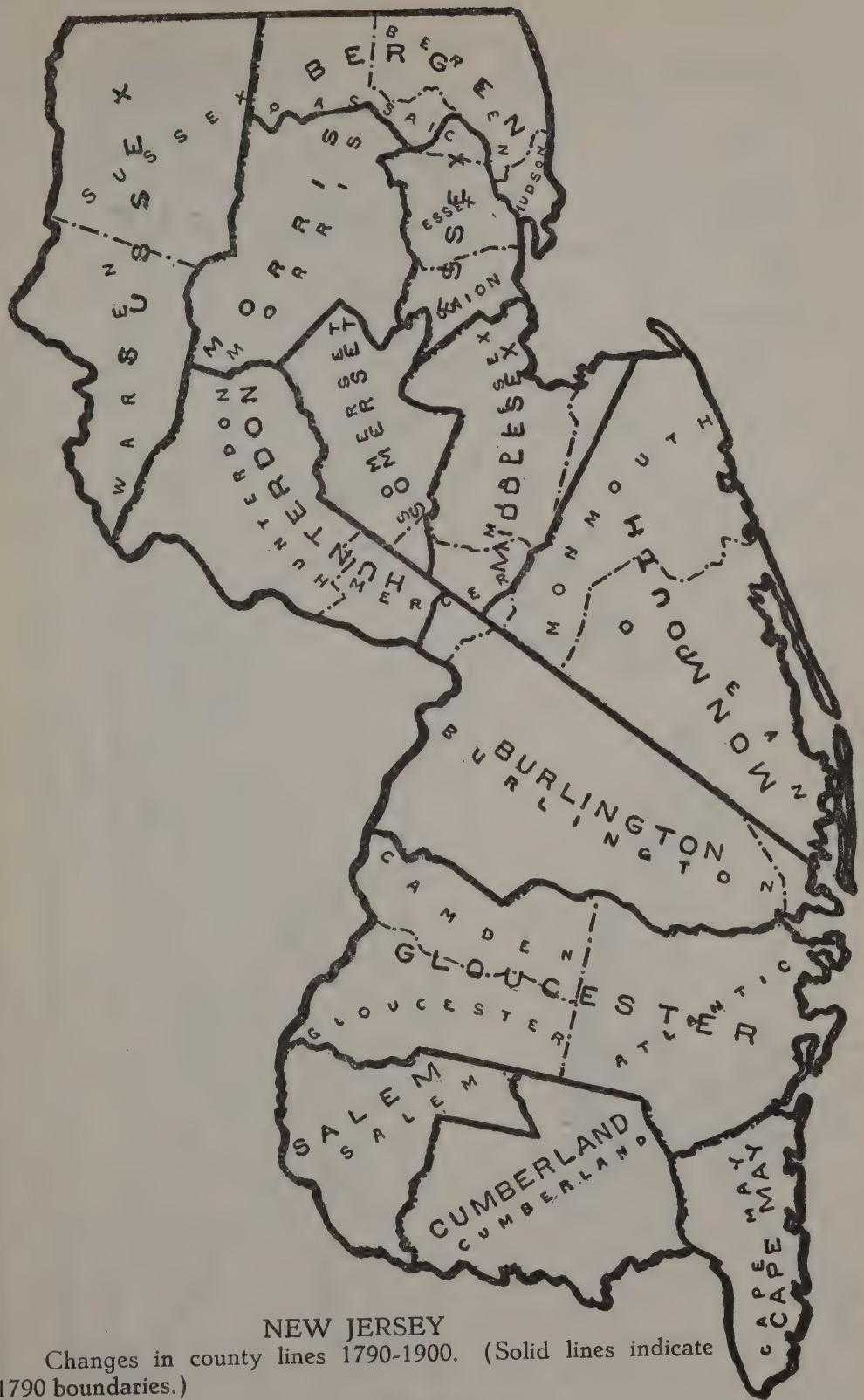
MARYLAND — DELAWARE
Changes in county lines 1790-1900. (Solid lines indicate
1790 boundaries.)



MASSACHUSETTS
Changes in county lines 1790-1900. (Solid lines indicate
1790 boundaries.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Changes in county lines
1790-1900. (Solid lines indicate 1790 boundaries.)



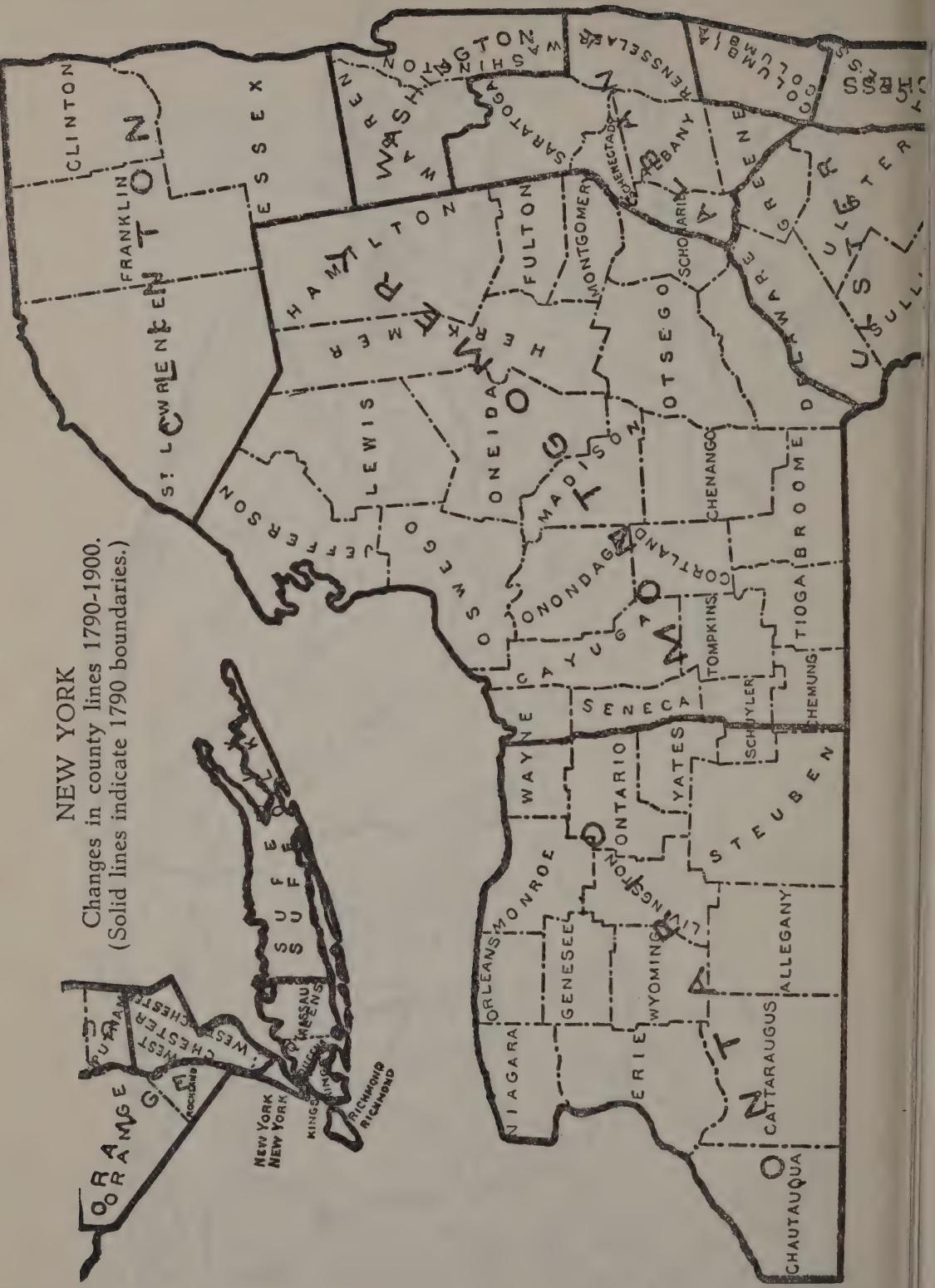


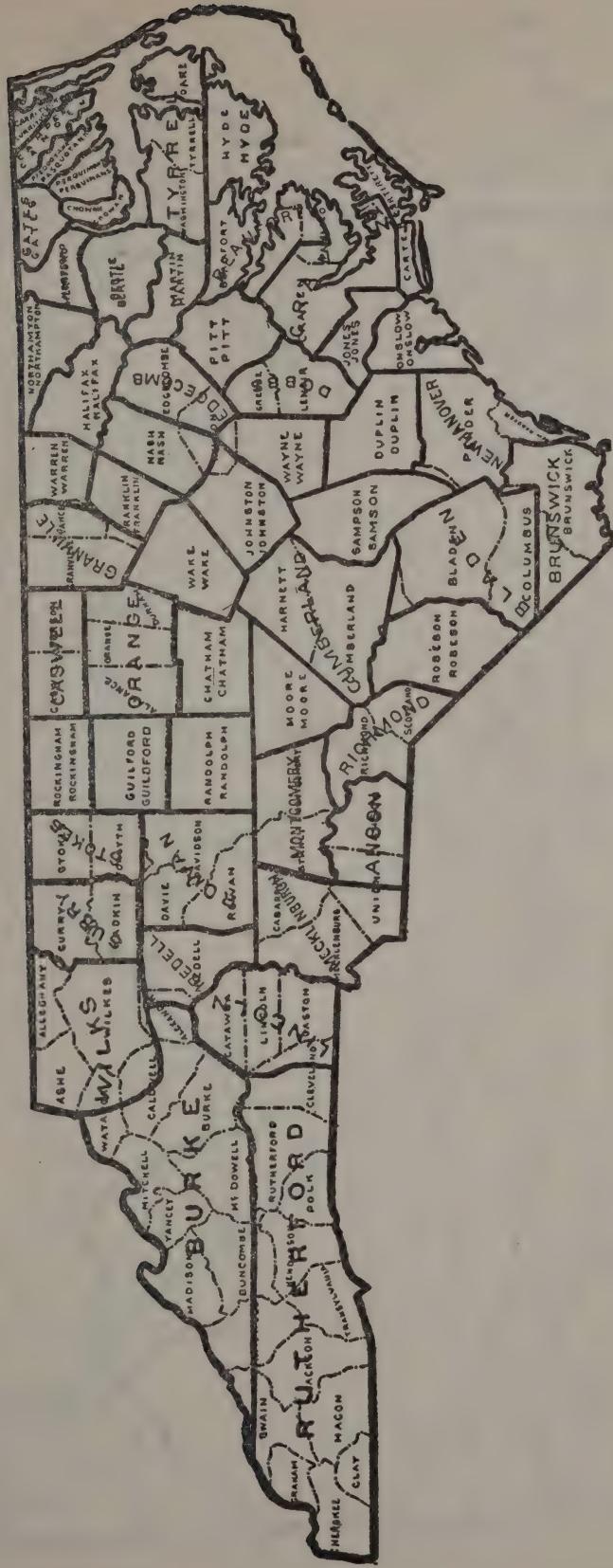
NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY
Changes in county lines 1790-1900. (Solid lines indicate 1790 boundaries.)

NEW YORK

Changes in county lines 1790-1900.
(Solid lines indicate 1790 boundaries.)

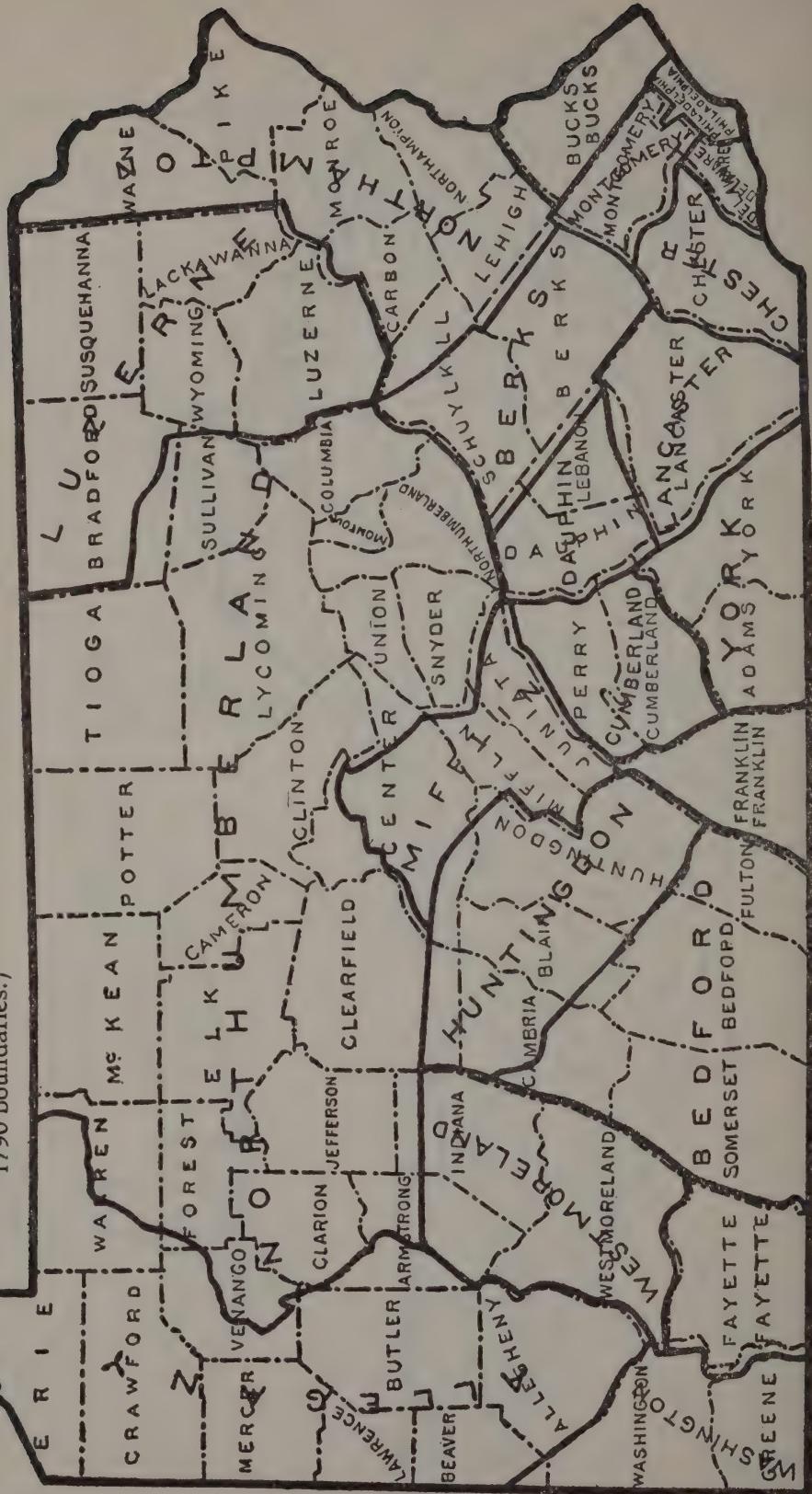


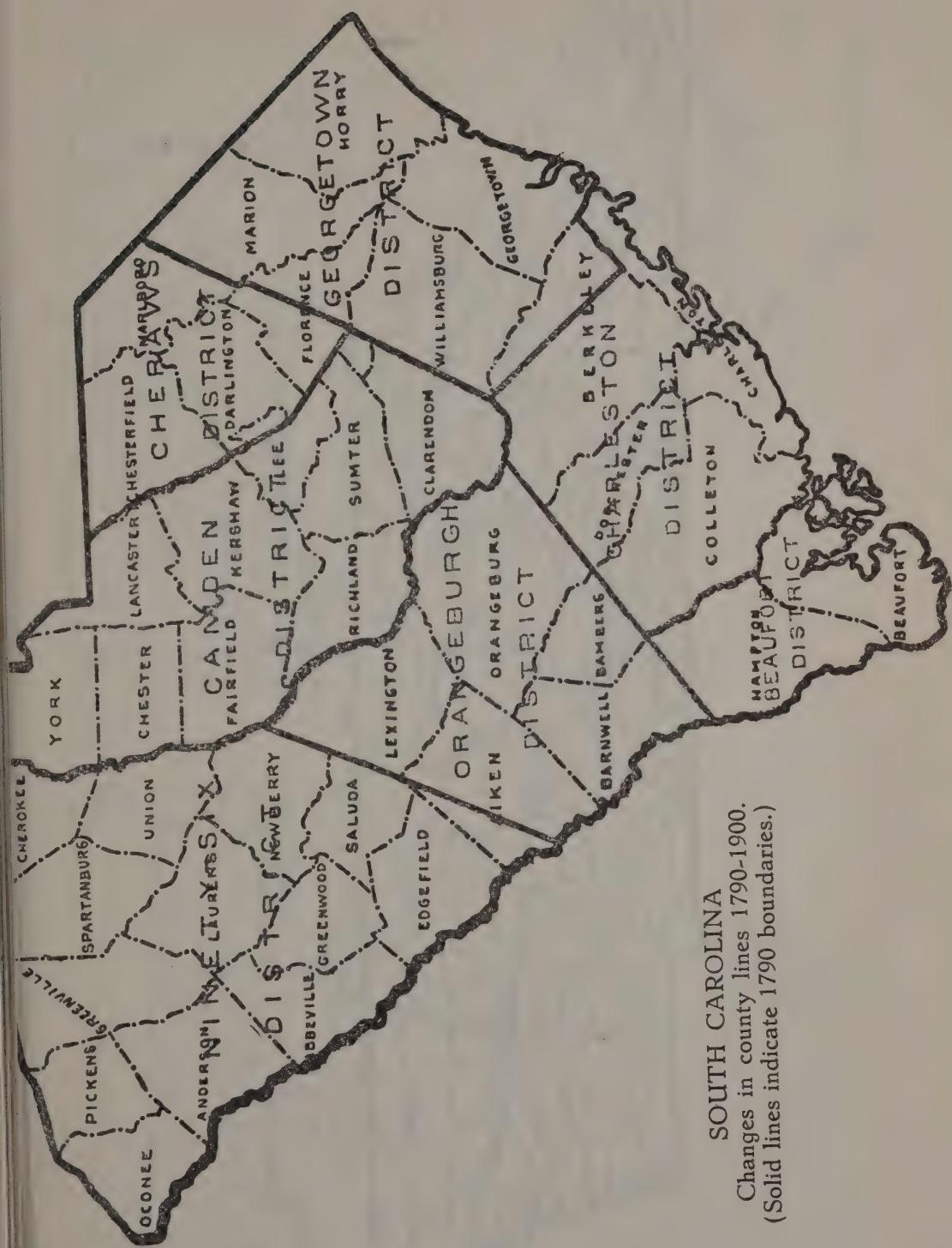


NORTH CAROLINA
Changes in county lines 1790-1900. (Solid lines indicate
1790 boundaries.)

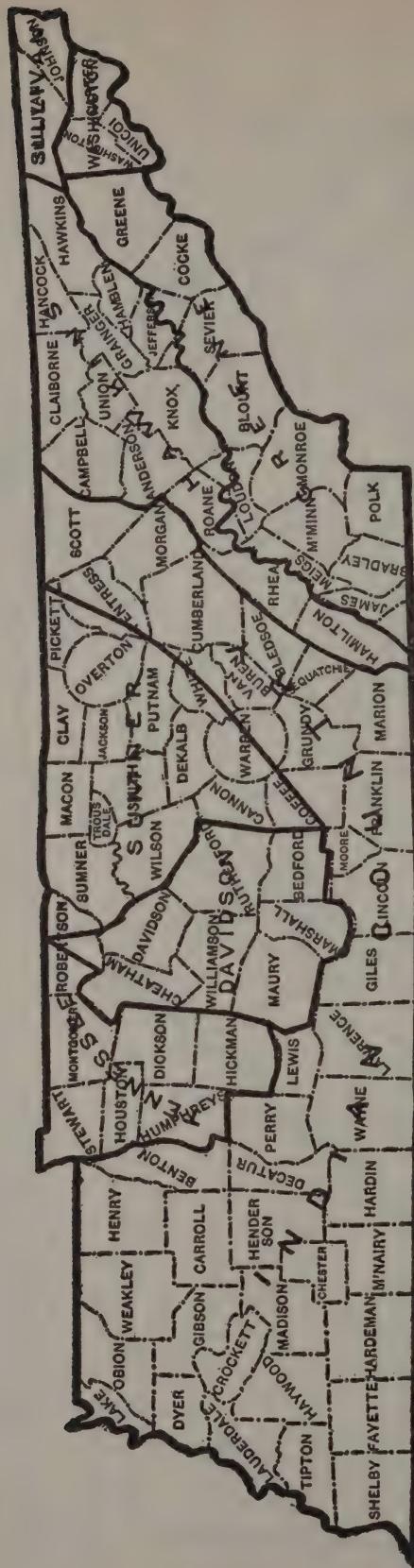
PENNSYLVANIA

Changes in county boundaries 1790-1900. (Solid lines indicate 1790 boundaries.)

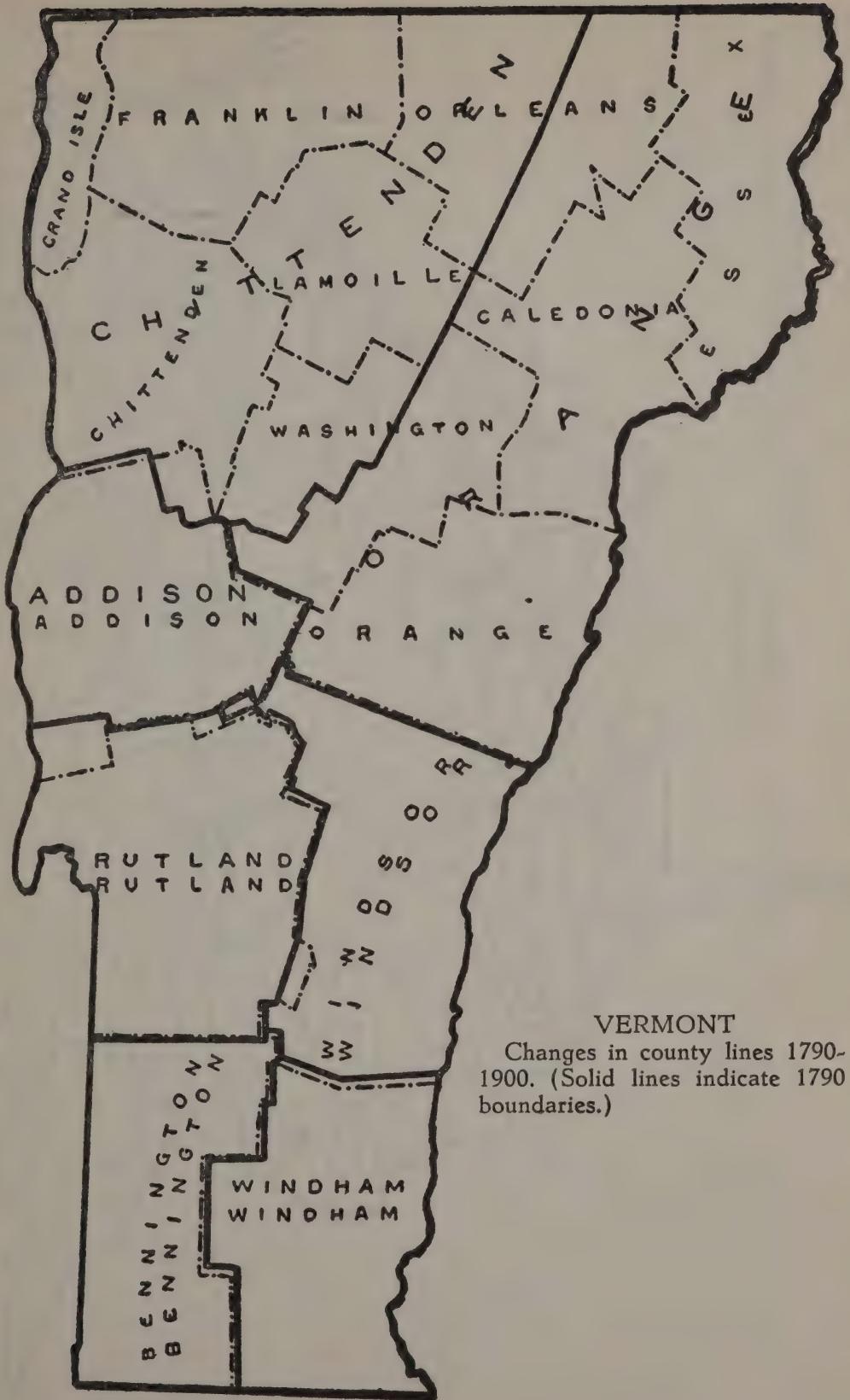




SOUTH CAROLINA
Changes in county lines 1790-1900.
(Solid lines indicate 1790 boundaries.)

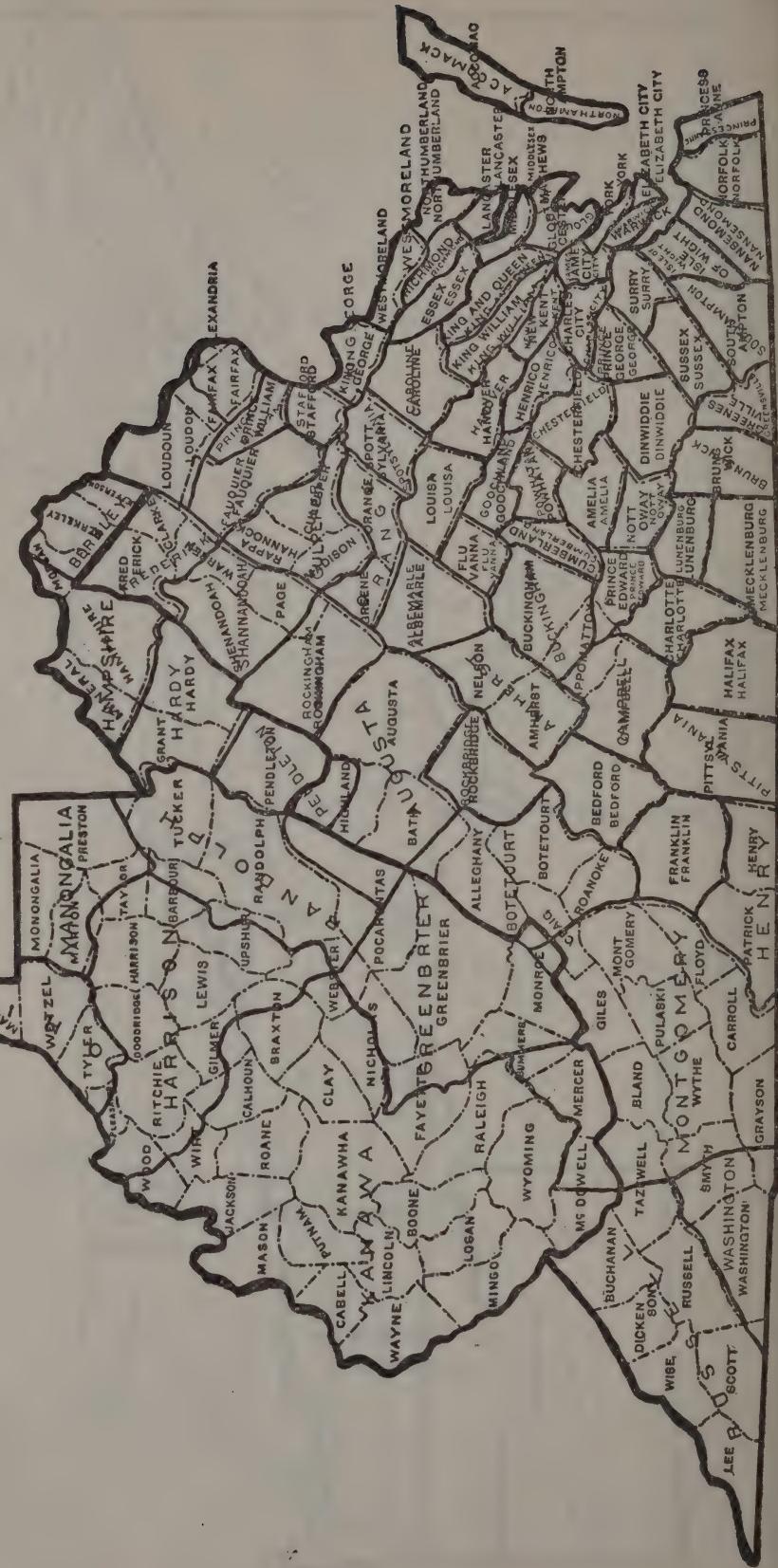


TENNESSEE
Changes in county lines 1790-1900. (Solid lines indicate
1790 boundaries.)



VERMONT
Changes in county lines 1790-
1900. (Solid lines indicate 1790
boundaries.)

VIRGINIA — WEST VIRGINIA
Changes in county lines 1790-1900. (Solid lines indicate
1790 boundaries.)



THE FOLLOWING MAPS HAVE BEEN
REPRODUCED FROM AN ATLAS
PUBLISHED IN 1823

"American Atlas—of North and South America"

to the Year 1822

Philadelphia—H. C. Carey and I. Lea



ALABAMA — 1823

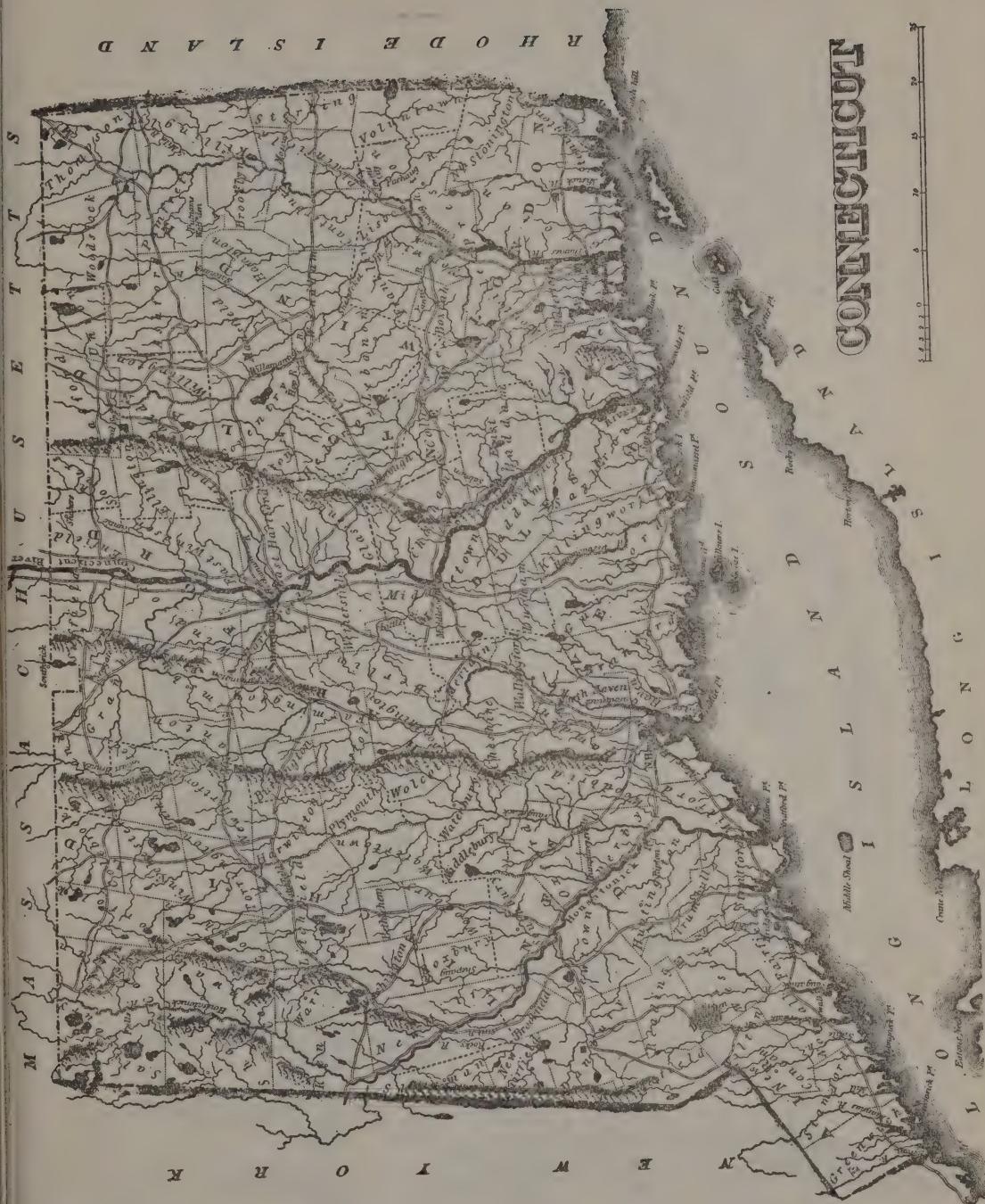
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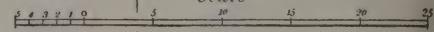
N

A N V T S I E A O H M



DELAWARE

Scale



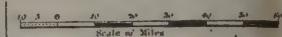
DELAWARE — 1823



FLORIDA — 1823

T E N X I S S E E N T H C A R O L I N A

GEORGIA



A historical map of Georgia, titled "GEORGIA" at the top right. The map shows the state's county boundaries and major rivers. Key features include the Chattahoochee River flowing from the north through Atlanta and into the Flint River, which then joins the Altamaha River leading to the Atlantic Ocean. The Savannah River flows along the southern coast. The Oconee River is shown in the central-southern part of the state. Numerous smaller rivers and streams are depicted throughout the interior. The map is annotated with numerous place names, including Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and various county seats like Milledgeville, Columbus, and Albany. A scale bar at the top right indicates distances in miles, ranging from 0 to 60. The map also shows the state's border with Florida to the west and the Gulf of Mexico to the southwest.

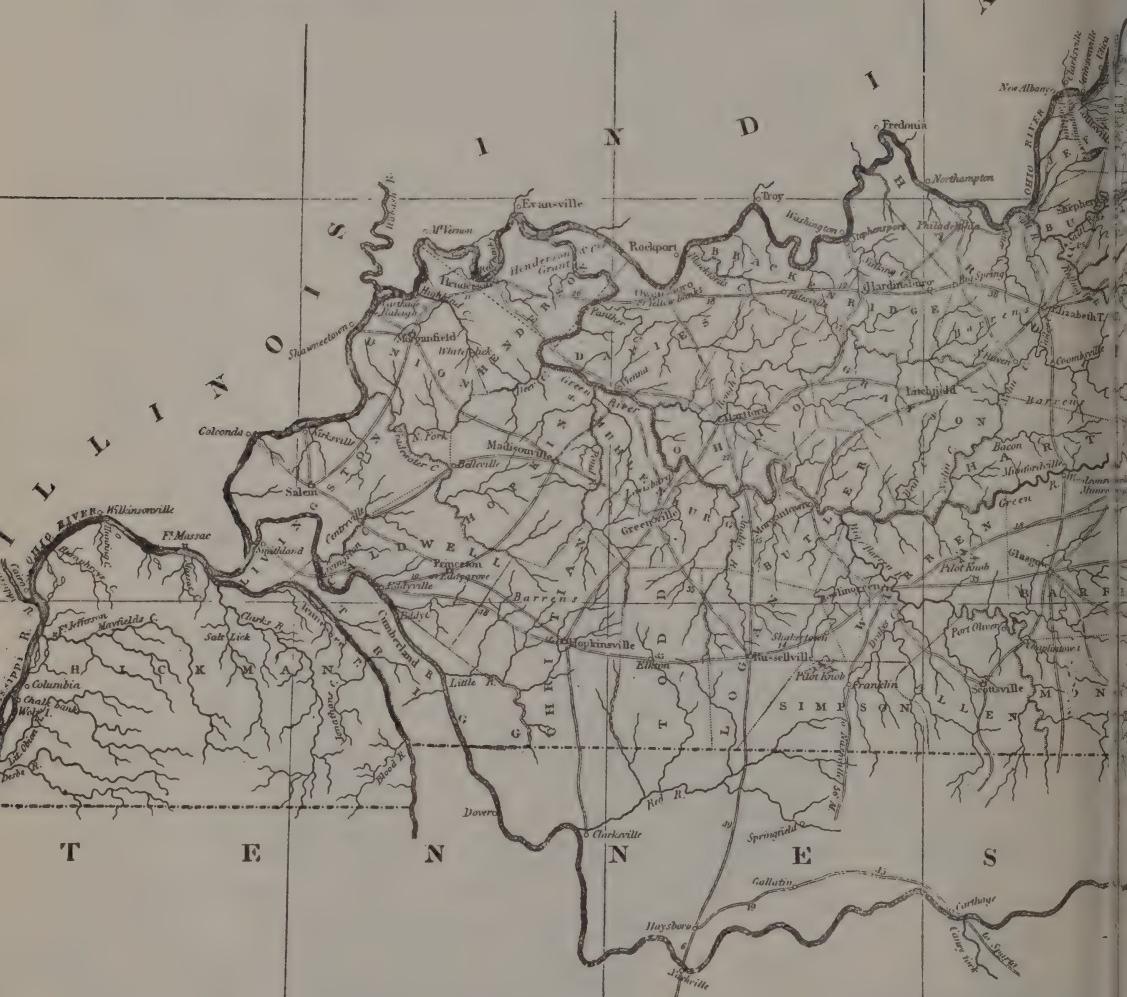
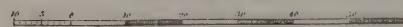
GEORGIA — 1823



ILLINOIS — 1823

KENTUCKY

Scale of Miles.

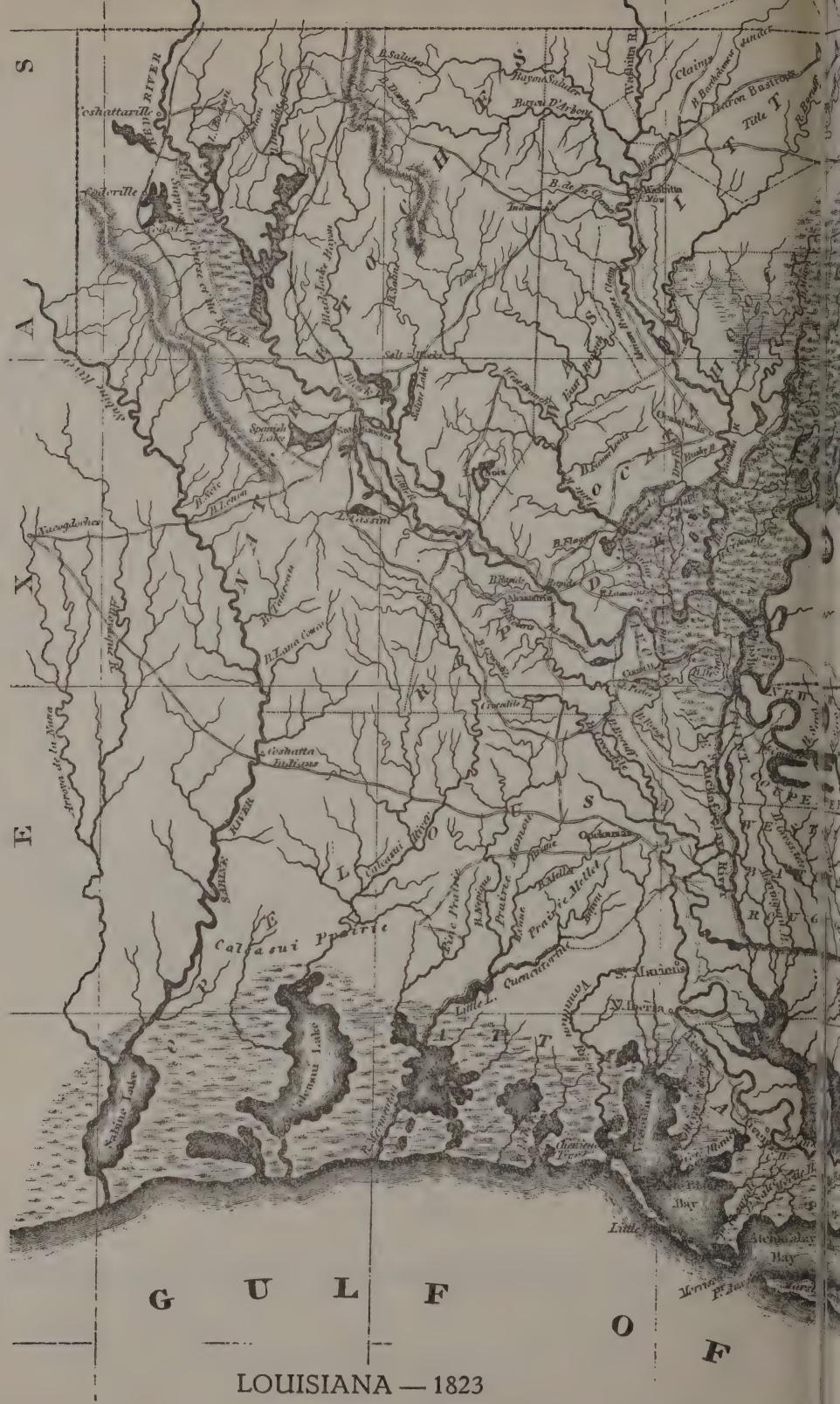


KENTUCKY — 1823



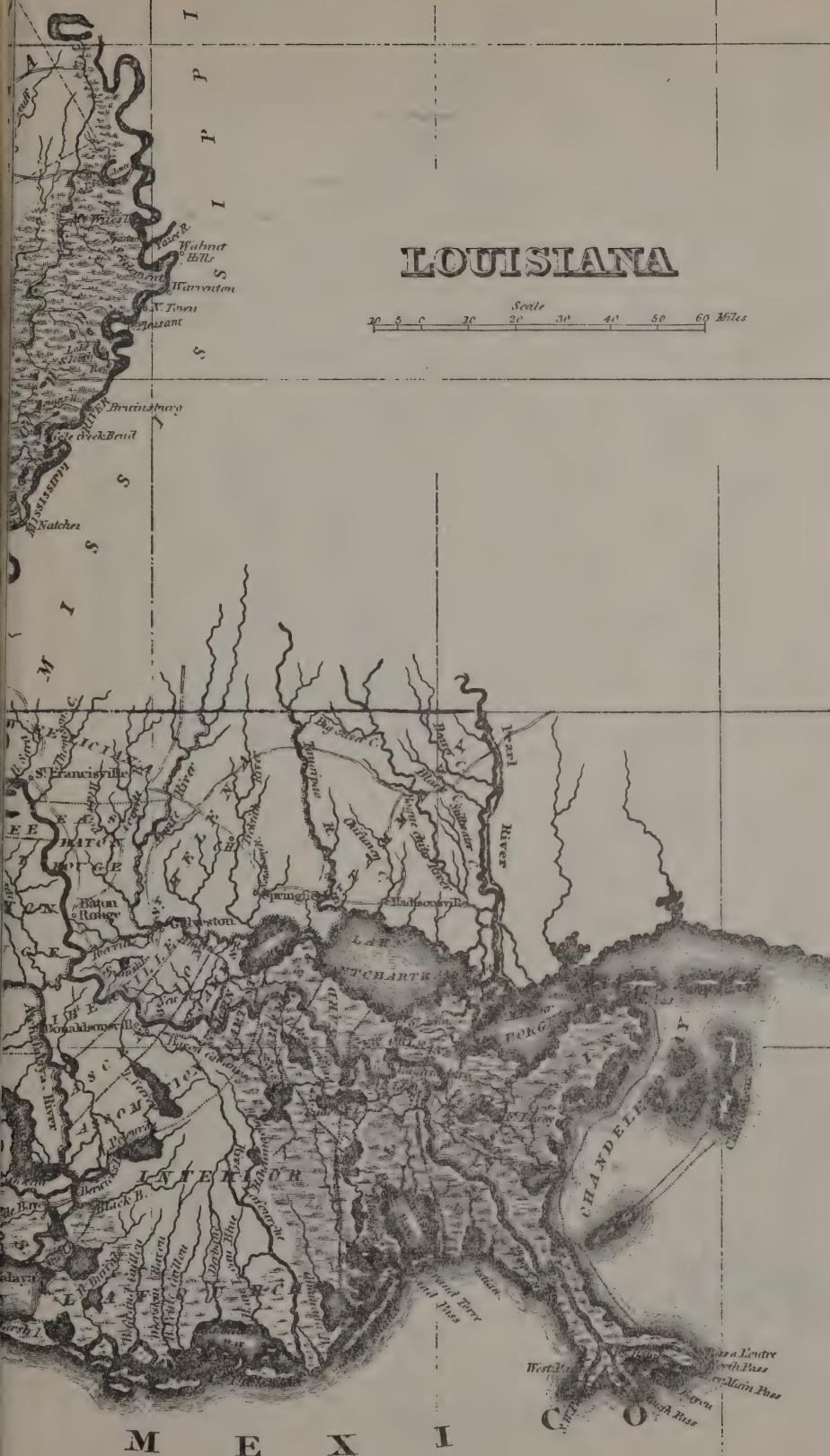
Note: The map of Indiana is found with the State of Maine.

ARKANSAS TERR

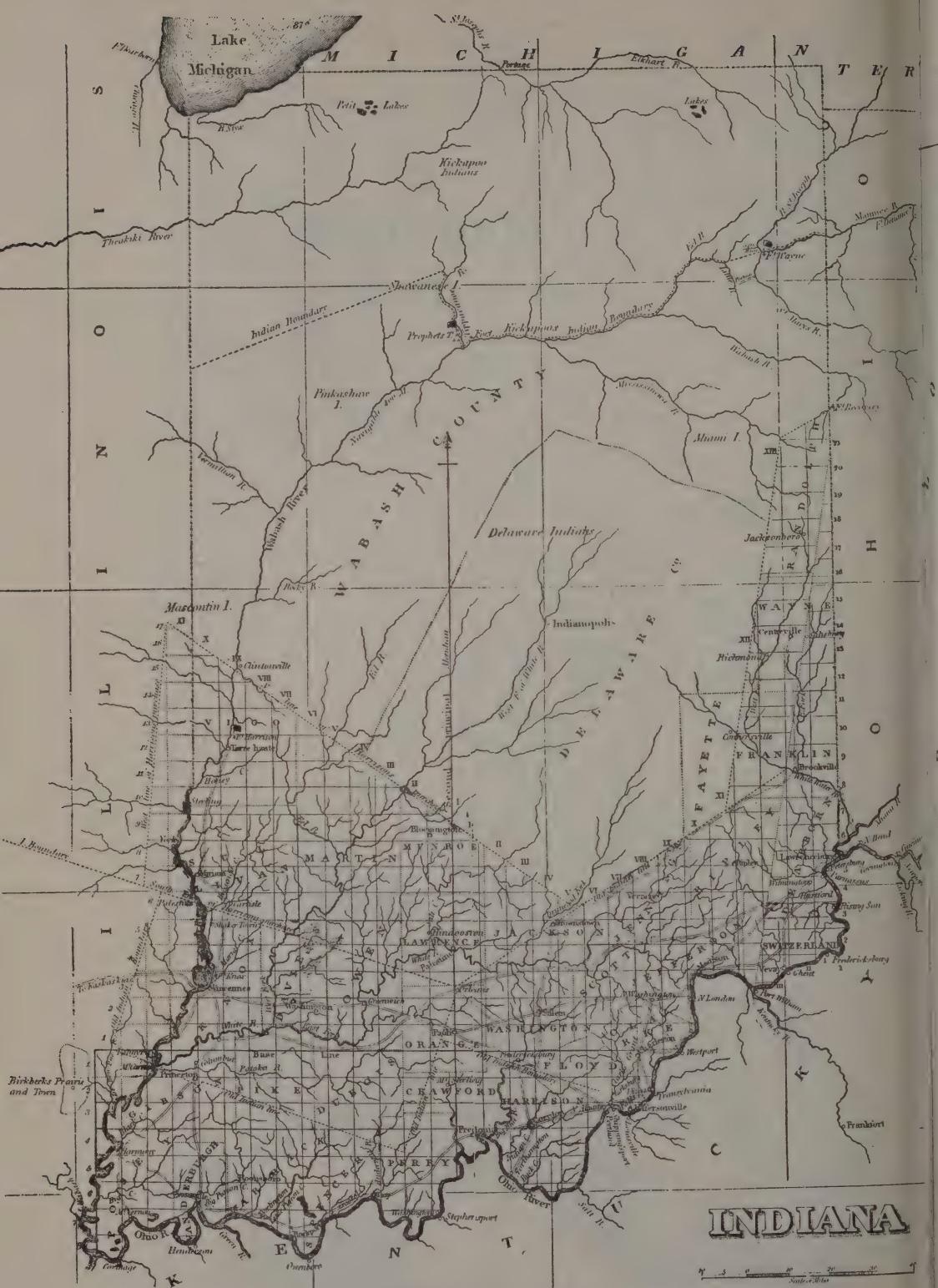


LOUISIANA

Scale
20 30 40 50 60 Miles

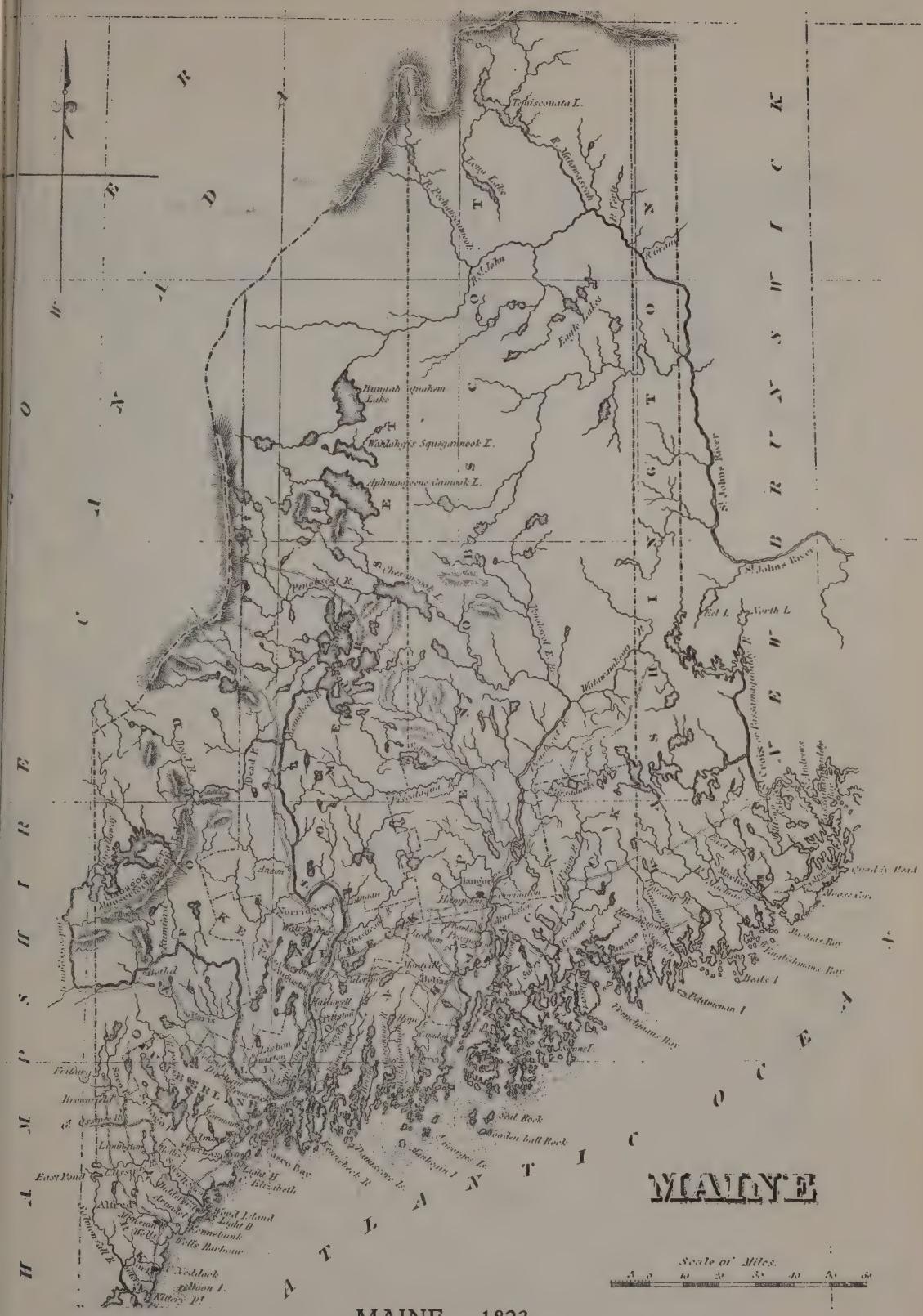


M E X I

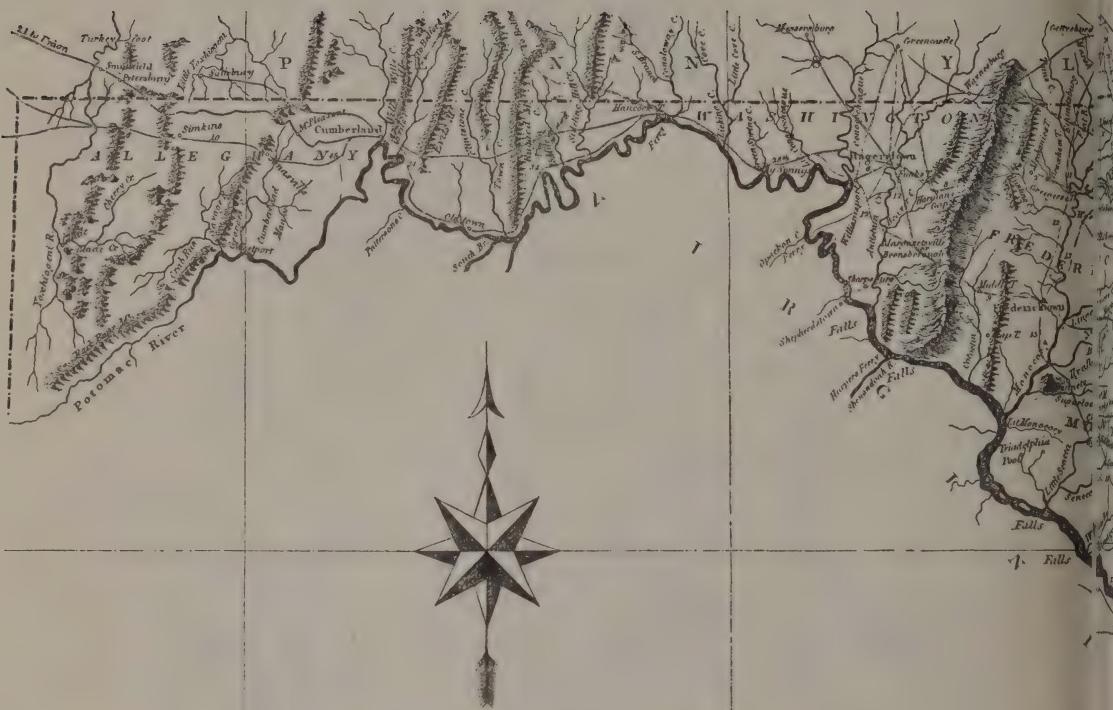


INDIANA

INDIANA — 1823

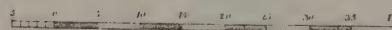


MAINE — 1823

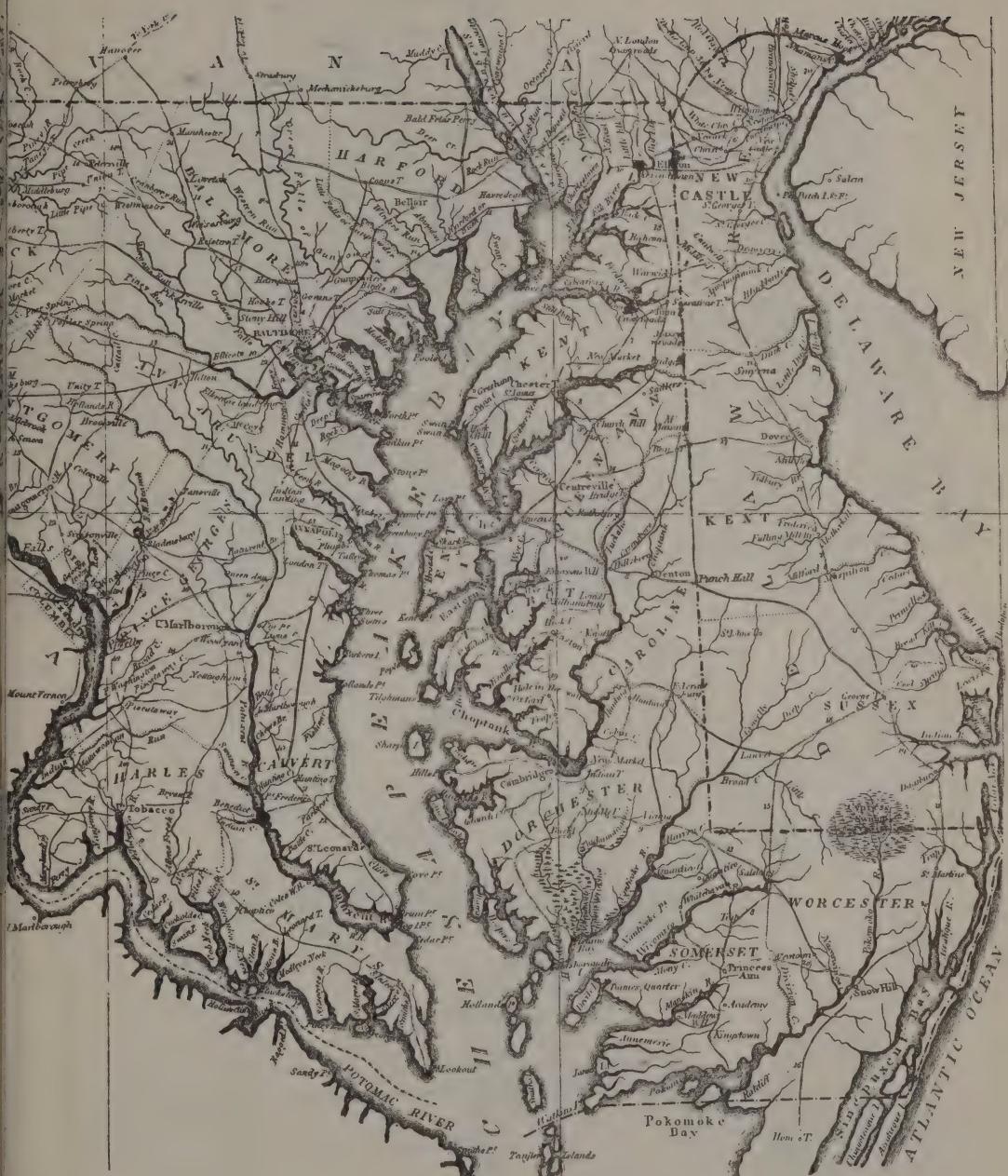


MARYLAND

Scale of Miles

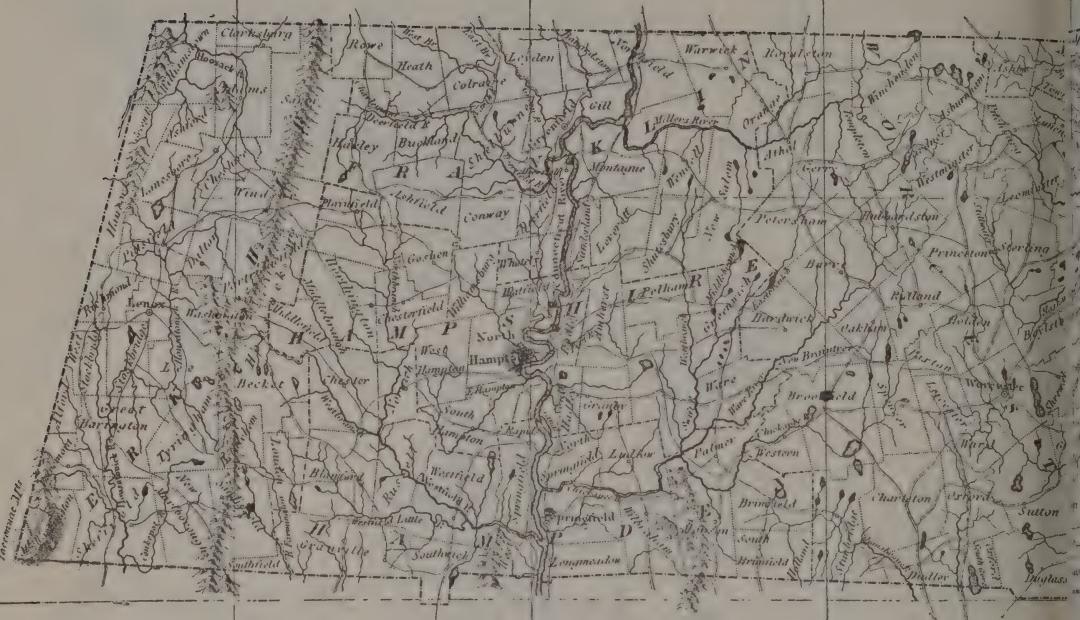


MARYLAND — 1823



N E W Y O R K

V E R M O N T N E W H A M P S H I E R



MASSACHUSETTS

Scale
10 5 0 10 20 30 40

MASSACHUSETTS — 1823



MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

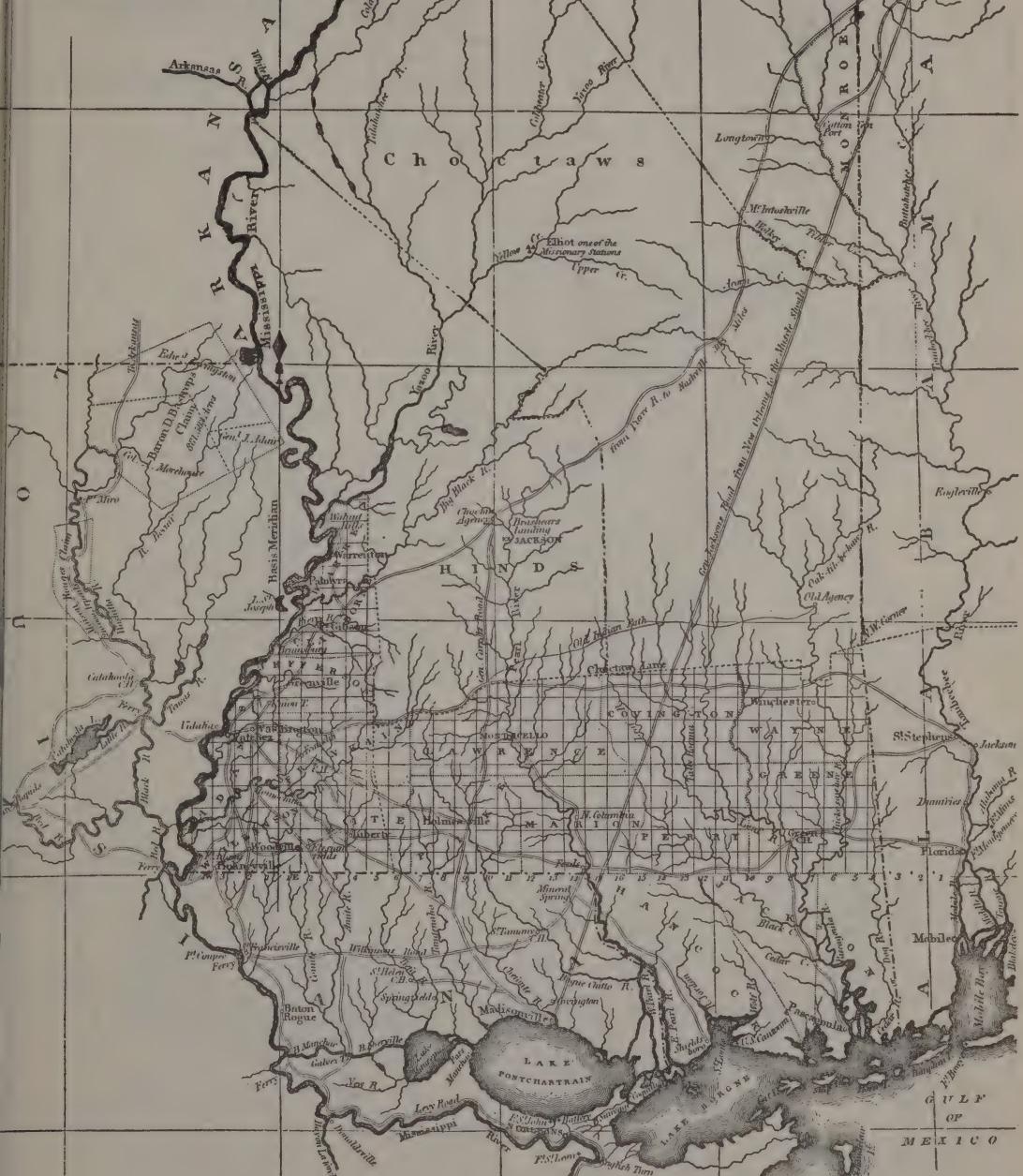
Scale



MICHIGAN TERRITORY — 1823

MISSISSIPPI

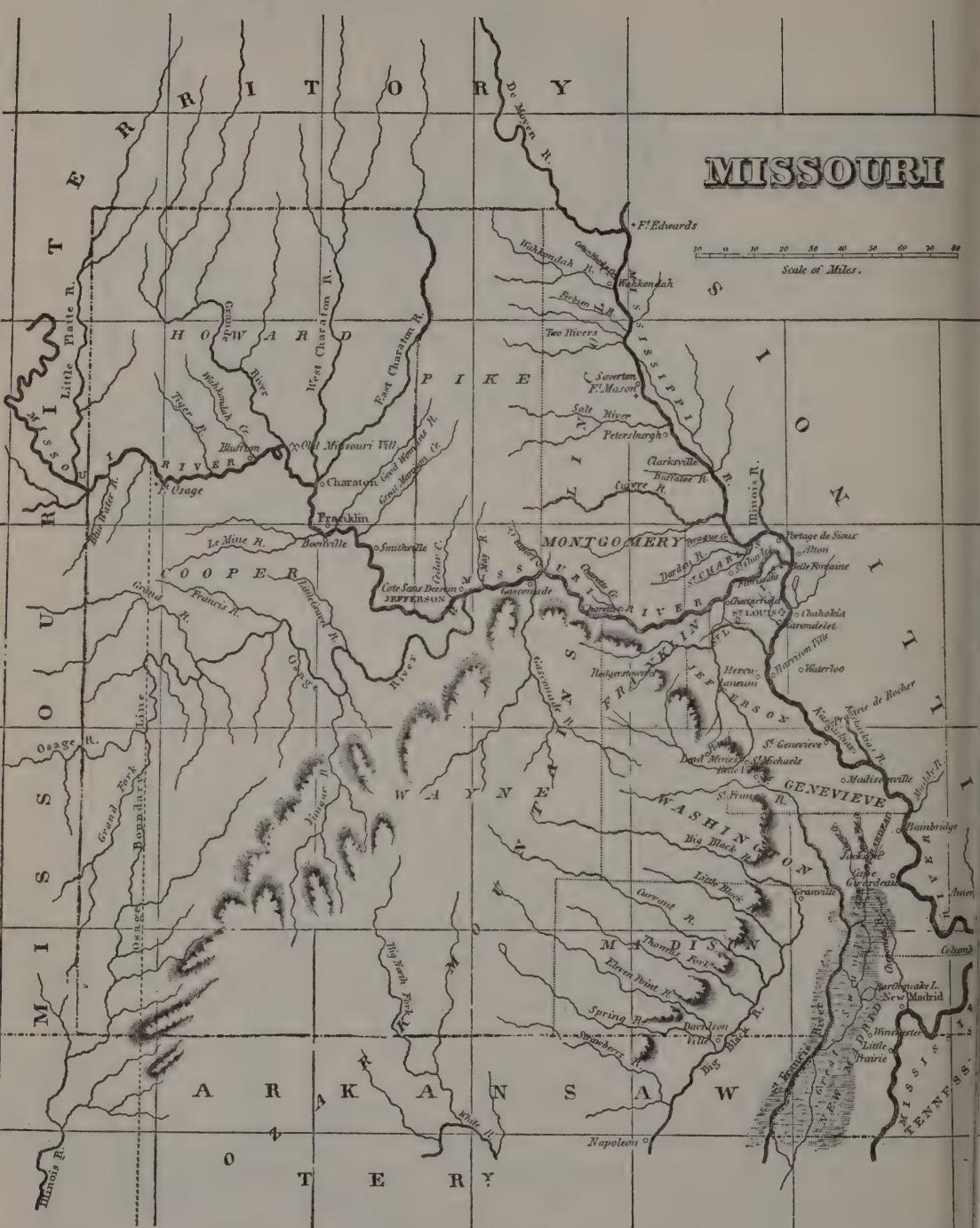
Scale
0 10 20 30 40 50



MISSISSIPPI — 1823

MISSOURI

Scale of Miles.



MISSOURI — 1823

L O W E R

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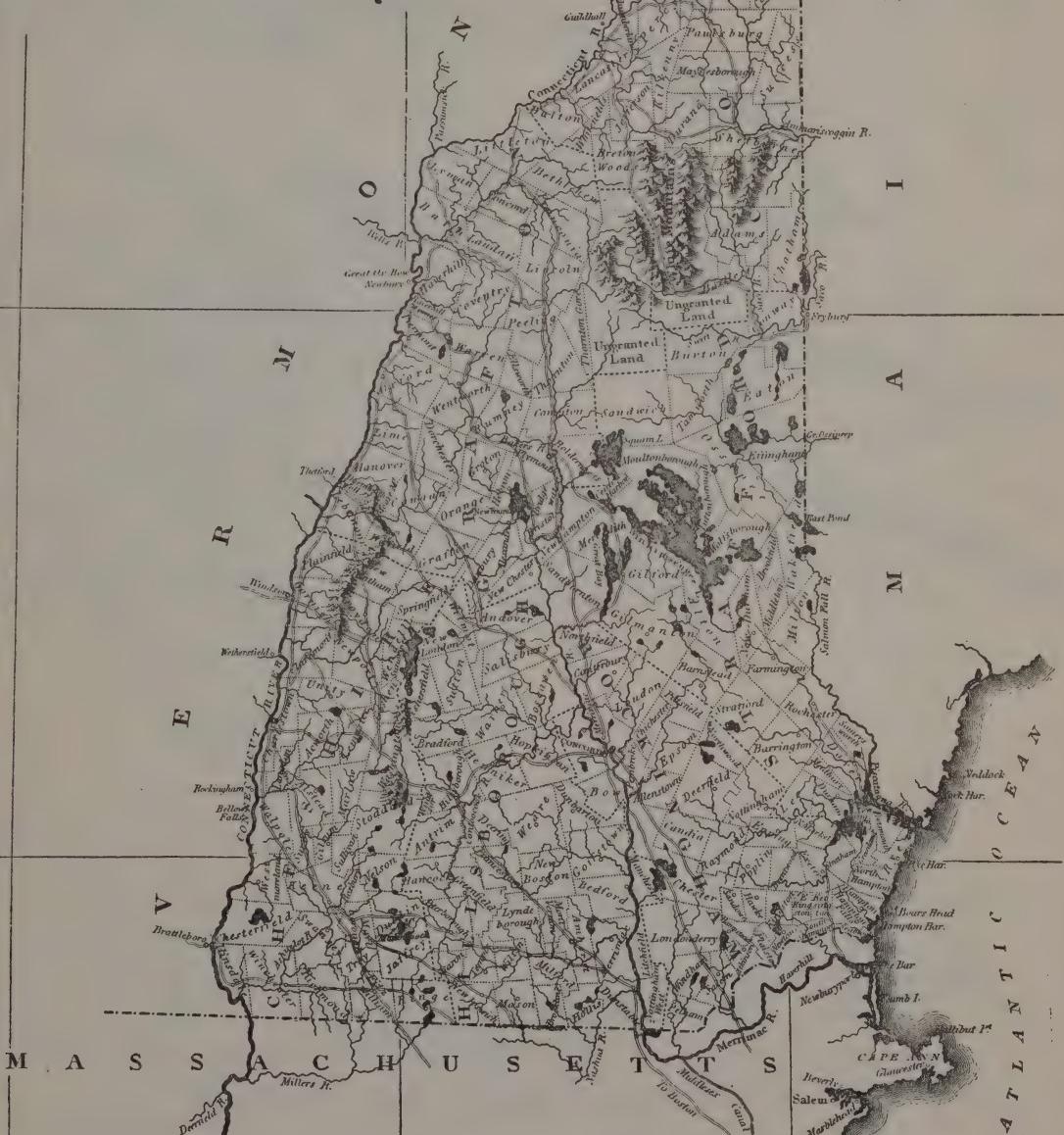
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M

H

NEW HAMPSHIRE

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45



NEW HAMPSHIRE — 1823

ATLANTIC
OCEAN



PROFILE of LEVELS of the GRAND CANAL.

Level of LAKE ERIE 565 feet higher than the Hudson River

Descent of the Western Section from Lake Erie to Seneca River.	First	Locks
	will require	23
Ditto Middle Dist to Rome rising	48	do
Ditto Eastern Dist to the Hudson falling	45	do
Rise & Fall	Feet 655	Locks 77

Whole Distance from Buffalo to Hudson R.	Miles 353
Divided as follows in 3 Sections	
Western from Buffalo to Seneca River	169
Middle from Seneca R. to Rome*	77
Eastern from Rome to the Hudson	115
	Miles 353

*Utica is now the point of termination

NEW YORK — 1823



Note: The map of New Jersey is found with the State of Ohio.

V

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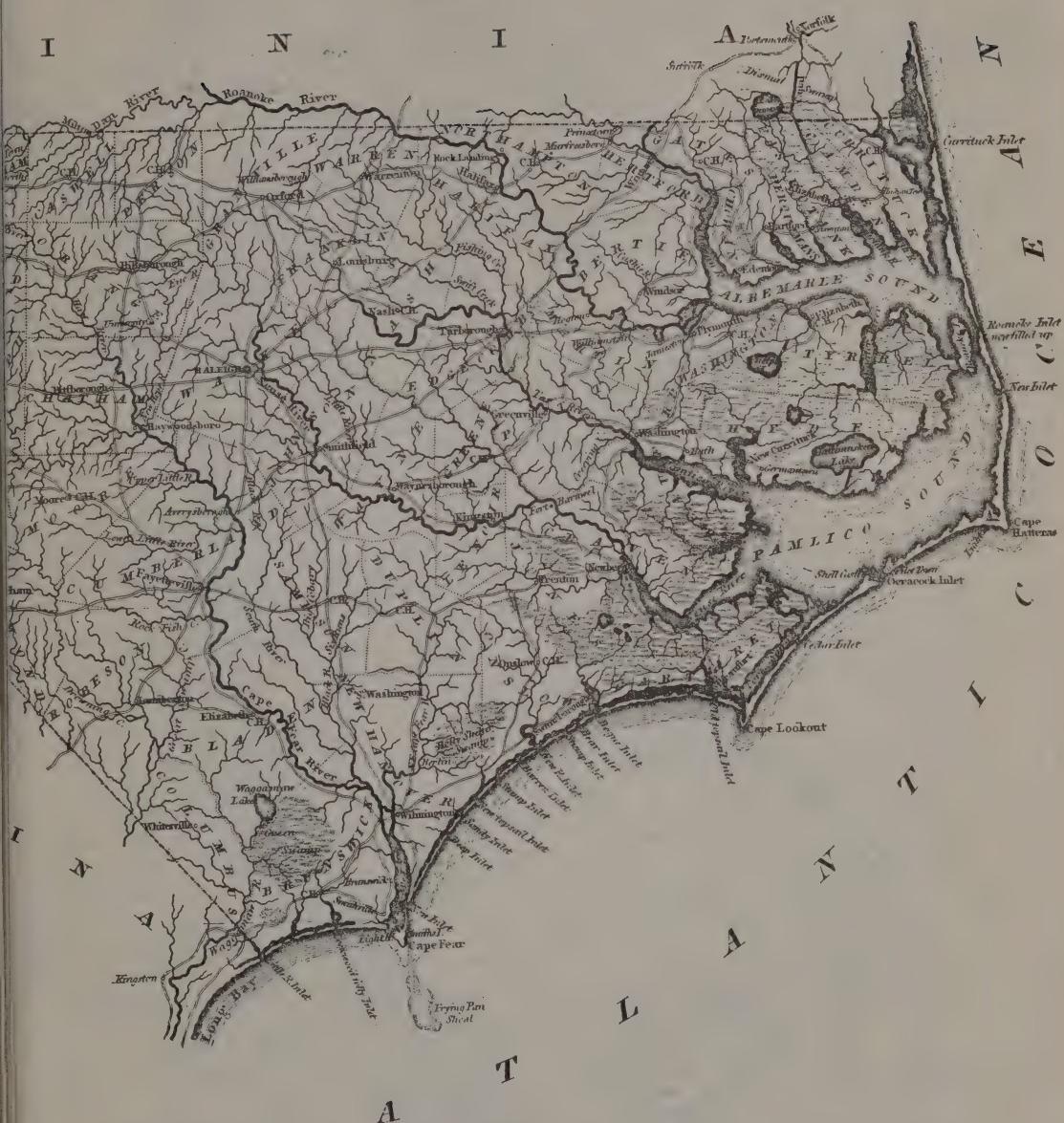
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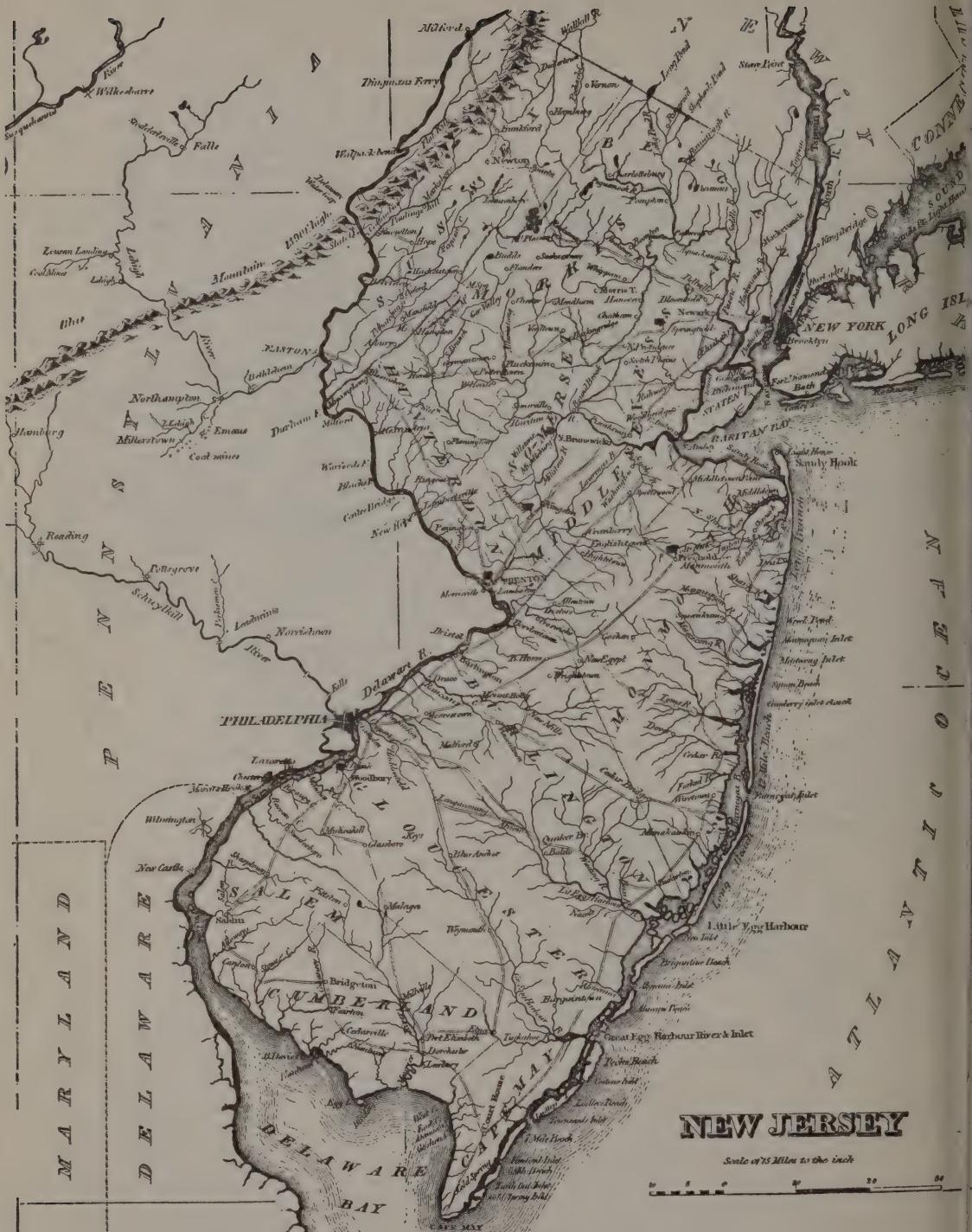


NORTH CAROLINA.

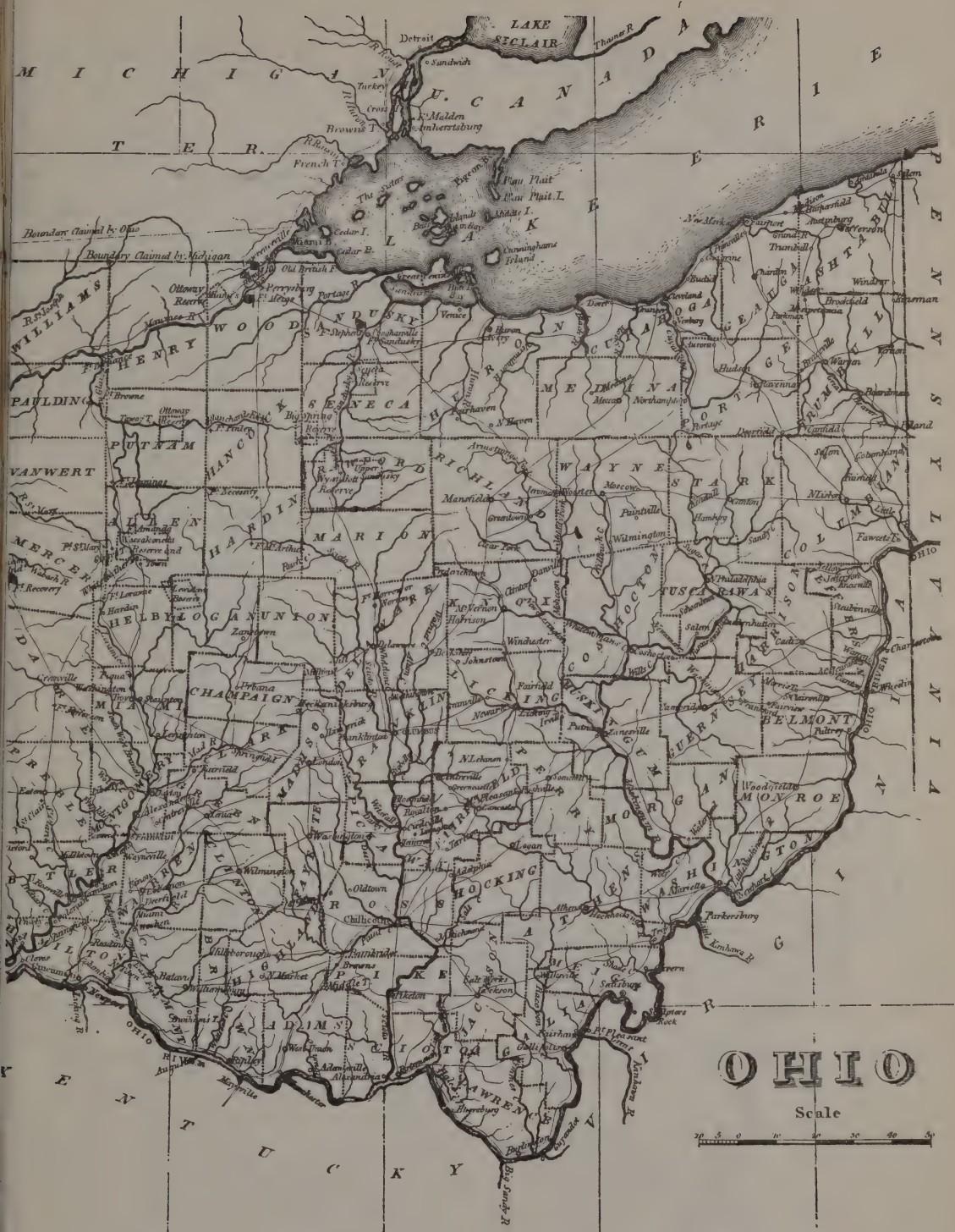
Scale of Miles

NORTH CAROLINA — 1823

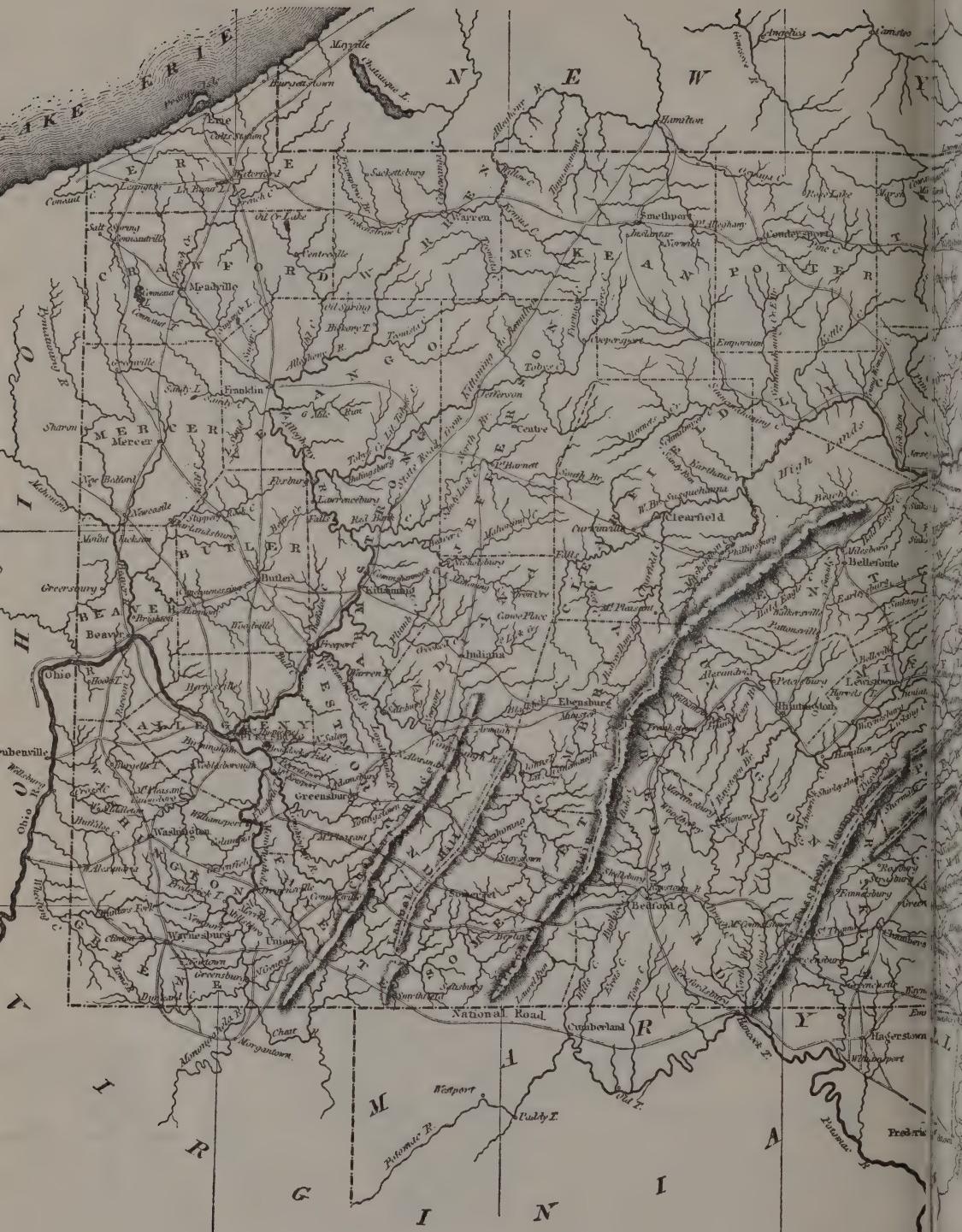




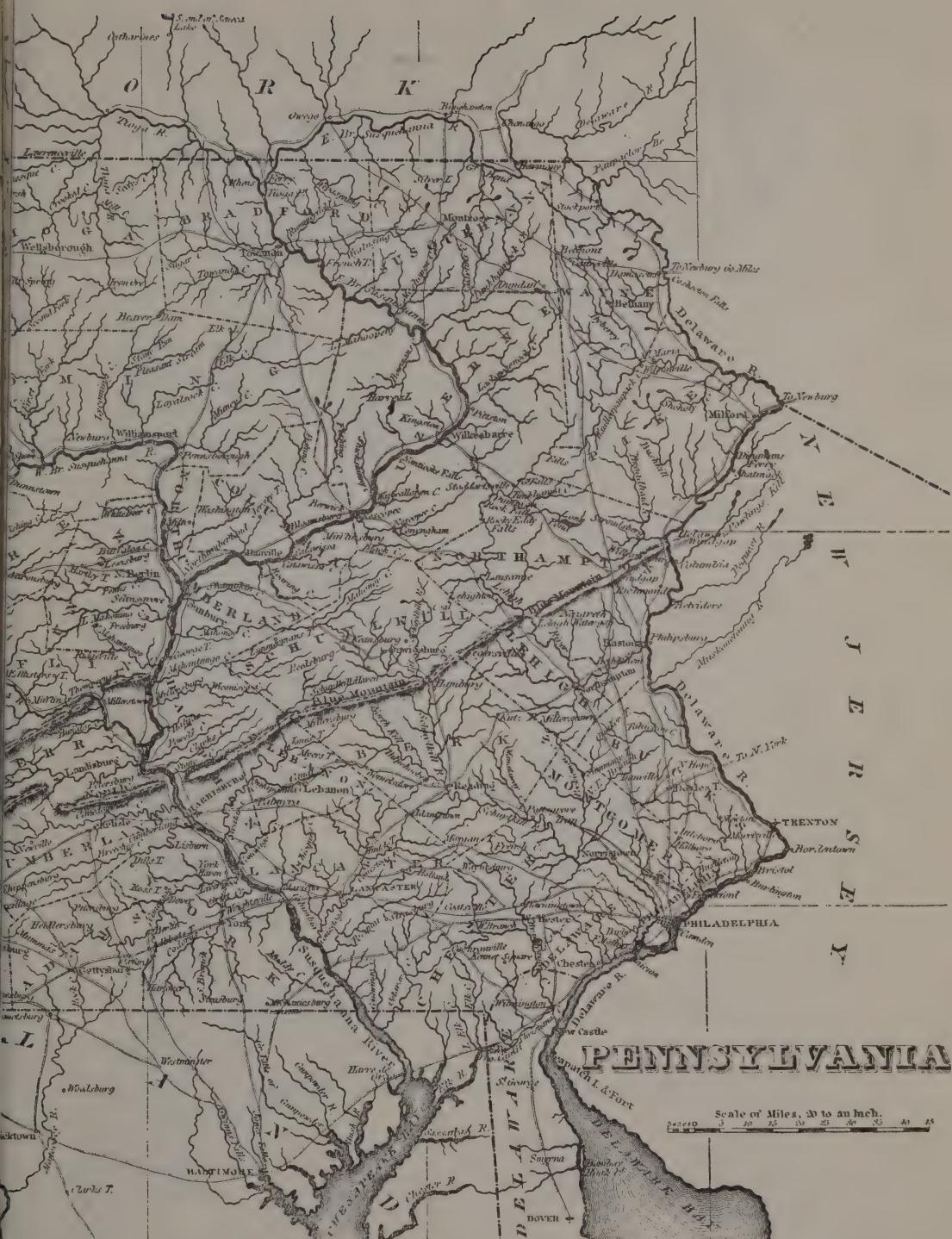
NEW JERSEY — 1823



OHIO — 1823



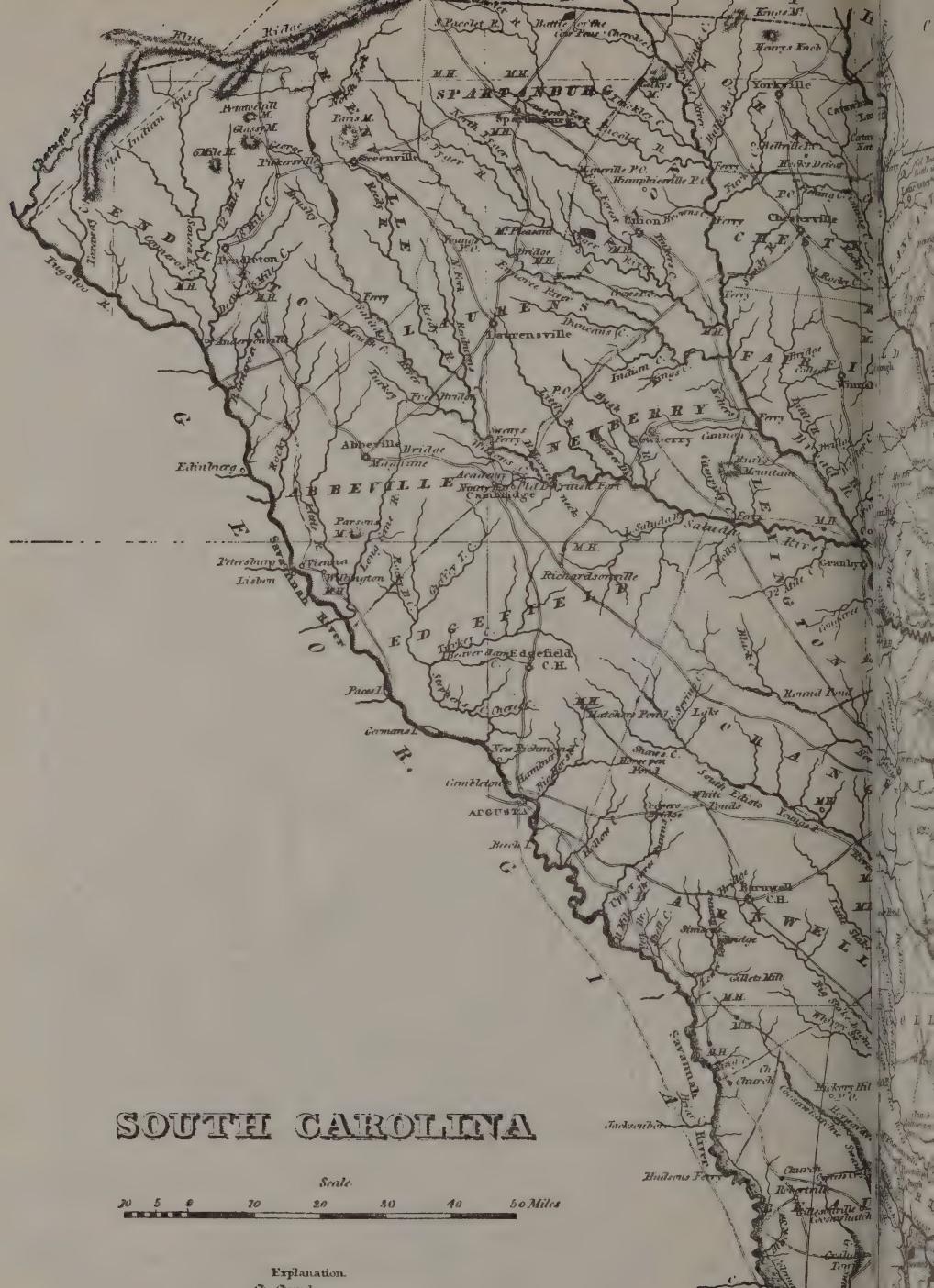
PENNSYLVANIA — 1823



PENNSYLVANIA

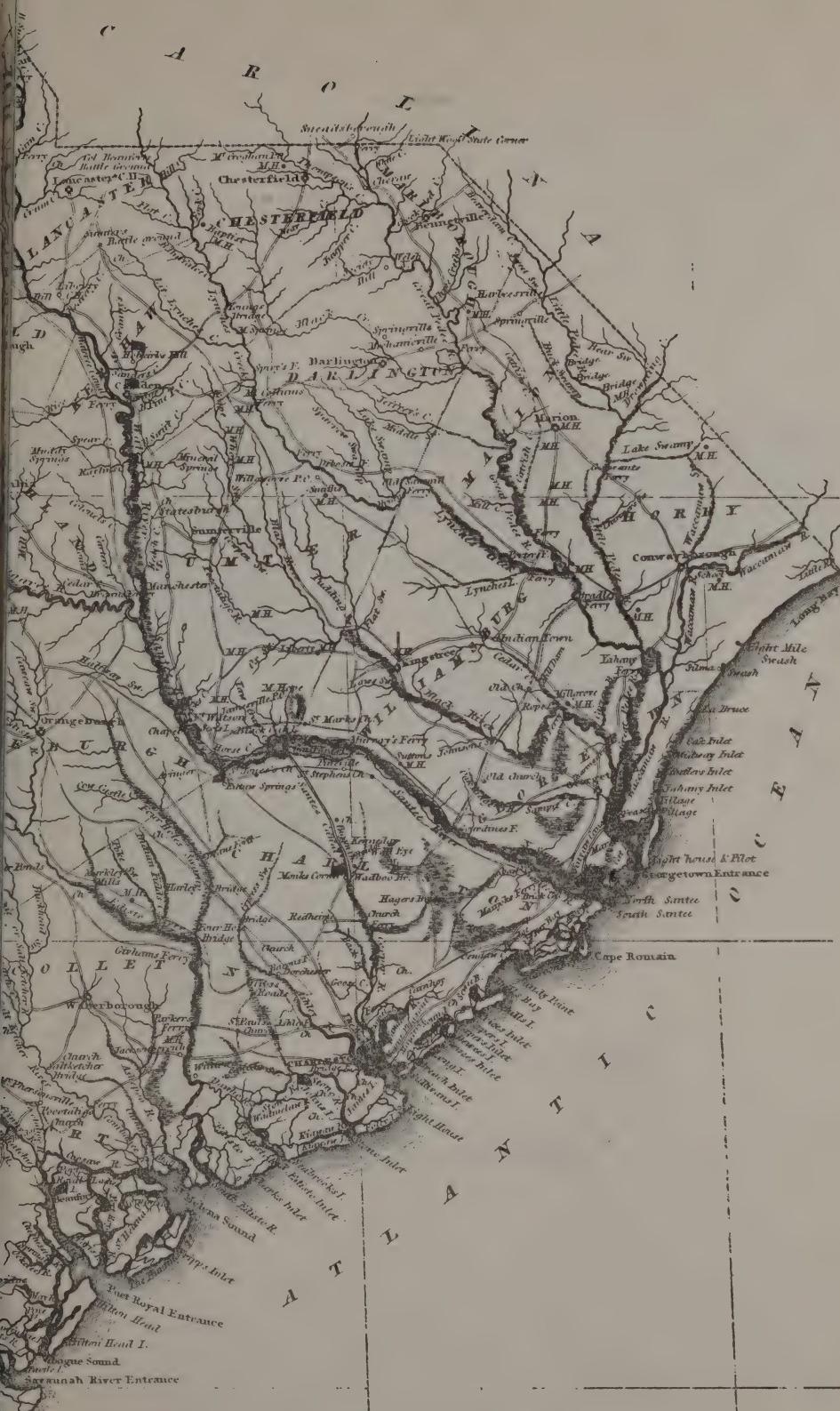
Scale of Miles, 0 to 40 Miles.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110



SOUTH CAROLINA — 1823

Note: The map of Rhode Island is found with the State of Vermont.



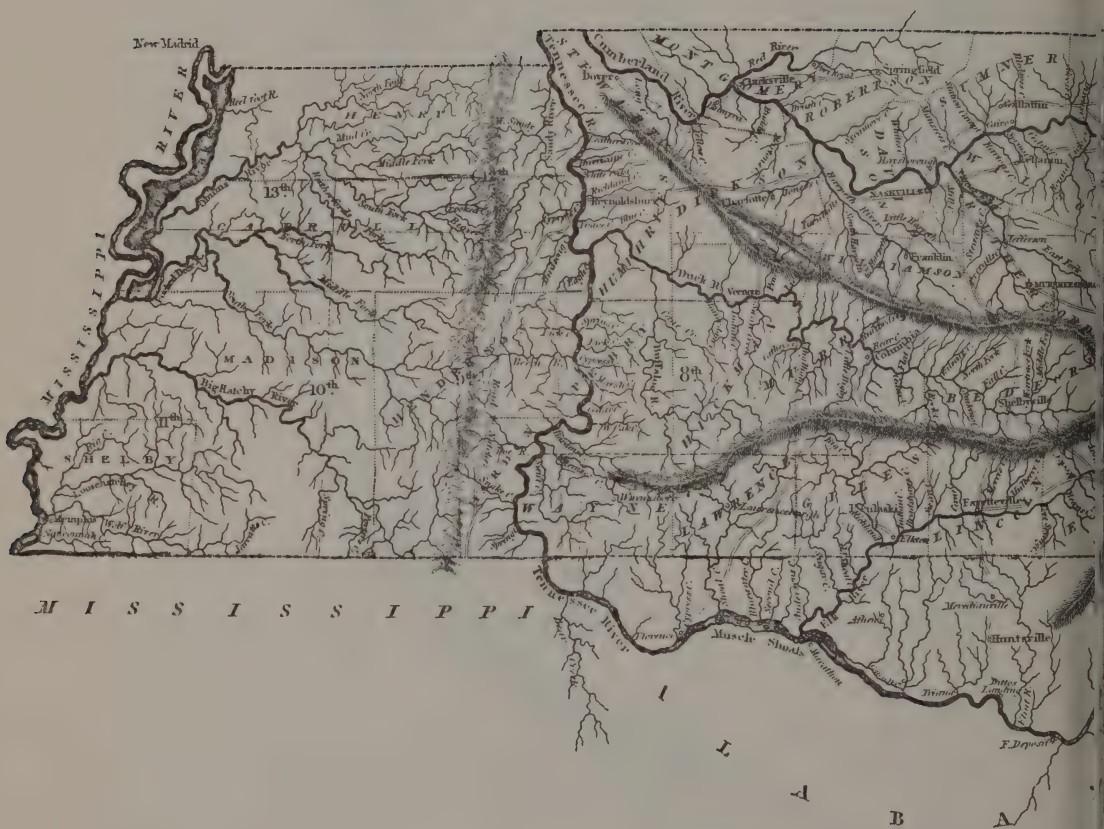
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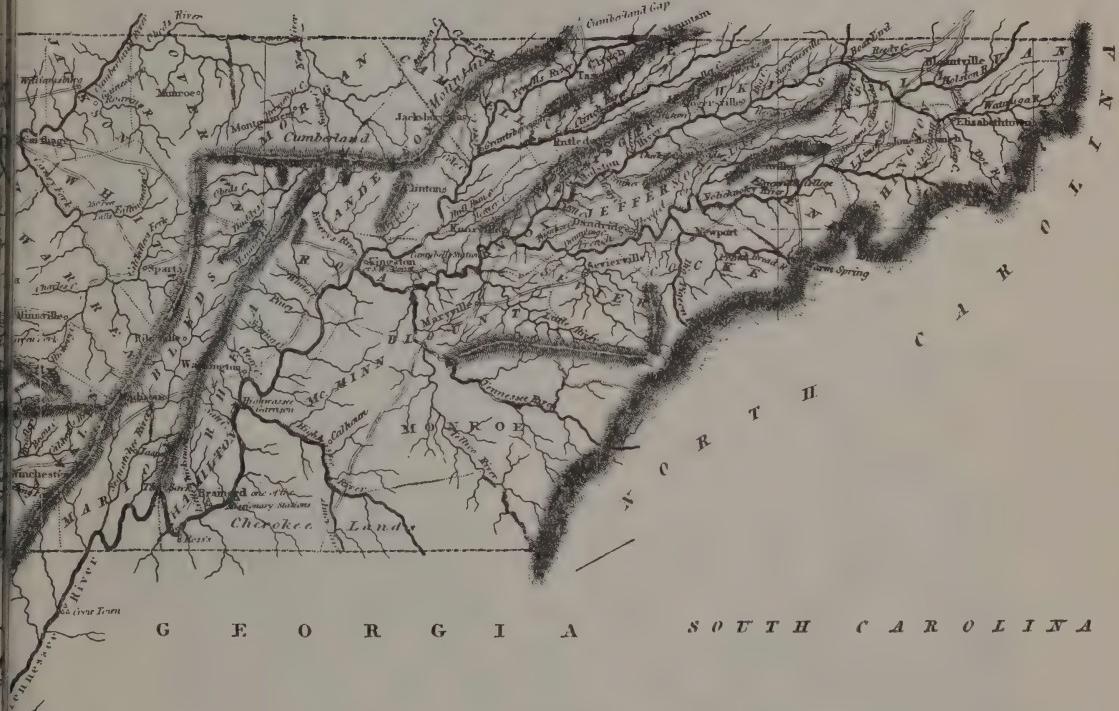
U



TENNESSEE — 1823

C K Y

V I R G I N I A



TENNESSEE

Scale.

0 20 40 60

M A S S A C H U S E T T S

T U C T I C E C N N E

C O N N E C T I C U T

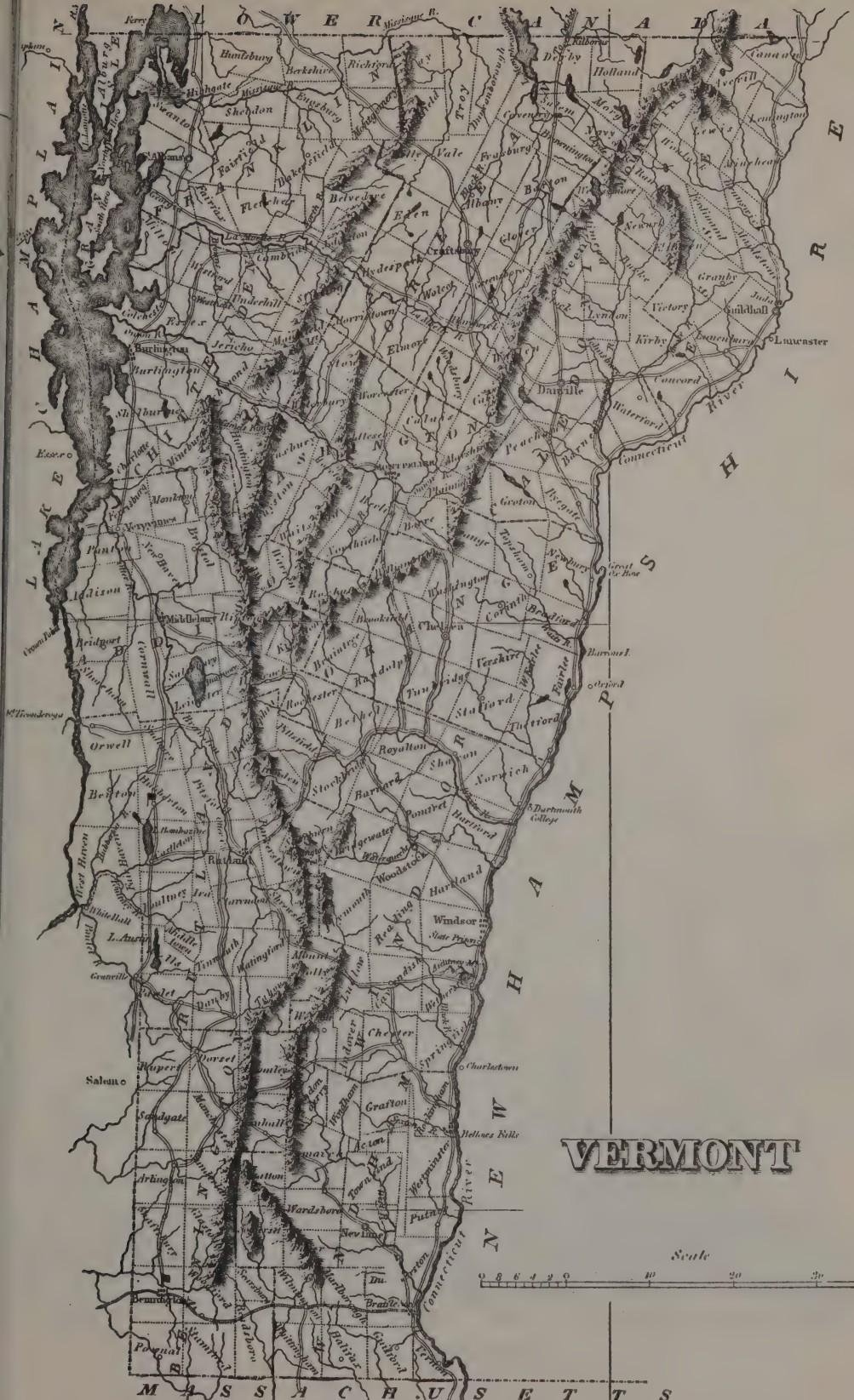
A T L A N T I C



RHODE ISLAND



RHODE ISLAND — 1823



VERMONT

Scale

0 8 6 4 2 0 10 20 30 40 Miles

VERMONT — 1823



VIRGINIA — 1823

VIRGINIA

S Y L V A N I A

SCALE

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 miles



NICKNAMES IN COMMON USAGE

Note: In the brief listing of nicknames to follow, no attempt has been made to include a complete list, nor a complete list of all the possible variations of spellings for any one nickname or its variants. Obvious nicknames are deleted from the list.

The researcher should be alert to the possibility that a given name and a nickname might refer to the same individual in your record. Also, the researcher should be aware of the fact that at different times in a person's life there might well be variations of his given name or his nicknames. This could vary according to the type of record being made. His marriage certificate might say that his name is "Henry" — but a census record of the same period could well say that his given name variation was "Hank." In one case in mind "Ky" was the given name on the pedigree of the patron and was listed as such in the 1860 census, however in the 1850 census the given name was listed as "Hezekiah."

Nicknames are tricky and often duplicated between various given names. They should be used with caution in proving the record.

<i>Given name</i>	<i>Variations of Nicknames</i>
Abigail	Abbie, Abby, Gail, Nabby
Adelaide	Addie
Amanda	Manda, Mandy
Ann	(Anne, Anna, Annie) Nan, Nanny, Nana
Augusta	Gussie
Barbara	Bab, Babs, Barby
Beatrice	Bea, Bee, Trissie, Trix, Trixie
Bertha	Bertie
Bridget	(Bridgit, Brigid) Biddy
Catherine (Katherine)	Cath, Cathie, Kate, Kay, Kit, Kittie, Trina
Cathleen	As above
Charlotte	Lotty
Chloe	Clo
Deborah	Deb, Debby
Dorothy	Dolly, Dotty, Dot
Eleanor (Elinor, Elenor)	Ellie, Nellie, Nora

Elizabeth	Bess, Bessie, Beth, Betsy, Betty, Eliza, Libby, Liza, Liz, Lisa, Becky
Emeline	Em, Emmy
Emily	Emmy
Florence	Flo, Florrie, Floss, Flossie
Frances	Fan, Fanny, Fran, Frankie
Gertrude	Gatty, Gert, Trude, Trudy
Hannah	Nan, Nanny
Harriet	Hat, Hattie
Henrietta	Etta, Etty, Hattie, Nettie
Hester	Hetty
Isabella	Bella, Belle, Ib, Nib, Tibbie
Julia	Jill, Julie
Katherine	Kitty, Kay, Kate, Kathie
Letitia (Loutitia)	Letty, Titia, Tishie
Lucinda	Cindy, Lucy
Margaret	Daisy, Madge, Maggie, Meg, Peg, Peggie, Rita, Midge
Mari	Irish form of Mary
Maria	Latin for Mary
Martha	Marty, Mat, Mattie, Patsy, Patty
Mary	Mae, Mamie, Moll, Molly, Polly
Melinda	Lindy
Mildred	Milly
Nancy	Nan, Nanny
Pamela	Pam
Patricia	Pat, Patsy, Patty
Sarah	Sally, Sara, Sal
Susan	Sue, Susanna, Susanne, Sukey, Susy
Teresa	Terry, Tess, Tessie
Virginia	Ginger, Ginny, Virgie
Wilhelmina	Mina, Willie, Minnie
Abel	Nab
Abraham	Abram, Abe
Albert	Al, Bert
Alexander	Alec, Alex, Sandy
Alfred	Alf, Al, Fred
Algernon	Algy
Andrew	Andy
Anthony, (Antony)	Tony

Archibald	Archie
Arthur	Art
Augustus	Gus
Barnabas	Barney
Bartholomew	Bart, Bat
Benjamin	Ben, Benny
Charles	Chick, Charlie, Charley
Curtis	Curt
Cyrus	Cy
Daniel	Dan, Danny
David	Davy, Taffy, Dave
Ebenezer	Eb, Eben
Edward	Ed, Eddie, Ned
Elias	Eli
Elijah	Eli
Elisha	Eli, Lish
Ephraim	Eph
Ernest	Ernie
Eugene	Gene
Ezekiel	Zeke
Ezra	Ez
Ferdinand	Ferdie
Francis	Frank
Frederick	Fred, Freddie, Fritz
Gerald	Jerry
Gilbert	Gil
Harold	Hal
Henry	Hank, Hal, Harry
Herbert	Bert
Hezekiah	Ky
Hiram	Hy
Irvin	Irv
Isaac	Ike
Isidore	Izzy
Jacob	Jake
James	Jim, Jimmy
Jeffrey	Jeff
John	Jack, Jock, Johnny
Jonathan	John
Joseph	Joe, Joey
Kenneth	Ken
Lawrence (Laurence)	Larry, Lorry

Lemuel	Lem
Leonard	Len
Leslie	Les
Lester	Les
Louis	Lou, Louie
Mathew (Matthew, Mattias)	Matt
Michael	Mickey, Mike
Mitchell	Mitch
Montague	Monty
Moses	Mose
Nathan	Nat
Nathaniel	Nat, Natty, Than
Nicholas	Nick
Obediah	Obed
Peter	Pete
Randolph	Randy
Raymond	Ray
Reginald	Reg, Reggie
Richard	Dick, Rick
Robert	Bob, Bobbie, Rob
Roderick	Rod
Rodney	Rod, Roddy
Roger	Hodge
Rudolph	Ruddy, Dolph
Samuel	Sam
Silas	Si, Sy
Sylvester	Si, Sil, Vet
Solomon	Sol, Solly
Stephen (Steven)	Steve
Theodore	Ted, Teddy
Thomas	Tom
Timothy	Tim
William	Bill, Will, Billy
Zachariah	Zach, Zachy

TEACHING OUTLINE FOR THIS TEXT

Suggestions to the Teacher

1. The following outline is an active work schedule for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of how to go about American research. You are encouraged to teach *the class* and let the outlined activity enter into the experience of all in attendance. Only through the actual experience of trying to do the activities will the student learn the benefit of this course.
2. The answers to all questions may not be found in this text nor in the *ABC's of American Genealogical Research*. Encourage the use of the local library and the help given there by the reference librarian. One of the basic lessons to be taught is that of resourcefulness in seeking new sources of information.
3. The class should be encouraged to do outside reading and study in order to get the most out of this course. See the various lists of bibliography throughout the text for supplemental reading.
4. Before the class starts secure a large wall map of the United States. Such a map may be purchased through the National Geographic Society, the map publishers as listed in the appendix of this text, or an adequate map may be found at the local stationery store.
5. A blackboard will be found to be indispensable to the teaching of this course. Use it whenever possible in the discussions and exercises as listed. Whenever a discussion centers on a *place*, write it on the blackboard that the student might have the advantage of the written word to assist in remembering the information; whenever a *date* is mentioned write it on the blackboard. When reference is made to a geographic area in the

United States be sure to use the large map, before the class, in order to make the instruction given as graphic and concrete as possible.

6. Not all students will have the same number of American ancestors and it follows, that some lessons will not bear directly upon the ancestry of each member of the class. To maintain an interest on the part of all members of the class it is suggested that alternate activities be assigned in line with their particular problems.

7. Anticipate the lessons ahead and assign special reading and class activity when necessary in order to make adequate explanations of the material as used.

8. If the schedule as suggested requires additional time to cover the material assigned, keep in mind the necessity of teaching the class and adjust to their ability to follow the activity.

9. It is suggested that the course be taught through the participation of the individual and his consideration of his own research problems.

10. After a student has decided on the problem that he would like to solve during this course of study, help him to apply all analysis and activity to the end that his particular problem will be solved.

TEACHING OUTLINE

LESSON No. 1. "HOW TO START THE GENEALOGICAL RECORD."

Objective: To point out the *value*, to the researcher, of a proper start or beginning in record making.

1. He will have the assurance from the very beginning that his time is not being misspent nor his talents misdirected.

2. Point out that the success of all future research will depend upon the proper foundation as made possible by: (a) Contacting his own people for all possible information, (b) Strict adherence to the rules of accuracy and completeness, (c) Being able to prove his record, step by step.

Questions:

1. Are family traditions of value to the researcher? (They are valuable but they must be evaluated.)
2. "As long as I'm sure my record is correct why should I bother to write down the sources of my information?"

Activity Assignment:

1. Place a copy of your pedigree in your genealogical record. Also, place therein family group sheets of the families on the direct line as far as present knowledge will give this information.

LESSON NO. 2. "HOW TO MAKE AND TAKE NOTES AND ORGANIZE YOUR INFORMATION."

Objective: To demonstrate the need of a systematic procedure in building the genealogical record.

1. Explain how each problem is a long-range program of activity into the future.
2. Explain how a source book and note book will eliminate duplicate effort in research.
3. Show how an organized effort will facilitate an analysis of your problem and give new leads in research.

Questions for Discussion:

1. In what way does a record speak for itself?
2. What does it mean when we say that a genealogical record is a composite of many sources?
3. What is the value to the researcher in having (1) a standard form in gathering information and (2) a consistency in the basic rule for entering information into the record?

Activity Assignment:

2. Contact at least one relative in person, if possible, and enter into your record the helpful information obtained from the visit.

LESSON NO. 3. "HOW TO EXTEND YOUR PEDIGREE OR CONTINUE THE RECORD."

Objective: To demonstrate what is meant by proceeding from the "known to the unknown."

1. Here is the first example of the need for securing all possible known information from living relatives and existing records.

2. Demonstrate the fact that events in the record may be associated to other sources of information.
3. Illustrate the value of searching out the original record in order to obtain all possible information.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Why is an inquisitive mind of value to the researcher?
2. What is meant by "placing ourselves in their position" in order to get leads for research?
3. What is meant by the statement—A pedigree is no better than its weakest connection?

Activity Assignment:

3. Define one of the genealogical problems on your pedigree. List or enter on a family group sheet, all known information. Keep this separate from your regular record. As the course proceeds apply all procedures in analysis to this problem, also, all or part of your correspondence. State what new information you feel is needed first of all.

LESSON NO. 4. "RESEARCH BY CORRESPONDENCE."

Objective: To impress upon the researcher that his written letter is his emissary and conveys to his correspondent his attitude and personality.

1. Illustrate by example, the advantages and disadvantages of proper and improper letter writing.
2. Emphasize the importance of courtesy in correspondence.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Does a relative have to answer your letter? Does anyone have to answer your letter regardless of what you have asked him to do for you?
2. Are you justified in writing a follow-up letter where an answer has not been received?
3. Why is the first letter to a correspondent the most important?

Activity Assignment:

4. Write at least three letters to relatives seeking information about your family and your research problem.

Special Assignment:

If you do not already have a good map of the state wherein your research problem lies, secure one for your file.

LESSON No. 5. "HOW TO APPROACH THE GENEALOGICAL PROBLEM."

Objective: To give the student the proper perspective in his consideration of a research problem.

1. Emphasize that an analysis can only be made by viewing the over-all problem.
2. Any problem must be considered through the basic elements of TIME and PLACE.
3. Demonstrate that analysis is most effective when the availability of records is considered.

Questions for Discussion:

1. What is the difference between "fact" and "fiction?"
2. To what extent should family tradition be considered in analyzing your research problem?
3. Discuss the fallacy of considering only a part of your problem without a proper relationship to *all facts* available.
4. Should there be conflicting information in an "acceptable record?"

Activity Assignment:

5. Display in class your family Bible or some other original document of genealogical value to your record.

LESSON No. 6. "HOW TO USE MAPS AND COUNTY HISTORIES."

Objective: To show the need of a good map in locating the element of PLACE in your research problem.

1. Illustrate a variety of maps.
2. Explain how the growth of territories, states and counties necessitates a good map and how to use it.
3. Show the value of being able to see the location of a problem and the area in which it lies, in view of history, migrations, etc.

Questions for Discussion:

1. What constitutes a good map?
2. What is the particular value of a "period" map?
3. Take an illustration from a pedigree in the class and show the need for county histories.
4. List the various types of "localities" as found in the United States.

Activity Assignment:

6. Make a list of the various types of localities as found near to your research problem and do some detailed reading by way of study of the locality in question.

LESSON No. 7. "HOW TO USE NEWSPAPER FILES AND MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS."

Objective: To stress the value of newspapers as a source of genealogical information.

1. Have the class list the types of information of value as found in newspapers.
2. Explain the use of *Union List of American Newspapers* and other sources in the bibliography.
3. List other public records such as directories, gazeteers, centennial memoirs, society bulletins, etc. as aids to research.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Why should information from a newspaper be given a proper place in proving the record?
2. Is a newspaper a "record of original entry?"
3. Have newspapers always been of genealogical importance in United States history?

Activity Assignment:

7. Write at least one letter in an effort to locate an obituary or other notices from a newspaper published before 1900.

LESSON No. 8. "HOW TO SEARCH IN VITAL RECORDS."

Objective: To stress the value of vital records as a basic source of genealogical information. Also, the importance of properly extracting information from them.

1. Emphasize the need of copying the record exactly as given.
2. Explain the need of starting with the "marriage" when entering vital statistics directly onto family group sheets.

Questions for Discussion:

1. What is meant by the statement "Vital statistics can serve as a springboard for further research leads."
2. Is it possible to have conflicting vital statistics? (Explain how this may come about.)
3. Is the location of vital statistics the *one* answer to solving

your problem? (Explain the need for many sources of information.)

Activity Assignment:

8. Write a State Department of Health for a vital statistic record of one of your direct ancestors. Enter the certificate as a part of your record.

LESSON No. 9. "How to SEARCH IN COUNTY RECORDS—LAND RECORDS."

Objective: To demonstrate the genealogical value of land records and their place in the genealogical record.

1. Itemize the various parts of the land record such as, parties of the first and second parts, the text, date of making the document, place of making and recording, etc.
2. Explain the value of this type of original entry and why it is acceptable as proof in the record.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Is it probable that a person would make a false statement in a deed?
2. Was it possible for a person, in early United States history, to occupy land without having a deed?
3. Discuss the value of careful searching in the index to deeds.

Activity Assignment:

9. Write to a county recorder and secure a copy or photostat copy of a deed for one of your direct line ancestors.

LESSON No. 10. "How to SEARCH IN COUNTY ARCHIVES—PROBATE RECORDS."

Objective: To emphasize the importance of court records as authentic sources of information.

1. Explain why court records are acceptable as proof in compiling the record.
2. Emphasize the need for careful examination of court records.
3. Alert the student to the possibility that matters of probate might be in more than one place because of property holdings elsewhere, or other places of residence.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Is it possible for a person to make more than one will?
2. May a will be probated in a different locality from his last place of residence?
3. Does a testator always mention all of his children in a will or a deed?

Activity Assignment:

10. Write to a county probate clerk and secure a copy of a will or one of your direct ancestors and place it in your record.

Special Assignment:

Ask a neighborhood lawyer or judge to talk to your class as to the wide variety of court records and their genealogical importance.

LESSON No. 11. "THE SEARCH FOR INFORMATION IN THE HOME."*Objective:* Stress the need and importance of home records.

1. Explain why we should inquire among relatives for records.
2. The use of home sources can assure you that you are starting with your own people.
3. Emphasize the fact that home records may not contain all the answers but they have a high value in identifying your immediate ancestors.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Should we accept *all* information as found in the home as being accurate?
2. Open a class discussion as to the wide variety of records as found in our homes.
3. Under what circumstances should we accept the entries in the family Bible?

Activity Assignment:

11. Secure, if possible, the pictures of the residences or homes of at least three generations of your ancestors, or, enter into your pictorial record the available photographs (copies) of your direct ancestors.

LESSON No. 12. "THE SEARCH FOR RECORDS IN THE LIBRARY."*Objective:* To teach the proper handling of books and utilize the facilities of our public and private libraries.

1. Demonstrate in class the proper care of books. Talk to a public librarian regarding this subject.
2. Enlarge upon the subject of the various types of indexes as found in a library.
3. Impress upon the student that all information in a library is not necessarily found in the main indexes.

Questions for Discussion:

1. As a general rule, are books well indexed for the needs of the genealogical researcher?
2. When an index to a book is lacking what is the best way to proceed in examining the book?
3. What is the difference between a manuscript and a printed book? Does a manuscript have an advantage over printed books?

Activity Assignment:

12. Write to a public library containing a genealogical collection requesting information pertinent to your research problem.

LESSON NO. 13. "THE SEARCH IN PUBLIC ARCHIVES."

Objective: To show the value of archive records, their variety and use.

1. Explain the difference between an archive and a library.
2. Explain how best to use the records of an archive in your own city or in a nearby city.

Questions and Problems for Discussion:

1. How does an archive differ from a library?
2. If a record has been placed in an archive for safekeeping does this necessarily vouch for its accuracy and completeness?
3. Name several reasons why a person should be quiet when using a public archive or a public library.

Activity Assignment:

13. Make a list of the various types of archives, and write a letter to one archive requesting information on a specific part of your research problem.

LESSON NO. 14. "THE SEARCH IN THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES."

Objective: To point out the assistance that is possible through the services of our public archives.

1. Take some examples from the text and read to the class the services as offered by correspondence and personal visit.

2. As a demonstration use a map and locate the nearest library to the area of your research problem.

Questions for Discussion:

1. What is the best way to get the most co-operation from a public library by correspondence.
2. As a correspondent what abuse do we commonly find in using the services of a public institution such as a public library.
3. Discuss the various types of "publications" as issued by city, county and states and to what extent they are found in the local library.

Activity Assignment:

14. From the information given on libraries list the libraries near to the vicinity of your research problem.

LESSON No. 15. THE SEARCH IN CITY AND TOWN RECORDS.

Objective: To show the importance of certain records that are made in cities, towns that are not to be found elsewhere.

1. Explain the value of searching in the smallest possible locality nearest to your research problem.
2. List the types of records that are unique to the city and towns of United States.

Questions and Problems for Discussion:

1. What is the difference between a "town" in New England and a "town" (as an example) in the western part of United States?
2. Do localities such as towns and cities ever change their names? Why? Give examples.
3. Do cities and towns ever publish histories as counties do?

Activity Assignment

15. Give three reasons why your attention should first center on the town or city where your people lived?

LESSON No. 16. "THE SEARCH IN COUNTY RECORDS—THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE."

Objective: Stress the importance of the county clerk's office as a source of important and authentic records.

1. List on the blackboard the various kinds of records in the county clerk's office.
2. Explain why they may be accepted as proof.

Questions for Discussion:

1. What is a common law marriage?

2. In early America, what was the purpose of a bond, banns, and a license for marriage?

3. Discuss the merits of requesting a copy of a deed, rather than an abstract copy of the genealogical information from a deed.

4. When is it good judgment to request an abstract of a document?

Activity Assignment:

16. Give an analysis of the information received as a result of activity 9, lesson 9.

**LESSON NO. 17. "THE SEARCH IN COUNTY PROBATE RECORDS—
THE COUNTY RECORDER."**

Objective: To stress the importance of the records as found in the county probate clerk's office.

1. Apply statement of the text as to the authenticity of county records.

2. Describe the extent of county probate records. List the various kinds of records on the blackboard before the class.

Questions for Discussion:

1. What is the difference between a testator and a devisor? An indenture and a deed? Bill of sale and an inventory?

2. If you cannot locate a will where you think it should have been what steps become necessary?

Activity Assignment:

17. Give an analysis of the information received as a result of activity assignment 10, lesson 10.

**LESSON NO. 18. "THE SEARCH IN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES,
ETC."**

Objective: To point out the assistance possible from correspondence with historical societies in the vicinity of your problem.

1. Show in class a copy of "The Historical Societies of United States and Canada" (1956 Ed.) and demonstrate the number and extent of the potential source of information.

2. Illustrate the value of the W.P.A. Survey on Inventories of County Records.

3. Use the example of the State of Wisconsin as a county system whereby vital records were recorded.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Why should we expect to find valuable information in a county historical society?

2. What information might they have that would not be found elsewhere?

3. Discuss the importance of a "survey" or "inventory" of records for any locality wherein a problem might be located.

Activity Assignment:

18. As a result of this lesson list the new leads that are possible because of a better knowledge of the extent and scope of county records.

LESSON No. 19. "THE SEARCH IN STATE RECORDS."

Objective: To emphasize the importance of knowing where to write for vital statistics as well as the additional information as given in the text.

1. The text material will save time and effort by knowing where to write and the amount of fees, as well as the services of the various archives.

2. Point out the limitations of vital statistics as recorded by state vital statistics.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Why doesn't a vital statistic certificate *always* give all of the information asked for on the certificate?

2. What other records could be associated with a vital record, such as a hospital record? Name others of a similar nature.

3. Is it possible to find vital statistic information when we lack all of the essential or required information for the request? (See survey on vital records in the *ABC's of American Genealogical Research.*)

Activity Assignment:

19. Analyze the information as received from correspondence in assignment 8, lesson 8.

LESSON No. 20. "THE SEARCH IN STATE RECORDS."

Objective: To learn about other records kept by state archives of genealogical value other than vital statistics as in previous lesson.

1. If possible phone or visit the office of your Secretary of State and make inquiries as to military records kept on file; state pensions, etc.

2. Make inquiries as to your state law library, state historical society and their records.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Were all military records kept by the national government? Name the exceptions.
2. What records of value to the genealogical researcher would the State Law Library have? (Emphasize territory reports here.)
3. Does a state historical society ordinarily take an interest in pioneers? Emigrants? (Quote State Library of California as an example.)

Activity Assignment:

20. Make a list of all records that may be found on the level of a state archive—the state law library—state historical society.

LESSON NO. 21. "THE SEARCH IN NATIONAL RECORDS—LAND RECORDS, ETC."

Objective: To point out the valuable service that the national government has made possible through its archives and institutions for record keeping.

1. State the limitations of national records and their scope as to military, land, historical, etc.
2. Explain how the National Archives is preserving our records. (See the *Saturday Evening Post* article for the 2 April 1949 "Uncle Sam's Strange Filing Case," also in the *Saturday Evening Post* issue of 15 January 1949, "The Big Ancestor Hunt" pertaining to the Library of Congress.)

Questions and Problems for Discussion:

1. Define the difference between a land patent, land grant, and land warrant. Explain where you may expect to find records of each.
2. Discuss the value of the "application" in relationship to the actual record itself as explained in the *ABC's of American Genealogical Research*.
3. What relationship is there between a homestead application of a foreigner, or alien, and passenger lists in the ports of entry on the coast line of the United States?

Activity Assignment:

21. If possible, secure a photostat copy of a land record from the National Archives, the application, copy of original grant, etc.

LESSON No. 22. "THE SEARCH IN NATIONAL RECORDS—CENSUS RECORDS."

Objective: To discuss the extent and types of censuses as taken by the federal government and their importance.

1. Discuss the censuses of 1790 to 1840 and explain what they have in common.

2. Explain the purposes for which the national government took its first censuses.

3. What unusual and valuable information do we find in the 1840 census that is not found elsewhere? (Discuss here the pensioners of 1840 and the index available in the average library.)

4. Impress upon the student the need for careful searching in all census records. (See chapter in the *ABC's of American Genealogical Research.*)

Questions for Discussion:

1. What is meant by a "head of family" as found in a census? Is this always the oldest person enumerated with the family?

2. What substitute is commonly found for missing census schedules? What is their foremost value?

Activity Assignment:

22. Secure an extract from a federal census for at least one of your ancestors. Find this same family in as many census records of other years as possible and compare the entries as to consistency, etc.

LESSON No. 23. "THE SEARCH IN NATIONAL RECORDS—MILITARY RECORDS."

Objective: To demonstrate the value of military records, pensions, final payment vouchers, land warrants, etc.

1. Itemize all documents that originate and end with a military service in the Revolutionary War.

2. Explain why some files contain more information than others.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Was military service compulsory in early United States?

2. Was it possible to "buy" a substitute for your own service?

3. List the information ordinarily found in a Revolutionary War service record and state how the application for the widow will differ from that of the soldier himself.

Activity Assignment:

23. Secure a photostat copy of one or more papers from a military pension record of a direct line ancestor.

LESSON No. 24. "THE SEARCH IN RELIGIOUS ARCHIVES."

Objective: To point out the value of religious records to the student genealogist.

1. Note the information as contained in the surveys of the W.P.A. Historical Record Surveys.
2. Discuss the extent and coverage of religious records in the United States. (See *ABC's of American Genealogical Research.*)

Questions for Discussion:

1. Does the baptism into a religious organization always indicate that the person baptized is a child?
2. Which religious organizations have kept the best records?
3. Explain the need for religious records in the absence of vital records and in consideration of the late date at which state registration began in the various states of the United States.

Activity Assignment:

24. Write to a religious archive for information about your research problem or, determine the religion to which your ancestor belonged, and state how this information will assist you in your research.

LESSON No. 25. "THE EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD."

Objective: To show the progressive growth of the early colonies in the area of the United States and gain a perspective of "time" and "place" for colonial America.

1. Use a large wall map and point out the areas of first settlement.
2. Show the importance of rivers and the "tidewater area" in colonial settlement.
3. Impress upon the class the fact that before 1776 our country was a colony of Great Britain. Explain how this will affect the types of records as kept, our laws, and where to go for genealogical records.

Questions for Discussion:

1. What is the difference between a province, a colony, and crown colony, a commonwealth, a democracy and a republic?
2. What were the causes of expansion during the colonial period?
3. Define what is meant by the "Proclamation Line of 1763" and why this is of genealogical importance as to "place" in genealogical research.

Activity Assignment:

25. Place on your map of the United States, in red pencil, the "Proclamation Line of 1763," also the "Mason and Dixon Line" and explain the importance of each.

LESSON NO. 26. "AMERICAN HISTORY FOR THE GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHER—NORTHERN STATES."

Objective: To show the growth, development, expansion of the northern part of the United States after the colonial period.

1. Point out the relationship of New England to New York, Ohio and Michigan in view of the migrations of record.
2. Explain, by use of maps, the importance of "time" and "place" in the history of upper New England.
3. Explain the relationship of Maine to Massachusetts, Vermont to New Hampshire.

Questions for Discussion:

1. What is the difference between a "town" in New England and New York and a "town" in other parts of the United States?
2. By use of a wall map point out the migration lanes of northern United States.
3. In view of migrations, what was the importance of the Connecticut River to upper New England and the Mohawk River to western New York?

Activity Assignment:

26. In red pencil, mark the migration trails in northern America.

LESSON NO. 27. "AMERICAN HISTORY FOR THE GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHER—SOUTHERN STATES."

Objective: To show the growth and development of the southern states of the United States and the importance of this knowledge to research analysis.

1. Show the relationship of South Carolina to Georgia and Alabama and points west. Also, point out the relationship of eastern Tennessee to Alabama, western Tennessee and points south and west into Mississippi, and Texas.

2. Use the information in section III of the text and point out the "time" element in each state and why this is necessary in research analysis and procedure.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Why is research in the southern states considered to be difficult?

2. Why is a knowledge of southern states migration trails of particular value to research in these states?

3. Which records are of most value in the southern states research?

Activity Assignment:

27. On your map of the United States, mark in red pencil the lines of migration from east to west for *your own people*.

LESSON NO. 28. "THE INFLUENCE OF CANADA ON AMERICAN GENEALOGY."

Objective: To show the importance of understanding the relationship between Canada and America in genealogical research.

1. Discuss the Loyalists of the American Revolution.
2. Explain and indicate the migration trails between the two countries.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Explain the difference between a Tory, Whig, and Loyalist.

2. Did all of the Loyalists remain in Canada? When and where were the main points of entry into the United States?

3. Evaluate the bibliography on Loyalists as given in the text.

Activity Assignment:

28. Explain the plight of the Loyalists and name at least three routes of travel used in entering Canada.

Index

NOTE: See the *Table of Contents* for the records that are arranged alphabetically by states.

Abbreviations as used in the index: B-D: Birth and Death; M.: Marriage; Div.: Divorce.

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